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Harriette Eliza Noyes.

A MEMORIAL

OF THE TOWN OF

HAMPSTEAD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HISTORIC AND GENEALOGIC SKETCHES.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION, JULY 4th, 1849.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE 150th ANNIVERSARY
OF THE TOWN'S INCORPORATION,
JULY 4th, 1899.

ILLUSTRATED.

COMPILED BY
HARRIETTE ELIZA NOYES.

BOSTON, MASS.:
GEORGE B. REED, 4 PARK STREET.
1899.

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HARRIETTE ELIZA NOYES.

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July 12. '99.

PRESS OF NEWCOMB & GAUSS, SALEM, MASS.

TO

Messrs. Tristram Little, Joshua F. Noyes, Nelson Ordway,
Joseph G. Brown, William A. Emerson, George R. Bennette,
Rufus P. Gardner, James W. Sanborn, John S.
Corson, Isaac Randall, Walter A. Allen,
Charles W. Garland, Benjamin W.
Clark, and Everett Moulton,

Committee of Arrangements

for the

Celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Hampstead, July 4, 1899.

THIS MEMORIAL
IS
RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

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INTRODUCTION.

I present this volume, in grateful remembrance not only to the Committee of Arrangements, but to my schoolmates, pupils and friends, who, as citizens, former residents, descendants or other friends of Hampstead, so generously approved and congratulated me upon my efforts as historian, July 4, 1899.

I do not essay literary merit, or the effects of rhetoric, nor has this volume been compiled for pecuniary advantage, neither do I claim for it a complete history of Hampstead, for the historic and genealogical field is far from being exhausted. Town histories and family genealogies, from which I have taken some data without verification or traditions more or less conflicting, make it possible that minor errors may exist. In nearly every instance I have verified the early residents and lands belonging to them, from papers on file in the Probate or Registry of Deeds offices in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, or Essex County, Massachusetts, the State Archives of Massachusetts or New Hampshire, the town records of Hampstead, Atkinson, Plaistow or Kingston, N. H., or private papers.

I have derived much aid from the State Papers (Bouton's and Hammond's), Ayling's history of New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors; Mirick's and Chase's History of Haverhill, Mass.; Belnap's and McClintock's History of New Hampshire, Collections from the New Hampshire and Massachusetts Historical Societies, and other works.

From a request made by many of our citizens and others interested in historical writings, the family of the late Judge Isaac W. Smith of Manchester, kindly granted permission to reprint the proceedings and address of the Centennial Celebration published in a pamphlet in 1849.

My thanks are due Rev. and Mrs. George O. Jenness of Charlton, Mass., for the autobiography, autograph, and other valuable papers, formerly belonging to the late Rev. John Kelly; Henry True, Esq. of Marion, Ohio, for papers and autograph of the late Rev. Henry True; Joseph D. Bartley of Bradford, Mass., Edmund C. Eastman of Brookline, Mass., Hosea B. Carter of Concord, Daniel S. Pillsbury of New York City, Frederick A. Johnson of Denver, Colo., Edward C. Smith of Manchester, J. Bartlett Eastman of Hampstead, and others for parental tributes; Miss Mary E. Spollett for preparation of the statistics of the Congregational church work; Miss Sophia Moulton and the Misses Sanborn for items of Methodist church work; Dr. Bennette for verses from his "Poetical Memoirs;" John C. Sanborn for the loan of "Hon. John Calfe's Diary;" Sidney Perley Esq. for map of Norfolk County, Massachusetts; Albert P. Noyes for design of map of Hampstead; William C. Little of Haverhill, Charles W. Garland, Daniel G. George, John S. Corson, Francis H. Sawyer and others, for the loan of valuable papers.

Appreciated assistance has also been received from George B. Reed Esq. of Boston, Mass., Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Spaulding of Syracuse, N. Y., Col. Henry E. Noyes U. S. A., George A. Gordon, Secretary of the New England Historic and Genealogical society, Boston, Flavius Morse Crocker, Cincinnati, Ohio, Guy V. Rix of Concord, Hon. Wm. C. Todd of Atkinson, Henry C. Ordway of Winchester, Mass., William H. Hills of Plaistow, Mrs. Francis I. Wallace of Albany, N. Y., Louise V. George of Plymouth, Mrs. Rev. Charles Tenny and Mrs. George P. Dow of Atkinson, and Miss Katherine M. Morrell of Exeter.

The citizens of Hampstead have, without exception, given me every possible aid, and with words of encouragement added much to the pleasure of my work, and from former residents the same kindly interest has been manifested.

My thanks are also due to all who have aided me in illustrating this volume, and thereby added to its interest locally.

The almost speaking likenesses will grow dearer and dearer as the years roll by, while the old homes, or a glimpse of the old landscapes about our town, will be a constant reminder to those who leave the place for other homes, and I trust will serve to intensify the love and devotion for the scenes of their childhood days.

While appreciating all the aid from whatever source, and conscious that errors must of necessity exist, I trust a critical public will be charitable, especially those engaged in historical and genealogical study.

The work of preparing this Memorial has been a great pleasure to me. "It has been my delight to inquire for the old paths, and to walk therein." I send it forth with the heartfelt wish that it may do something towards fostering that local interest and pride which are powerful incentives to good citizenship.

HARRIETTE E. NOYES.

Hampstead, N. H., December 15, 1899.

"To weave together the fading dates of old manuscripts, with the truths and traditions that have survived sleeping generations until the joy and the tears, the quaint speech and the early piety stand out upon the tapestry with the semblance of a living man. This gives a pleasure which he only who has stood at the helm can feel and understand."

Charles Knowles Bolton.

PETITIONS SENT TO GOV. BENNING WENTWORTH, RELATING TO THE INCORPORATION OF HAMPSTEAD; THE KINGSTON CONTROVERSY, AND ANNALS FROM THE TOWN RECORDS PERTAINING TO THE MEETING HOUSE, ETC.

Petition for a Parish.

"To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief In and Over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire. in New England. And to the Honourable His Majesties Council and house of Representatives in General Court Assembled Jan. 1, 1743-4.

The Humble petition of the subscribers Inhabitants of the Province aforesaid. Sheweth.

That the greater part of your Petitioners are Inhabitants of the Land in controversie between Kingston and Haverhill—That one part of us hold our Land of Haverhill and the others of Kingston. That However the Right of the soil may be disputed we are without Dispute of the New Hampshire Government. That your Petitioners are at such a Distance from every Parish meeting house as Renders our attending public worship upon the Sabbath in any of our Neighbouring Congregations Exceeding Difficult and to many of us quite Impractible. That we are Therefore obliged to procure some person to preach for us or else to live without the Benefit of that Ordinance. May it therefore please your Excellency and Honours to take our case under your wise Consideration, and either vest us with Parish Powers with the following bounds Viz:—Beginning at a Crocked

red oak tree standing in London Derry line from thence runing Easterly three miles on Bryants line Thence Northwardly to a bridge called Capt. Samuel Ingalls Bridge thence westerly so as to Comprehend the Dwelling house of one Jacob Wells from thence to the Corner Beech tree on the Chester line and from thence upon London Derry line to the bounds first mentioned. Or If this may not at present be granted at least to pass an act to impower us for a time to assess and Levie Taxes upon the Inhabitants within the bounds above s'd for the Support and other Incident Charges and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

Subscribers.

Joh Hoag.
William Moulton.
William Stevens.
Peter Eastman.
Micheal Johnson.
Hugh Tallant.
John Atwood.
Israel Huse.
Nathaniel Harriman.
William Eastman.
David Copps.
John Muzzey.
Joseph Stevens.
Daniel Roberds.
Daniel Roberds, Jr.
Ebenezer Gill.
Nathaniel Heath.
Joseph Stevens.
Daniel Johnson.
Thomas Croford.
James Mills.
Zechariah Johnson.
William Hancock.
Samuel Worthen Jr.
George Little Jr.
Samuel Watts.
Benjamin Philbrick.
Jonathan Kimball.
Ezekiel Little.
Jeremiah Eaton.
Samuel Stevens.
John Johnson.
David Heath.
William Heath.
Robert Ford.
John Kezer.
George Kezer.
Otho Stevens.
James Johnson.
Obediah Davis.
Josiah Davis.
Joseph Little.
Moses Tucker.
John Bond.
Jonathan Bond.
Daniel Hebberd.

James Heath.
Steven Emerson.
Benjamin Emerson.
Caleb Heath.
James Graves.
James Cook.
Jonathan Gile.
Samuel Stevens."

"In the House of Representatives April 18th. 1744. The within Petition Read and voted "that the Petitioners (at their own Charge) serve the Selectmen of Kingston with a coppy of this Petition and the votes thereon that they may appear the third day of the sitting of the General Assembly after the first of May next."

JAMES JEFFREY Cler, Assem."

"Province of
New Hampshire.

At a meeting held at Timberlane on the 13th of July Instant it was voted that Mr. Richard Hazzen & Daniel Little Esqr and Mr. John Webster be a committee to prefer a petition to the Governor and Council of said Province to see if that Hon^{able} Court in their wisdom will Incorporate Timberlane and Almsbury peak into a parish or Township.

GEORGE LITTLE Junr.
Timberlane Clerk."

The following petition was presented to the Governor and his Majesty's Council, for the incorporation of the Town of Hampstead.

"To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr. Governor and Commander in chief in and over his majesties Province of New Hampshire the Hon^{rble} his majesties Councill July 29th 1746.

The petition of the subscribers for themselves & in behalf of Sundry others to the number of About one hundred who live in that part of Haverhill District commonly called

Timberlane, together with that part of South Hampton District which is usually called Amesbury Peak.

Humbly sheweth that the Lands wheron your petioners Dwell as herein described and bounded & containing near a five miles square, viz Beginning at the Southeasterly corner of the farm commonly called Tyng's farm: thence runing Northwesterly by said farm, till it comes to Belnap's Land, so taking in Belnap's Land & Richard Heath's Land, thence runing by Land of Lieut. Caleb Page till it comes to the Land of Richard Hazzen thence running betwixt said Hazzens Land and Clements Land till it comes to the Islandy pond, thence to the Southeast corner of Edward Flynts Land including the Great Island in s'd pond, thence running by Flynts farm and taking in the same till it comes to Stevens Land and by Land of Nehemiah Stevens Northeasterly by ye Twelve rod way thence to Southwesterly angle of Sleepers fifth Division Lott. thence Northeast to a line Northwest from Holts rock & from thence to ye mouth of ye Angly pond so called, thence Southeast till it comes to the northeast corner of Woodbridge farm, thence Northwesterly by said farm till it comes to ye way Leading to the farm of Capt. Follingsbees to ye Angly pond, from thence to the Northeast corner of Obadiah Ayers fifth Division Lott, thence Northwesterly by said Lott to the twelve rod way, thence to the Northwest corner of Lieut Hales Land by his Land to ye Southwest corner of it, thence to the North east corner of Tyngs farm & by said farm to ye first bounds are very suitable and commodious for a Town or parish and that we who inhabit such Lands are so compactly situated & by the blessing of God have made such Improvements as that they are now able to support a Gospell Minister amongst ourselves. We would further Humbly Suggest to your Excellency and Honours that most of us now Live far from ye public worship of God (unless when carried on amongst our-Selves) that we cannot possibly attend upon it without the utmost difficulty & hazzard. We therefore earnestly request your Excellency & Honours to

compassionate our Circumstances & Incorporate us into a Township with ye powers and privileges that other Towns in ye Province have, or at least invest us with power to tax ye people to support ye Gospell amongst ourselves as to your Excellency & Honours. Your Humble petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray."

"Daniel Little.	John Muzzey.	Jeremiah Eaton.
Benjamin Heath.	John Johnson.	caleb Heath.
Benjamin Stevens.	William Hancock.	Hugh Tallant.
Moses Gile.	Lemuel Tucker.	Ebenezer Tucker.
Ebenezer Gile.	Jonathan Gile.	Richard Hazzen.
Moses Copp.	Stephen Johnson.	George Little Junr.
Otho Stevens.	David Copp.	Peter Easman.
Benjamin Kimball.	Stephen Johnson Jr.	Benjamin Eaton.
Nathaniel Heath.	Peter Morse.	John Webster.
Samuel Plummer.	John Plummer.	Abner Sawyer.
Thomas Clark.	Edmund Sawyer.	amos Clark.
Benjamin hadley.	richard goodell.	Bartholemnew heath.
Thomas Williams.	Henry trusell.	Joseph Hadley.
Jonathan Hunt.	Jonathan Stevens."	

Petition of Richard Hazzen, &c. about Support of Rev. James Cushing.

"To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Governor & Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire in New England & to the Hon'ble his Majesties Council & House of Representatives in General Court Assembled at Portsmouth for s'd Province, May 1748. Humbly shews.

Richard Hazzen for himself and in behalf of the Inhabitants of that part of Haverhill District commonly called Timberlane.

That the Inhabitants of said Timberlane have for the

greater part of fifteen years past at a very great cost and charge hired a minister to preach amongst them and at the same time been Excused from paying any thing towards the support of the Rev. Mr. James Cushing.

That the Rev. Mr. Cushing's hearers (Exclusive of Timberlane) line about two thirds of them or the North Side of the Boundry Line and in this Province and the other third on the other side on which side lyes also the greater part of the Parsonage or Glebe Lands.

That at a meeting of the District in November last. Pursuant to the Selectmens warrant It was agreed & Voted that the Inhabitants living on this side of the line (meaning those who lived out of Timberlane limits) should pay the Rev.'d Mr. Cushing Two Hundred pounds for his support this year. Old Tenor on Consideration of the Depreciating of the money &c which would have been a small matter more than what they paid last year.

That some time afterwards at a Legall meeting of the s'd District, The Inhabitants of Timberlane were by vote sett of from Mr. Cushings Parish and near the same lines which a committee Sent By your Excellency & the Hon'ble Council thought proper to be done as appears by their Report.

That notwithstanding the meaning & intent of the aforesaid s'd Vote respecting Mr. Cushings Support by which the Inhabitants of Timberlane ought to have been excused from paying anything thereto & after and after they were set of from Mr. Cushings Parish as much as the District had a power to do, The assessors have rated us to Mr. Cushing and thereby made their own taxes much less than last year, & taken away our money from us which we should have had to pay our own minister.

That we have thereby been necessatated to make a Rate amongst ourselves to pay our minister but as we had no legall power to do so some refuse to pay, so that we are now in a verry deplorable Condition unless your Excellency & Honours will Interpose in our behalfe.

We humbly & Earnestly request your Excellency & Honours to compassionate our circumstances & give Such Orders that we may be excused from paying to ye Rev'd Mr. James Cushing & at the same time that he may not be cheated and defrauded of his honest due, & that we may be empowered to raise a Tax amongst our Selves to pay our own minister or that you will afford such other Relief as to your Excellency & Honours shall think best for us.

And for your Excellency and Honours your Humble petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

Richard Hazzen.

for himself & in behalf of ye Inhabitants of Timberlane May 12th. 1748."

VOTE OF KINGSTON SETTING OFF CERTAIN PERSONS FOR A NEW PARISH, ETC.

"Province of
New Hampshire.

At a Legall meeting of the Inhabitants & freeholders of Kingston held the 24th. of September, 1746.

1st. Lieut. John Sweet was chosen moderator of that meeting.

2d. Voted. That we do hereby as far as in us lieth set off, of

Moses Tucker.	John Straw.
Isreal Huse.	Jonathan Colby.
James Huse.	Daniel Hibberd.
James Graves.	Daniel Kidd.
John Bond.	Jacob Gurdy.
Jacob Wells.	David Straw.
Meshach Gurdy.	Reuben Clough.
John Straw Jr.	Isreal Huse Jr.
Phillip Wells.	John Pressey.
Jacob Tucker.	Benjamin Tucker.
Joseph Dow.	John Hogg Sr.
William Straw.	Orlando Colby.

Kingston above s'd with a certain Tract of Land in s'd town for a District Parish or Precinct Bounded as followeth Viz:— Beginning at the Beech tree which is the Dividing Boundary between London Derry and Chester. s'd tree standing on ye west line of s'd Kingston and Running Southerly on s'd Kingston said line as heretofore settled between s'd London Derry & s'd Kingston to the Island Pond (so called) then running East and B South three miles. Then Northerly Till a North & B West Course will strike s'd Kingston line where it crosses the mill Brook (so called) as heretofore settled between s'd Kingston & s'd Chester & from thence viz: when s'd Line Crosses s'd mill Brook to run Southerly on s'd line to the Beech tree first mentioned.

(This is a true copy taken out of Kingston Book of Records.)

Attest.

Jed. Philbrick, Town Clerk."

Committee to prosecute the foregoing Petition.

"At a meeting held Jan. ye 15th 1747 / 8 at the House of John Bond By a Society of the West end of Kingston John Hogg & James Graves were Chosen a committee to Prosecute a Petition said Society have now in Court.

John Bond, Clerk.
for S'd Society."

Request relative to the foregoing petition.

"Kingston July 17th. 1747 / 8

May it please your Excelleney & Hon'rs.

It is the desire of us the Subscribers that if our Petition according as we were sett off by Kingston should not be granted and your Excellencie & Hon'rs see Cause to Establish Timberlane that we may be established with them and

that the North Line may include the Farm that was formerly Sam'el Graves Deceas'd & the west Line may be the agreement Line between Kingston & Londonderry.

John Hogg.
James Graves.
John Bond.
Edman Easman."

CHARTER OF TOWN OF HAMPSTEAD.

"Province of
New Hampshire.

In the name of George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith.

Whereas our Loyall subjects Inhabitants of a tract of Land within our Province of New Hampshire aforesaid Lying partly within that part of our Province of New Hampshire called Haverhill District Have Humbly Petitioned and Requested of us That they may be erected and incorporated into a Township and infranchised with the same Powers and Privileges which other towns within the said Province by Law Have and Enjoy and it appearing to us to be condusive to the general good of our said Province as well as of the said Inhabitants in particular by maintaining good order and encouraging the culture of the Land that the same should be done

Know ye therefore that we of our especial Grace certain knowledge and for the Encouragement and the Promoting the good purposees and ends aforesaid by and with advice of ye trusty and well beloved Benning Wentworth Esq. Our Gov. ernor and Commander in chief and of Our Council for said Province of New Hampshire Have erected and ordained and by these Presents for us our Heirs and Successors Do will and Ordain that the Inhabitants of the tract of Land aforesaid or that shall inhabit and improve upon thereafter Butted and Bounded as follows Viz:—

Beginning at the Southwest Corner of Kimballs Land near the Island Pond thence running by the Easterly side of Moses Clements Land to his Southwesterly bounds and from thence by the Northerly side of Caleb Heath and John Dus-

tin's Land to the Brook that runs from Emersons mill and from thence by the Northerly side of Capt George Littles Land and Thomas Littles Land to the Easterly Corner bounds of the said Tho's Littles Land which is in Cloughs meadow & from thence running to the Westerly corner of Thomas Hales Land & by the North side of Hales Land to the N East corner thereof & from thence to the S East corner of Woodbridge's Farm so called in Amesbury District & then N Easterly by said Woodbridge's Land to Peter Morse's corner containing the same Line till it intersects a N west line from Holt's Rocks in Angly Pond and from thence N West by Haverhill Line to Joseph Stevens N East corner thence north about 30 rods to the north East corner thence north about thirty rods to the N East Corner of the farm of Samuel Graves Dec'd Purchased of Kingston from thence west seventeen Deg. north one mile & twentyseven rods to a stake and stone standing on the Dividing Line between Kingston and London Derry from thence South five Degrees & 15 West about one hunder & six Rods to a great white oak tree marked with stones about it which stands on the Dividing Line between Kingston & Derry thence running south on said dividing Line one hunderd and five Rods to the south west corner of John Hog's land & from thence south to the westerly side of the Island Pond thence including the Island to the bounds first mentioned and by these Presents are declared and ordained to be a Town Corporate and are hereby erected and Incorporated into a Body Politick and a Corporation to have Continuance forever by the name of Hampstead with all the Powers and Authorities Privileges Immunities & Infranchizes forever always reserving to us our Heirs and Successors all white pine Trees growing and being or that shall ever grow and be on the said Tract of Land fit for the use of our Royal Navy reserving also the Power of Dividing Said Town to us or Heirs and Succcessors when it shall appear necessary and convenient for the Benefit of the Inhabitants Thereof It is to be understood and is accordingly hereby declared that

the private Property of the soil is in no manner of way to be effected by this Charter and as The several Towns within our said Province of New Hampshire are by the Laws thereof enabled & authorized to assemble and by the Majority of votes to choose all such said officers as are mentioned in such Laws We do by these Presents nominate and appoint Daniel Little Esq. to call the first meeting of the said Inhabitants to be held within the said Town at any time within twenty four days from the Date thereof Giving Legal notice of the Time Place & Design of holding such meeting after which the Annual meeting in said Town shall be held for the Choice of town officers & forever on the last Wednesday in March annually In Testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our Province to be hereunto affixed

Witness Benning Wentworth Esq. our Governor and Commander in chief of our Province The 19th day of January In the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred fortynine and in the twenty third year of his reign.

B Wentworth.

By his Excellencys Command with advice of Council, Theodore Atkinson Sec^{ry}

Province: New Hampshire.

Entered & recorded in the Sec'ry Office in the Book of Charters. Page 52 : 53 : 54.

per Theodore Atkinson, Sec'ry.

"PETITION OF EDWARD FLINT AND OTHERS TO BE ANNEXED TO HAMPSTEAD.

To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Governor & Commander in Chief in and over his Majesties Province of New Hampshire in New England & to the Hon'ble the Council of said Province.

Humbly Shews.

The petition of Edward Flynt, Samuel Stevens & others the Subscribers that your Petitioners Living in that part of Ha-

verhill District commonly called Timberlane have always together with the other Inhabitants cheerfully paid their Taxes & when a petition was prefer'd by the said Inhabitants to your Excelleney & Honours to be incorporated into a Township your petitioners signed ye said petition & helped that when the Township was incorporated that not only your petitioners but their Estates also would have been taken within ye charter being much more for the interest of your petitioners than to be put any where else.

But as it is may it please your Excellency & Honours that by the Charter of Hampstead lately Granted your petitioners Estates are so divided that near one half is left out notwithstanding their Lands have for many years past been fenc'd in and improved & being so Divided & Split by the said lines it is to the very great damage of your petitioners.

We therefore earnestly request your Excellency & Honours to annex our whole lands to Hampstead aecording to our first petition And for your Excelleney & Honours your humble petioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

Edward Flint.
Samuel Stevens.
Nehemiah Stevens.
David Stevens.
Sam'l Stevens.
William Stevens.
Joseph Stevens.

Hampstead, February 14th. 1749."

In the Warrant to call a Town meeting dated Hampstead March ye 12th 1749.

Article 2—" To see of ye Town will agree that Mr. Flint's and ye Stevens Land which is parted by ye line of this town may be Incorporated with the Town of Hampstead and others on ye Southerly Line of this Town may have liberty to be Incorporated with ye Town of Hampstead."

" Voted in ye affirmative."

Hampstead August 22d 1758

"At a Leagal Town meeting held this Day Persuant to a warrant from the selectmen of this town the following things were voted.

1st Voted to Chose a committee to Defend and Carry on to final Judgement and Execution the Case already Commenced against Some Persons in this town by Kingston in Respect of Land with or any Person in this town that may be sued By Kingston in Respect to Land title upon the Cost and Charge of the freeholders of this Town every one to Pay his Proportion according to the value of his Land calling it wild or unimproved Land.

2nd. Voted that those Persons that settled under Kingston tittle are free'd and Excluded from Paying any Part of the above Said cost and Charge.

The committee Chosen to Carry on any Case in Law against Kingston are Lieut Peter Morse Nath'l Heath John Webster John Muzzey and Eben Gile.

Hampstead October 24th 1768

A true copy.

Peter Eastman } Town Clerk."

VOTES IN TOWN MEETING RELATIVE TO KINGSTON CLAIMS.

" Hampstead Sept. 1st 1760.

This day, a meeting is Held Pursuant to a warrant from the Selectmen of this Town and the following things were voted (Viz)

1st. Voted to Give twelve Hundred Pounds old Tenor to Kingston Proprietors for a settlement with them in Respect of their Claims, in this town.

2d. Voted to free those Persons that Settled under Kingston Title from any Charge in Said agreement with Kingston."

Hampstead Sept'r 19th 1760.

At a meeting held this Day Pursuant to an Adjournment of the above meeting the Town Voted to Give the Proprietors of Kingston three thousand Pounds old tenor to Quit their Claims to all the Lands in this town that was settled under Haverhill & Amsbury titles. Voted Likewise to bare half the Charges in Gitting a Grant of the new Township which was Propos'd to them.

Peter Eastman. } Town Clerk.

Hampstead October 24th 1768.

A true copy "

" Hampstead Dec'r 8th. 1767.

At a legal meeting held this Day by the free holders of the Town of Hampstead. that settled under Haverhill & Almsbury title. Pursuant to a warrant from the Selectmen of said Town the following votes were Past

1st voted that John Webster Esq'r John Muzzey Benjamin Kimball & Jesse Johnson. Be a committee to Give security (to Kingston Claimers) for three thousand Pound sold tenor that was formerly voted to Give them for their Claims in Hampstead.

2ly Voted that the above said Committee shall apply to the General Court to be enabled to Colect the Rate that is allready assessed in order to complete the agreement with Kingston Claimers.

A true Coppy of these Particular votes Exam'd & attested.

John Muzzey Clerk.

" Hampstead February 9th 1767

at a legal meeting held this Day (by the freeholders of Hampstead that Settled under Haverhill & Amesbury title) by

Vartue of a warrant from the Selectmen of this Town. The following things were Voted, (Viz)

John Webster moderator.

John Muzzey Chosen Clerk for said meeting.

This meeting is ajourned to monday the 23d of this instant feb'y at on o'Clock in the afternoon.

Feb'y 23d at the adjournment of the above said meeting it was voted as followeth

1st Voted to raise three thousand Pounds old tenor formerly voted to give to Kingston Claimers of Land in Hampstead for their Claims, in said Hampstead Providing they give us the Deed already signed by a number of said Claimers: and likewise Give sufficient Bonds to Defend against any that may here after Chalenge Land in Hampstead under a Kingston Claim.

2ly Voted that John Muzzey, Lieut Edman Morse, and John Mills be a committee to Take a vauation of the Land in Hampstead belonging to the above freeholders: and assess the above said money and for Defraying the Charges of the Settlement with Kingston.

March 21st 1768 a True Copy John Muzzey } Clerk for said meeting."

Relative to the Settlement of Kingston Dispute 1768.

"To his Excellency John Wentworth Esq'r Governor and Commander in chieff in and over His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire & to the Hon'le His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives Convean'd in General assembly for Said Province."

The Petition of us the Subscribers in behalf of the freeholders of the Town of Hampstead Humbly Sheweth That whereas there has been an unhappy Dispute Long Subsisting

Between the freeholders of the Town of Hampstead (who held their Lands in said Hampstead under the ancient Grants of Haverhill & Almsbury) and the proprietors of Kingston and others Claiming under them: Respecting the title of Land within said Hampstead: and to settle this unhappy Debate; the said freeholders of Hampstead have Past a vote to Give the agriev'd party Claiming said Land under Kingston the sum of three thousand Pounds old tenor Equal to one Hundred & fifty Pounds Lawfull money: and Likewise to be at one half the Charge of Gitting a Township Granted in order to Give to the Said agriev'd Party for their Claims in Hamps'd and it hath Pleased His Excellency our former Governor to Grant a Township by the name of Unity: that there might be an ammicable Settlement made between the Contending Parties; Now the agriev'd Party Claiming under Kingston has rec'd a Deed of the Township of Unity from the Grantees of it and have taken the same in Part of the above said Settlement, and now the one Hunderd and fifty Pounds yet Remains to be Paid to Complete the agreement and although the money be assess'd for the Payment of the above said sum and for Defraying the Charges; agreeable to a vote of said freeholders yet we suppose that we have not Power to Colect the same or any ones Purporting that Refuses to Pay it; which there is many; Some have farms or tracts of Land in said Hampstead and Live out of this Province; and others are Late Purchasers and are unwilling to Pay their Purportions unless they Can Come Back upon their Warrentees for Damages as being an incumbrance upon the Land when they bought it. So that we Labour under a great Difficulty and Cannot finish the agreement. Therefore the Prayer of your Petitioners is that your Excellency and Honours would be pleased to take our unhappy Case under your wise and Grant us the Power to Collect the above said assessment as in your Wisdom Shall be thought most Proper. So that these unhappy Disputes which have subsisted above thirty years may be brought to final and Happy end

And your Humble Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall ever Pray.

Dated at Hampstead. February 3d 1768.

John Webster.
Benjamin Kimball.
Jesse Johnson.
John Muzzey.
Nath'l Heath.

" Assessment of Rates, about 1764, on the Lands Possessed By those Persons whose names are underwritten; assess't By Virtue of a vote of the freeholders of the Town of Hampstead: in order to Settle the Long and unhappy Dispute that has Subsisted between the said freeholders of Hampstead that Settled under Haverhill & Amesbury Title, and the Proprietors of Kingston or claims under them:

John Atwood.
Joshua Bailey.
Stephen Bailey.
John Bartlett.
Dr. John Bond.
Joseph Brown.
Samuel Brown.
John Calfe.
John Chase.
wid. Sarah Clark.
Wid. Sant clear.
Eben'r Copp.
Joshua Copp.
Thomas Crawford.
Asa Currier.
Josiah Davis.
Dr. Peter Eastman.
Lieut Benjamin Emerson.
Caleb Emerson.
Dr. Benjamin Kimball.
Moses Kimball.
wid. Kimball.
Benjamin Little.
Clerk Ben'n Little.
Daniel Little Esqr.
Enoch Little.
Joseph Little.
Joseph Little.
Moses Little.
Moses Little Jun.
Capt. Moses Little.
Sam'll Little Esq'r.
Stephen Little.
Capt. William Marshal.
Abel Merrill.
John Merrill.
John Mills.
Hannah Moors.

John French.
Joseph French Jr.
Dr. Joseph French.
William George.
Nathan Goodwin.
David Hadley.
Joseph Hadley.
wid. Judith Hadley.
Benjamin Hale.
Capt Eben'r Hale.
John Harriman.
Reuben Harriman.
Heirs of Richard.
Hazen Jun'r.
Capt. John Hazzen.
Wid. Sarah Hazzen.
Barth'w Heath.
Benj'm Heath.
Nathaniel Heath.
Will'm Heath Jr.
En. William Heath.
Will'm Hunt.
Capt. Hezehiah Hutch.
Caleb Johnson.
Charles Johnson.
En. Jesse Johnson.
Samuel Johnson.
Stephen Johnson.
Zech. Johnson.
John Kent.
Eben Kezer.
Eben'r Kezer for his wife.
John Kezer.
Lieut Peter Morse.
Lieut. William Moulton.
John Muzzey.
Joseph Noyce.
Benj'n Pilsbury.
Joseph Pilsbury.
John Plummer.
wid. Judith Plumer.
Will'm Richardson.
Wid. meribah Roberds.
Dinah Roberson.
Job Rowel.
Abner Sawyer.
Edmund Sawyer.
Enoch Sawyer.
Joseph Sawyer.
Joshua Sawyer.
Arch. Stevens.
Benj'n Stevens.
De't Watt Stevens.
Daniel Stevens.
Levi Stevens.
Otho Stevens.
Sam'll Stevens.
Wid. Anna Stevens.
Wil'm Stevens.
the Rev. Mr. Henry True.
Jesse Trussel.
Tho's Wadley.
John Webster Esq.
Tho's Williams.
Wid. Nehemiah Worthen.

John Muzzey
Edmund Moors. Committee."
John Mills "

PETITION TO BE CLASSED FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

"State of New hamp're — To the Honble the General Court for Said State convened at Concord octo'r 19th 1785.

Humbly sheweth the Subscribers inhabitants of the Town of Hampstead That the General Court for Said Town in the year 1783 in Classing the Several Towns that were not constitutionally entitled to a Representative Left the Town of Hampstead unclassed our not being Represented under the new Constitution, and your petituoners esteeming it a great privilege to be Represented in the General Court, but not wishing to add to the public expenses by adding to the number of Representatives and being informed by some of the Inhabitants of Plastow & Atkinson that they are willing that Hampstead should be classed with them Therefore Pray that your Honours would appoint a day of hearing on this our Petition and call on the Towns of Plastow & Atkinson to shew cause if any they have why the said three towns may not be made one class for Representation. and your petitioners as bound shall ever pray."

Abner Rogers.	Timothy Goodwin.	Joseph Webster.
Edward Greeley.	John Harriman.	Daniel Little.
Micaj'h Little.	Caleb Webster.	John Brown.
Jonathan Little.	Amos Clark.	Levi Hildreth.
David Dexter.	John Richardson.	Joseph Noyes.
Eb'n'zer Copp.	William Richardson.	Hèze'h Hutchins.
Noah Johnson.	Eliphalet Davis.	
Abner Sawyer.	Ephraim Hutchins.	

"(Another petition of the same tenor and date contains the following names:)

James Brown.	Samuel Brown.	John Kimball.
Joseph Chandler.	John True.	Jesse Johnson.
John Bond.	Moses Little.	Jn'o Wiear.

John Gordon.	John Adams.	Thomas emery.
Austin George.	David Poor.	Joshua H. Noyes.
Sam'l Johnson. Jun.	Jonathan Carlton.	Samuel Johnson.
Samuel Little.	Amos mills.	Joseph French.
Thomas Wadley.	Moses Brown.	David Moulton.
James Huse.	Timothy Stevens.	Moses Atwood.
James Atwood.	Andrew Bryant.	Roberd Darling.
Benjamin Tuxbury.	Joseph Johnson.	Jacob Currier.
Edmund Eastman.	Joshua Eastmen.	James Shepherd.
Ezekiel Currier.	John Atwood Jun.	Thomas Muzzey.
Jona H. Hale.	John Eaton.	Job Kent."

" (Still another bears the following names.)

Samuel Johnson.	William Griffin.	Edmund Morse.
Nehemiah Kelly.	Thomas Emery.	Moses Emery.
John Brickett.	John Richardson.	Walter Little.
Thomas Wadley.	Reuben Harriman.	Moses Richardson.
Isaac Heath.	Jabez Hoit Jun.	Joseph Noyes Jun.
Moses Morse.	Joseph Currier.	Henry Johnson.
William Moulton.	Samuel Currier.	Joseph Chase.
Janathan Eastman.	Janathan George.	Benjamin Kimball.
Jese Heath.	Samuel Currier Jun.	Abraham Johnson.
Thomas Williams.	Joseph French Ju.	Barthol'w Heath.
John Calef.	John Williams.	Peter Morse."

(The Town of Atkinson opposed the foregoing petitions, see Vol. XI, page 132. And Hampstead petitioned the next year for the privilege of sending one by themselves, which was granted.—Editor of State Papers.)

ANNALS.

The following are from the early Town records, concerning "the meeting house."

"Hampstead, March 31st. 1746.

The following pews are entered as they are now owned. Beginning at the right hand of the Door, on the right hand as we go in to the meeting house Viz :—As I go in "—The number of the pews as the order of the names. "Eben Gile, John Johnson Jr. (deceased) Ensign Samuel Plummer, John Johnson, David Stevens, Moses Hale, Daniel Little Esq. Moses Kimball, Deacon Benjamin Kimball, Minister's pew. Jeremiah Eaton (deceased), Capt. Moses Copp, Deacon Peter Eastman, Otho Stevens, William Eastman, John Muzzey, John Punkins (deceased), Lieut. Benj. Emerson, John Webster, John Bond (at the left hand of ye door) Richard Hazzen (deceased) at the right hand of the alley in the iner tear. Jacob Bailey, James Graves, (Lieut) at the left hand of the ally in ye iner tear. Moses Tucker."

Articles to be acted upon "on Wednesday ye 28th of March current 1749"

Article 2—"To see if ye Town will accept of ye meeting house as it now stands."

Article 3.—"To see if ye will agree that ye Privilege of the pews for ye meeting house that have been sold and all the privileges of ye six Pews more for ye fore part of ye meeting house Below shall go to Defray the Charges of ye meeting house that have been past ye said six Pews being sold at Publick Vandue." "Voted in the affirmative"

Article 4—"To receive the report of ye committee appointed by the town to treat with Mr. George Little about

purchasing a piece of land where the meeting house now stands on and for ye town use to accomodate ye same." "Vote not recorded."

Article 5—To see if ye Town will choose a committee to finish ye meeting house, so far as shall be comfortable to meet in for ye Publick of God at ye Town' cost and charge." On this article it was Voted, "to finish ye floor of ye Meeting House below and to glass all ye lower windows & to clabod ye two ends and ye back end & make all ye doors and hang them and that George Little & Benjamin Kimball be a Committe to do it.

"6th of January 1768. To see if ye Town will sell to the highest bidder the two hind seats in the mens and womens Body of seats below to help plaister the meeting house if they are sold then "

"To see if the Town will accept of such materials as is necessary for the plaistering of the meeting house of the persons that purchase the said hired seats for payment."

"Sept. 29th, 1768. To see if ye Town will see cause to repair ye outside of ye meeting house."

"To see if ye Town will agree to sell the Parsonage Land lying in this Town and dispose of ye money arising from said sale for buying a place or building spot near the meeting house or for any other purpose."

"March 26th 1783. Voted to sell the Parsonage Lands Lying in Hampstead and all the common Lands Lying in said town"

"Voted to choose a committee to ascertain the Lands of the Parsonage."

May ye 3d. 1751—Article 2—"To choose a person to sweep the meeting house."

Also "to see if ye Town will glaze the windows for ye pulpit."

March 25th. 1752 "To see what ye Town will do towards finishing the meeting house in said Town and to order where the pillars shall stand under ye galleries."

March 25th. 1852 "It was Voted to finish clabording and ye glazing of the Meeting House, and make three seats" "And ye breastwork in ye gallary, and voted that the pillars stand in ye places that they shall be of most service to support the gallaries. Viz. Two of them, one by Master Hazzen's pew in ye end next to ye ally ye other in ye end in ye ally next to Mr. Graves pew ye other two one about two feet from ye end of Bayleys pew next ye womens ally ye other about two feet from ye end of ye mens ally of Dustans pew"

August ye 13th 1752 "To see if ye Town will give or sell ye privilege of building pews in ye gallary in ye outside of ye meeting house next by ye window to ye young people belonging to ye town"

Voted "that ye privilege of Building the Pews one seat wide round ye galleries next ye out side of ye Meeting House and that Lieut Morse Eben'r Gile & Benjamin Emerson be a Com'tee to sell off the Privileges of s'd pews at a Publick Vendue to ye highest bidder of ye People of ye Town."

Voted "that ye Privileges of ye above s'd Pews in ye front of ye meeting House to be three feet wide from ye studs."

"At a Public Vendue Pursuant to ye vote of the Town on ye 31st of August 1749 instant ye Privileges were sold in ye Meeting House in ye following manner to ye following persons."

"Ye front pews on ye mens side"		"Long gallery mens side."		"Long gallery womens side	
Lieut. Morse	2-5	Lieut. Morse	2-0	Samuel Wadley	2-4
Obediah Wells	2-5	Amos Clark	2-0	Daniel Roberts	2-7
Nathan Goodwin	2-3	John Wilson	2-0	Bartolnew Heath	2-6
John Beard	2-7	Nich'n Watson	2-0	Samuel Plummer	2-8
Samuel Wadley	2-5	Mr. Hazzen	2-0	Edmund Sawyer	2-7
Eben Gile	2-6	Eben Gile	2-5	John Beard	2-7
Daniel Roberts	3-2	John Muzzey	2-0	Jacob Bayley	2-15
"In front of ye womens side."		Mr. Hazzen	2-0	" "	2-10
		Lieut. Morse	2-5	Mr. Hazzen	2-10
Eben Gile	4-2	Jn Johnson Jr.	2-1	Eben Gile	2-5
Samuel Wadley	4-0	Samuel Plummer	2-5	John Webster	2-10
Lieut. Morse	4-10	Edmund Sawyer	2-4	Mr. Hazzen	2-11
Mr. Hazzen	4-10	Nathan Gordon	2-5	Samuel Wadley	3-0"

"DEED OF LAND, WHERE THE MEETING HOUSE STANDS."

"Know all by these presents that I George Little of Hampstead in the Province of New Hampshire Do for and in consideration of my always having a Place for a Pew in the Meeting House in said Town at the right hand of the fore door in said house do hereby for myself my heirs execotors and administrators release and make over to the use of said Town the Land where the Meeting House in said Town now stands. That is all the Land lying between the said Littles fence and the highway round the said meeting house as long as the said Land is improved for a meeting house for the Public worship of God: further most I the said George Little do hereby for myself my heirs and assigns do hereby to secure and defend the said Town in the peaceable possession for the benefit of said Town as long as it shall be wanted for a meeting House for the Public worship of God and in consideration of all above written I do hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty ninth day of March in the 29th year of his Mayesties reign ammoque Dommi 1756 signed sealed and delivered."

"May ye 30th, 1750—Voted that John Johnson be paid 39£ 12s old tenor with interest it being for what he paid and spent in going after ye Charter of ye Town, and that George Little be paid 2£ old Tenor it being for his going to Portsmouth in order to get a Charter."

"Voted also to pay John Johnson 4£ 6s 8d. old Tenor it being what Coll. Atkinson Still Demanded for ye Charter of s'd Johnson."

April 21, 1790, was an article in the Warrant "To see what method the Town will take to encourage a number of men to enlist in minutemen to hold themselves in readiness agreeably to an act of Congress."

Voted at Town meeting, May 7th, 1790, "to give to those Soldiers who engage as Minutemen for the Term of two

years (unless sooner discharged) and equip themselves as the Law directs Two dollars for enlisting each as a Bounty and four Dollars p'r month provided they shall be called into Active service in Addition to their pay from Congress."

March 11, 1752. "To see where the Pound shall be built in this Town & in what manner it shall be."

Voted "To build a Pound on Peter Eastmans Land on ye west side of ye road against his Syder mill, and that the Pound shall be 30 feet square."

The next year it Voted upon "to see if ye Town will reconsider ye vote respecting ye Placing ye Pound & set it on ye Land of George Little, Stephen Emerson or Benjamin Emerson if ye town think Best and either of them will give ye Land to ye Town."

"Voted in ye Negative."

"That whereas John Hogg refuses to pay his proportion of the rates towards the support of ye ministry and building ye meeting house under pretence of his being of a different persuasion from ye church and congregation of this Town," "Voted—to see if ye Town will endemtify and save harmless ye constable in making distress on ye s'd John Hogg and defend any reasonable charges."

Aug. 31st, 1752.

Voted, "That the Town will stand by ye constable and pay any of his reasonable charges in making distress on John Hogg for his rates, and that ye present selectmen shall be a Committee on his case."

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE TOWN OF HAMPSTEAD, STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY JOHN KELLY, A. M.

[As Published in the Collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society, in 1837.]

Hampstead is a town made up of two segments, one from the town of Haverhill and the other from the town of Amesbury, both in Massachusetts, it being cut off from those towns by running the State line in 1741, which threw this town into the State of New Hampshire. It is 30 miles west of Portsmouth, 30 south of Concord, 20 on a straight line from the seashore at Hampton Beach, and the same distance W. N. W. from Newbury Bar, at the mouth from Merrimack river.

It is on the most great road from Concord, N. H., to Salem, Mass., 30 miles from each. It is on the great northern road from Concord to Boston, and on the most direct road from Londonderry to Newburyport. It is a small town, in lat. 42° 53′ and in long. 5° 48′ E. from Washington, containing 8350 acres of land, 400 of which are covered with water, and in 1830 there were 913 inhabitants. The roaring of the sea has been sometimes heard at this place. It is an elevated and hard tract of land, on account of which it was originally called Timber Lane, there being an abundance of oak timber, considerable walnut, some chestnut, maple, elm, pine and cedar. The last named is in a swamp, which contains one of the most western sources of Exeter river. Most of the town, however, lying on the height of land between Piscataqua and Merrimack rivers, sends its waters S. W. from Wash pond and other parts, through Islandy pond and Spig-

got river, whose outlet is at Methuen, Massachusetts, into Merrimack river. Some little part of the water, however, goes south, through Little river to Haverhill village, and some more to Amesbury Hills, east through Powow river from Angly pond, lying partly in Hampstead and partly in Sandown.

The town having been made up of fragments, is much out of square, having about thirty angles. And yet, although it is irregular and small in dimensions, a person passing through on the most direct road from Haverhill to Chester, would consider it a large and rich township; for he would travel almost six miles on a good road, bordered with well cultivated fields and handsome buildings.

Hampstead is bounded N. by Sandown and Danville (formerly Hawke), E. by the S. W. part of Kingston; S. E. by Plaistow; S. by Atkinson, and W. by Derry (which was originally part of Londonderry).

It appears that the soil of this place was originally so stubborn that the Indians made no great account of it only for fishing and hunting grounds, and to pass and repass to more favorable places to be cultivated. And I recollect that when I was young an aged man told me that when he was a young man he had contemplated being one of the first settlers of Concord, about A. D., 1726; and as he passed through Hampstead and Chester he considered the land of no value for a settlement.

It is reported, however, that one or two Indians had a temporary abode near Angly pond, in the N. E. part of the town, where some of their implements, I believe, have been found.

Three white families, of the name of Ford, Heath and Emerson, moved into the place about the year 1728. Mr. Emerson came from Haverhill, and settled near a brook in the south part of the town. Some of his posterity remain here still, and are among the most respectable inhabitants.

The people soon had a small house in which they some-

times met for public worship; and in about twenty years they so increased, mostly from Haverhill and Newbury, that some of the most sober individuals united together, as we suppose, in the year 1748, to raise and cover a meeting-house; for the next year, on the 19th of January, 1749, the town was incorporated and named Hampstead, from a pleasant village in Middlesex County, in England, five miles north of London. (An old writer says that Hampstead, in England, is a very delightful village, situated on a small eminence four miles north of London.) This name was given to it by Gov. Benning Wentworth, who (it is said) reserved an island of three hundred acres, in the southwest part of the town, as his own farm. This island is now owned by Mr. Gilman, of Exeter.

The first annual meeting was called in March, the same year, to be in the new meeting house, by Daniel Little, Esq., under authority of the province. This being in 1749, leads us to conclude without any record, that the meeting house was raised in 1748.

The first inhabitants of this town were mostly like the soil—rough and hardy—and easily excited. But they were very much favored in the choice of a minister, Rev. Henry True, who came from Salisbury, Massachusetts. He was graduated in June, 1752, and continued in the ministry almost thirty years, till his death 22 May, 1782, in the 57th year of his age. He always maintained the character of a *Good Man*, agreeably to the text (Acts 11 : 24) which Rev. Edward Barnard, of Haverhill, preached from at his ordination.

During the first half of the term of Mr. True's ministry, no clergyman was more highly esteemed, or better treated by the people in general than he was. He was permitted to go into the army as a chaplain in 1755, if not more, for his benefit; and as his family increased the people added to his salary, a number of years, so that, for four years successively his annual salary amounted to five hundred and sixty-eight dollars a year; and taking twenty years together, the average salary

was three hundred and sixty dollars; and the whole sum that the people gave him more than his stipulated salary was two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. This was when the daily wages of a selectman were only two shillings, or thirty-three cents per day.

Mr. True's original settlement and salary were the following:—

1. That he should have the parsonage lands, alotted by Haverhill, to Timberlane, which was sometimes called Haverhill district, but now Hampstead, for the first settled minister.

2. That he should have £1000 old tenor—that is, about four hundred and fifty dollars, to assist him in building to be paid, half in one whole year after his ordination, and the other half within the next full year.

3. That he should have annually, after he should have a family, twenty cords of wood, delivered at his dwelling house.

4. That his salary the two first years, should be £450 old tenor; that is, about two hundred and three dollars and fifty cents a year; and afterwards it should be £500 old tenor—that is, about two hundred and twenty-five dollars annually during his ministry.

But after the people had added to his salary, in the course of twenty years, as has been already mentioned, $2,756, they cut it down to $200 a year, for several years towards the close of his ministry.

For after Mr. True had been settled about twenty years, Baptist ministers came into the place, and by the zealous and loud speaking, they produced a great commotion, but no revival, among the people, who were very sanguine and versatile in their dispositions.

This did not, however, unsettle the good minister, nor sully his character in the view of any man, but it reduced his salary, and reduced the number of his hearers, and greatly injured the character of the people; for almost all the followers of the new teachers became downright infidels, and sowed the seed of

wickedness so much that another minister could not be settled for more than ten years after Mr. True's decease.

In the interval of ten years after the death of Mr. True, the infidels, of which this town, it is believed, had more than any other then known in the state, gave themselves up to reproaching the saints and blaspheming the name of their Saviour; of course the goodly number of sober people were in trouble, longing to have a minister to speak the word of truth, and to break the bread of life to them.

They sometimes had preaching, but they had not courage to give a man a call to settle among them as a minister until four years had passed away, and they then found it a fruitless attempt, unless they inserted in the warrant an exemption for all those who were freed from paying a minister tax.

This measure so quieted the minds of all opposers, that the friends of religion proceeded, without hindrance, to give a man a call, 11th of September, 1786; but he not being a suitable person to settle in the ministry, the call was disannulled. The next year, 11th October, 1787, another man had a call, but the stipulation of a salary was so small, and there were so many open infidels in the place, that he gave a negative answer. The next year, 2d June, 1788, another had a call with the promise of more salary; but being invited away where he could have a still larger stipend, he left the people without giving any answer.

The next year, 19th of February, 1789, another man had a call, but the offer was so small, and the infidels were so many, that he did not consent to stay.

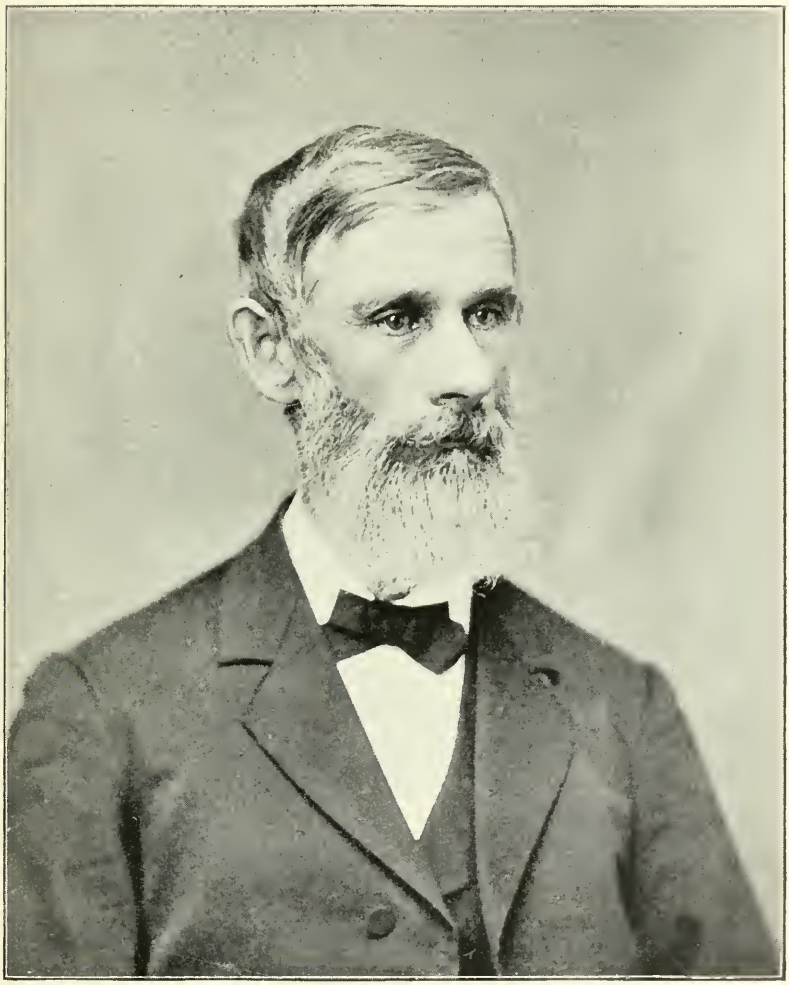
In the same year, 1st of December, 1789, another man had a call; but soon after, both sides were willing to relinquish the proposal. All these ministers had trouble where they went. The people about this time appointed a saving committee to make such proposals that a minister should by no means have too much salary. This committee calculated to give a minister two cows and six sheep, so as to stock the par-

sonage, and then to give him the use of the parsonage, and fifteen cords of wood annually, worth about one hundred dollars; and also two hundred dollars in money, as an annual income, which would be as much as the people could afford. At the same time, they supposed further that this stipulation, amounting to about three hundred dollars, would enable the minister to live and lay by one hundred dollars a year, but I believe they would have been nearer the truth, in most cases, if they had calculated that the minister would need into debt one hundred dollars every year in order to live.

This saving plan, for three more years, paralyzed every exertion and every hope of obtaining a minister. The people were discouraged, that they could not get a vote to raise one cent to his preaching.

But at last, early in the year 1792, there was a subscription set on foot; and even some who were thought to be no friends to preaching put their names to the subscription for this object, perhaps thinking it disreputable for a town to have no preaching neither in winter nor in the summer. This measure opened the door, after some trial of others, for the present minister to come in, who was not much afraid of poverty, and less afraid of infidels. He was born in West Parish, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, 22d of February, 1763, graduated at Dartmouth College, 24th of August, 1791, and ordained at Hampstead 5th of December, 1792. The sermon was delivered by Moses Hemenway, D. D., of Wells, Maine, from Philippians III. 8: "I count all things as lost for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord."

There was no dissenting vote nor voice against his settlement. He accepted of the terms proposed by the committee and voted by the town without making any amendments, except stating his expectation, but the parsonage buildings would be put and kept in repair, suitable for a family, and it would have been better than it is if he had not been disappointed in this particular. It ought to be noticed, however, in this connection, that some individuals have done well in



NELSON ORDWAY.

HENRY CHOATE ORDWAY AND DAUGHTER HELEN FRANCES.

REV. MYRON P. DICKEY.

METHODIST E. CHURCH, WEST HAMPSTEAD, AND GOOD TEMPLAR HALL.

CALEB MOULTON.

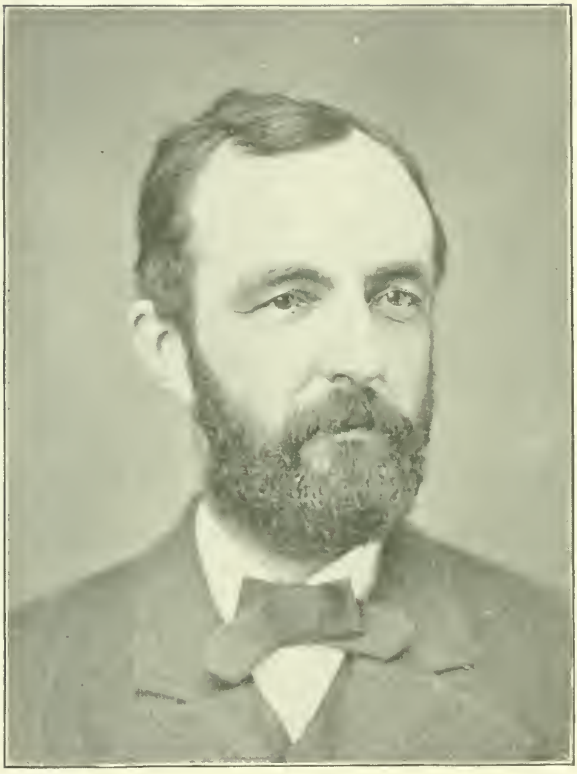
THE OLD GEORGE HOMESTEAD.

NEW AND OLD SCHOOLHOUSES. DISTRICT NO. 4.

JOSEPH DANA BARTLEY.

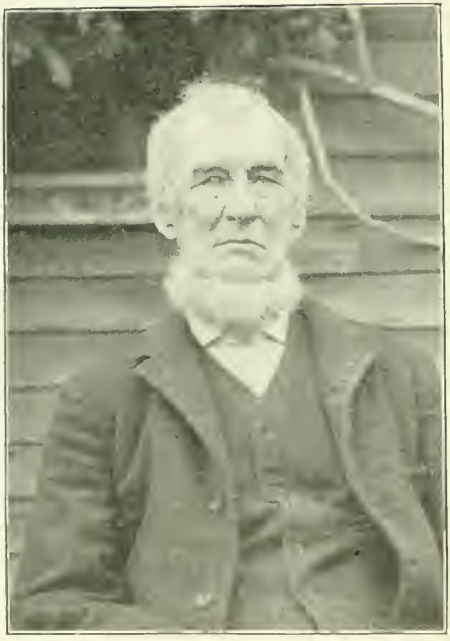
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES OSGOOD.

WILLIAM C. LITTLE.



RUFUS C. SMITH.

HENRY PUTNAM.

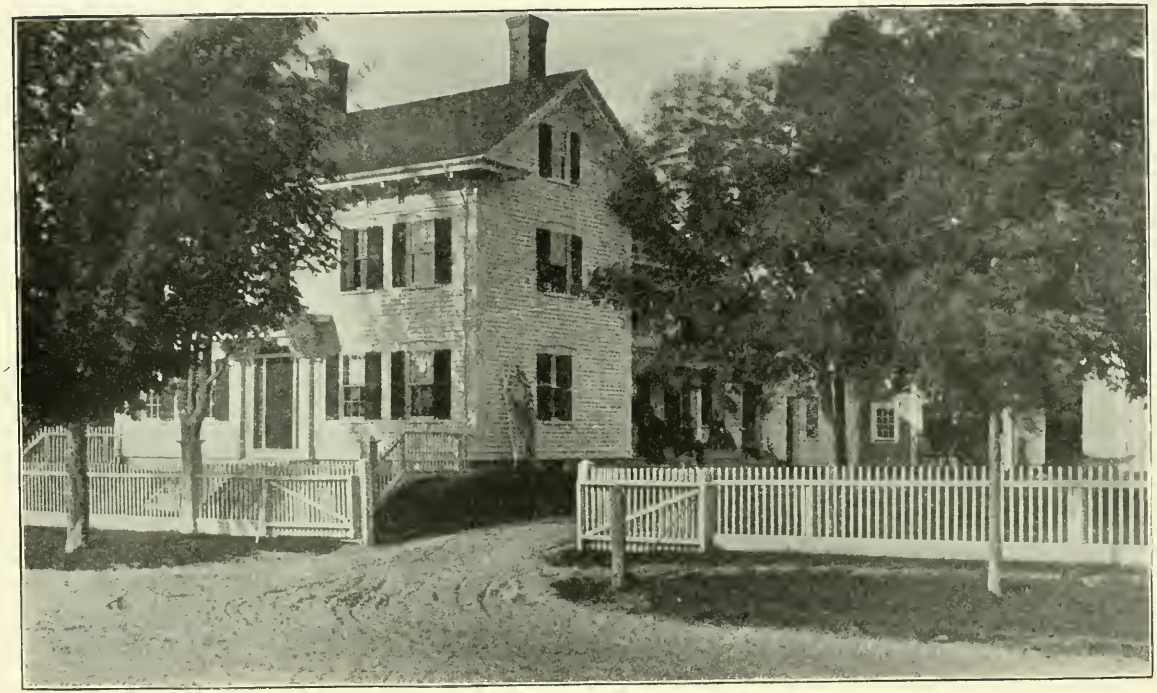


OLIVER R. BRAGG.

ORDWAY'S STORE, WEST HAMPSTEAD.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN D. ORDWAY.

CLARENCE E. ORDWAY.



THE NELSON ORDWAY HOMESTEAD.

contributing two hundred and three dollars to assist the minister to build for himself, which was effected some years since (1808).

The above terms of settlement, voted by the town of Hampstead, 23d October, 1792, was so far complied with that the selectmen assessed the salary, and the town collector gathered the taxes, and paid the money and the wood over to the minister thirty-nine years, and since that time, that is, since the fifth of March, 1832, the Congregational Society has attended to the concern.

In giving a more clear view of things in this place, it will be necessary to look back to the year 1788. Then the friends of religion obtained the consent of the town to sell the parsonage meadow, which was but little profit, and with that money with the addition of about as much more—paid, not by the town, but by those people who wanted a minister, and who were then called the minister people—they bought a small farm, of about thirty-five acres, with a house and barn upon it near the meeting-house.

No man paid anything towards this parsonage, as a townsman, except one who gave the minister people four dollars to help them make up the other half, which the parsonage meadow money did not, and which the town would not pay for.—(See the first town book, pages 181-3.)

In January, 1793, soon after the settlement of the second and present minister (1835) the minister people, or in other words the congregational people, undertook to repair the meeting-house, which was in a wasting and miserable condition, and to build a steeple and porch by subscription—for the town would do no such thing. The congregational people proceeded to make considerable repairs on the parsonage house, and to repair the meeting-house, to build a steeple and a porch, but as they found that some of the subscribers failed, and as there was no hope that the town would do anything, the selectmen for 1798, that is, five years after the steeple was built, added the arrearage due for the repairs of the meeting-house

to the minister tax, which increased it one-third more than usual; so that the minister people paid it and not the town. And I believe it was generally conceded that the meeting-house belonged to the congregational people, as they at first built it, had occupied it above eighty years, and had mostly kept it in repair forty years, and had added the steeple and the porch and most of the pews. In view of all these things anyone can see if the town of Hampstead vote away the meeting-house to other denominations, and to people out of town, and so turn the congregational church and society out of their own house, and out of their own pews, or subject them to hearken to what, if they were to be honest, they must consider as false doctrines, it is cruel oppression and bitter persecution.

In the course of these remarks, it may be proper to notice the circumstances of procuring the bell. Deacon Timothy House, of West Newbury, Massachusetts, owning, and living for a time on the Island formerly called the Governor's Island, surrounded by the Islandy pond in Hampstead, and being a particular friend of the minister, said to him one day in the year 1809, "You have a steeple here and need a bell, and if you will go to Brookfield, to Mr. George Holbrook, and speak for a bell I will pay for it." Agreeably to Deacon House's order the minister went to Brookfield, Mass. The bell was procured and brought to the ground in Hampstead, before anyone in Hampstead knew anything of it, except two other men whom the minister engaged to make a frame for the bell, to be ready when it should come. It weighed 1,212½ pounds, and cost $600. It was given especially for the use of the congregational church and society, and it was raised into its place 19 December, 1809.

But with a view to conciliate all parties, and to secure the bell in a legal manner, it was agreed between the donor and the minister that the bell should be deeded to the town for their use in civil matters and on funeral occasions, and in particular, for the use and benefit of the congregational church and society forever, not to be obstructed by any denomina-

tion whatever. This was the understanding between the donor and receiver when the bell was given, no one imagining that the people of Hampstead would ever be so wicked as to appropriate the use of the bell to any other denomination, when the congregational people had built the steeple and procured the bell, and had done almost everything at their own cost forty years to keep the meeting-house from falling into the room.

Having now given a general view of the situation, quality of the soil, state of Society and improvements, for 107 years in the town of Hampstead, I shall notice a number of particulars."

(Then followed a sketch of the principal men of the times, as mentioned in Judge Smith's address in 1849 practically the same, namely :—Richard Hazzen, Daniel Little Esq., Gen. Jacob Bayley, Capt. John Hazen, Hon. Charles Johnston, Hon. John Calfe, and Dr. Jabez True.)

"John True Esq., fourth son of Rev. Henry True, was born 26th December, 1761, and died 3d December, 1824. aged almost sixty-three. He was one of the Deacons of the church, and was endued with more than ordinary powers of mind. He directed in his will that two thousand dollars should be for the use of the congregational church and society of Hampstead, for the support of an orthodox minister. He was early employed as a town clerk, selectman, and a representative to the State Legislature. When he was about fifty years old, he became much devoted to the cause of Christ. At his death, he was treasurer of the Ministers' Widows Charitable fund.

The church in this place was organized 3d of June, 1752, consisting of thirty-one males and thirty-seven females, fifteen of them were from the first church in Haverhill, Massachusetts. This church has been favored with the ministrations of two pastors, who in eighty-three years have done seventy-two years of labor—the first, thirty years, and the second forty-two years. The first had for twenty years, nearly

as much to support him, according to the stipulation of articles, as the second has had in forty years. This church has also had, in the same term of eighty-three years, eleven Deacons, three of whom are yet alive. Their names are, first Daniel Little; Peter Emerson; third Benjamin Kimball; fourth John Calfe; fifth Timothy Goodwin; sixth Samuel Currier; seventh Moses Little; eighth Job Kent; ninth John True; tenth John Emerson; eleventh Jonathan Kent. Besides these principal men there have been selectmen, Justices, and Representatives to the General Court: but, as in these later days, there is not so much discrimination of character, as in some other ages, it is not of much importance to know the name of a person who is up on a high place, where he is in danger of falling down, in proportion to his elevation. I would just mention, however, that this town, which never has sustained a lawyer, has one now residing in the place, who appears to be a gentleman of promise. His name is Isaiah P. Moody, from Maine. He was born in York, in the County of York 3d of December, 1804, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1837.

The physicians who have resided in this place were the following:—John Bond, his son John Bond Jr., Samuel Flagg, James Knight, Joshua Sawyer, Isaac Tewksbury. None of these were favored with a liberal education, or honored with a medical degree from any of our literary institutions; two or three others have had a transient residence here, but they are all gone now, except Drs. Knight and Tewksbury.

Dr. Bond Senior, was an early member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was a very respectable and devout man; and though feeble in health for many years, he lived to be eighty-six years old, and died 4th of January, 1804, in a happy frame of mind.

II. DIFFICULTIES.

The religious part of the community in this town has been subjected to many troubles, as has been noticed. I shall now

speak of those which have had a bearing on the whole community.

In the year 1735 was the great mortality, by the malignant sore throat, which began in Kingston, and extended through a great part of New England, and continued more or less for fifteen years, taking away some whole families of children; but I cannot learn that this town suffered much from the disease.

In the year 1737, in the latter part of the winter, hay was so scarce that many cattle died, and many families that same year suffered extremely for the want of bread.

In 1738, there was a remarkable worm, which ate the leaves from the oak trees, so as to make the forests appear in the summer naked as it does in the winter, They were larger than the caterpillar, wooly under the belly, but smooth on the back, with a line of black from end to end, and white specks in the black streak. Some called it the Palmer worm.

In the year 1741, the winter was colder than almost any man ever knew before in New England. The ice in the most rapid part of the Merrimack river, little above Newburyport, was, on the 28th of February, 1741, two feet and a half thick.

In 1749, the year this town was incorporated, there was the greatest drouth there was ever known in this land; a man told me his father had three loads and a half of hay on two acres, in 1748, but in 1749 he had only one load from the two acres added to three more acres; that is, five acres of good land, newly laid down, produced but one small load of hay. The same man writes, "I mowed several days, and could not cut two hundred a day." Some people sent to Virginia for hay, and many cut down trees for their cattle to browse. It was very favorable, that the corn yielded well that year, by means of the later rains. The drouth which occurred in 1761, was very severe.

Another very serious difficulty befell the town of Hampstead, which continued six years before it was completely settled. It has been already stated, that a part of the town was

claimed by Amesbury, before the town line was fixed in 1741; and it was called Amesbury Peak, as the other larger part of the town was called Haverhill District, the whole having been Timber Lane at first.

Now it is certain that when the state line was settled, all that is now called Hampstead would fall into New Hampshire; and Kingston comprehended all that is now Kingston, East Kingston, Damville, (formerly called Hawke) and Sandown, and being incorporated fifty-five years before Hampstead, it would also embrace the easterly part of Hampstead, which was called Amesbury Peak; and accordingly we find, that, though Kingston had slept fifty-five years, or at least, eleven years from the incorporation of Hampstead, yet, at last they waked up, and fell upon Hampstead, with redoubled force, of writ after writ, to recover their lost territory in 1760.

But it is generally understood that the dispute was settled by Hampstead's paying £1000, old tenor, to Kingston and the costs and by a grant of Unity, because the granting of it made peace between Hampstead and Kingston. But after all, it is difficult to say whether Hampstead paid anything to Kingston, but the cost of suing, because the accounts of the town back are very inaccurate.

There is a vote of £1000, old tenor, recorded, which Hampstead offered to give Kingston, and another to give Kingston £3000, and after that there is something recorded about being released from paying the £3000, which was once offered as a settlement. But the settlement in any case was effected in 1766. And soon after this, came on ecclesiastical, or rather irreligious difficulties, as has already been mentioned, and in 1775 came on the Revolutionary war with Great Britain, which tried men's souls throughout the land.

III. IMPROVEMENTS.

As this is an age of enterprise and improvement, it would be expected, that even in the history of a small town, something would be said on this subject. And I would say that

whoever recollects the aspects of the roads, the fields and the buildings, as they were forty years ago, and look on them now, and consider what vast labor and cost of a hale and enterprising people, have been expended, he would be surprised at the change.

The meeting house was all tattered and torn, without a steeple, without a bell, and almost without a covering, and might have remained so for an age, or till it rotted down, if it had not been for the people of God, who with their own money and hands, by divine aid, put it in a better condition. The roads were full of stones, and in some places of mire, but now for almost six miles, from the north corner of Atkinson to the west corner of Sandown near Chester, they are paved underneath with stone and covered with gravel. The buildings, which were mostly old and shattered, are now repaired or replaced for new ones, and many new and handsome houses are reared up where there were none before. The fences, reeling and decaying, are turned into stone wall, of which, perhaps, there be more than any other town in the State. The swamps which were full of useless bushes and hummocks, are now leveled and replenished with luxurious grass.

IV. OCCUPATIONS.

It would be expected in a town so far from the seashore, and where the soil is so hard and rich that the people would be chiefly farmers; so they are, much to their credit, as good as any in the state. And a farmer, when he is honest and benevolent, loving his God supremely and his neighbor as himself, is as much a gentleman as any that can be found.

There are some other things done, however, besides farming. There are five blacksmith shops, two corn mills, one sawmill, three full stores of goods, besides other smaller ones; a number of shoemakers, one large tannery, with a bark mill going by water. Several carpenters, wagon makers and wheelwrights; one hatter's shop with several workman; and

a great abundance of hats are made by the young women and boys, of palm flag leaf brought from the south.

V. EDUCATION.

There is a laudable spirit and some exertions, to promote the education of the rising generation, though not exactly of the right kind. Whoever has anything to do with the education of children, ought to consider full well what kind of beings they are. They must not think them the creatures of a day only, nor of a hundred years, but of eternity; as moral beings dependent on the power and will of God, and of course bound to love God with all their heart, mind, soul and strength—and, if they fall short of this, they must be lost forever, if they do not repent of their offences, and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ for the remissions of their sins and the salvations of their souls.

Now a parent that believes these things will not see it to any kind of use to learn how to shuffle the feet or to make a stiff and awkward bow, under the action of being polite, when in reality it is no improvement to the mind or manners, but has a contrary effect upon both and makes them proud and unmannerly, instead of making them humble, modest and polite.

It would be very desirable to see a young scholar from the manners school, so called, able to take off his hat and lay it down in some suitable place, if he is not afraid of losing it, while he is conversing with a gentleman in his own house.

Every wise parent will know, that to make any one polite he must improve his temper and understanding, by cultivating a kind and benevolent disposition towards all men, and by studying the ways of God, exhibiting in his works of creation, and providence and grace, and as revealed in his holy word; and he will say let the child learn nothing but what will be useful to him and others, in time or in eternity; nothing—nothing else but this. This is the education, and the only education which a person ought to learn and teach

his children; and I am happy to find that this kind of education is more thought of than formerly in this place, as appears by more attention to Sabbath school and Bible class instructions. Of those who were born or brought up in this town, thirteen have received a liberal education.

AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

James True, son of Rev. Henry True, graduated 1780. He was sometimes a preacher, and became deranged and died 6 Jan., 1795, aged 35 years.

Ezekiel Little graduated 1784; twenty years a schoolmaster in Boston; made an Arithmetic; and now lives in Atkinson, aged 72 in 1835.

Jabez Kimball, graduated in 1797; was one year a tutor; studied law and practiced at Haverhill, and died there 19 March, 1805, aged 33.

Abner Rohers graduated 1800; was an attorney at law in Charlestown, Mass., and died 29 February, 1814, aged 37.

Robert Rogers graduated 1802; was merchant in France sometime, but now in Boston.

AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Henry True, son of Rev. Henry True, graduated 1796; was sometime a minister of the Gospel in Union, Me., where he now resides.

Benjamin Dudley Emerson, son of Col. Benjamin Emerson, graduated 1805; was sometime a schoolmaster in Newburyport and in Boston. He is the author of the National spelling book and reader; his younger brother Frederick is author of the North American Arithmetic.

Abner Emerson, brother of the preceding, graduated 1805; was for a number of years alienated in mind. He died at Charlestown, Mass., in December, 1836, aged 51.

Thomas Williams graduated 1815; is a physician at Canandaigua, New York. M. D. at Dartmouth College.

Henry True Kelly, son of Rev. John Kelly, graduated in 1819; is a minister at Madison, Geauga County, Ohio.

Jonathan K. Little graduated 1823; was in the study of medicine and died young.

John Kelly, son of Rev. John Kelly, grad. at Williams collage in 1825; studied medicine at the Medical college in Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York.

Francis Welch graduated at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., 1832, and was ordained the minister of Brenthood in December, 1833.

In Hampstead there are seven school districts—four on the great road, two on the east, and one on the north.

There are three elegant brick school houses, and the other four are of wood. Besides these primary schools, there have been some attempts to maintain a select high school. And some young gentlemen and ladies have repaired to the Academies for instructions in morals, and in the arts and sciences, for a small portion of time, not expecting to become professional characters.

VI. MORALS AND RELIGION.

If all the people in Hampstead would cease to speak profanely, would keep the sabbath day holy to the Lord, would dispense entirely with the use of ardent spirits, would not involve themselves in debt more than they can pay, would not oblige their neighbors to borrow their own goods of them, but would do to others in all things as they would that others would do to them, then there would be more sound morality than there can now be found. I do not say this because I think the people of this town, in general, are more immoral than those of other towns; because I am fully persuaded that we have been losers in many of the changes which have taken place within a few years past.

We hope, however, that there is a change coming on for the better. There is an increasing desire that professors of religion may live more up to their professions; that good books

should be read; that public worship should be more regarded; that the Sabbath school should be promoted; that drinking ardent spirits should be avoided—these are harbingers of a better moral feeling.

The church which at first contained 68 members now contains 81. The number seven years ago was 110; but death has removed a number since that time. Six have been suspended, and several have been dismissed to other churches. Three of them were recently recommended to unite with a newly formed church in Illinois; so that they are now reduced to a low state. Only one member remains in the church when the present minister was ordained, 42 years since, and he is ninety-two years old. Other indications of better days are the following: there is a female Charitable Society, which affords some help to the home mission or Bible Society. This Society some years since, made the minister a life member, of the New Hampshire Bible Society, by the donation of $30; and others made him a life member of the Tract Society, by a donation of $20; and likewise of the N. H. Branch of the American Education Society, by the donation of $30.

There is a Foreign Mission Association of the Western Rockingham Auxiliary Society, and a Tract Society which has contributed liberally the present year. There is a Sabbath school library which affords much improvement to the minds of the rising generation. There is also a social library of valuable books, which was established in the year 1796. One hundred and fifty-four persons have been committed to the communion of the church by the present minister, and two hundred and sixty in all have been baptized.

VII. MORTALITY.

This is the end of all men,—the end of all their secular enjoyments, possessions, pleasures, hopes, and desires, for the world; and the living, or more properly the dying, ought to lay it to heart.

The greatest number of persons who were known to die in

one year was 30, in the year 1756, when a mortal fever prevailed. In 1758 only eight died; in 1786, 1805 and 1807 only five each year died; in 1761 four died; in 1746, 1751 and 1783 only one died each year.

When I first came here I was surprised to see so many aged people and now there are many more young persons in proportion to the aged. Since I came here in 1792, 474 persons have died, which on an average is only about 11 annually. Among these were 69 of the age of eighty or upwards; 21 have died of ninety years old or more. John Atwood died 1 Jan., 1812, aged ninety-seven years and seven months. He was born in Haverhill, Mass. The widow, Sarah George, died 24 January, 1830, aged ninety-seven years and five months. She was born in Concord, N. H. Her father was Jacob Shute, of French origin, and one of the first settlers of that town. He died in Concord in February, 1794, aged ninety-four, and her brother John died at the same place in February, 1829, aged ninety-six. Deacon Job Kent is the only man now alive above ninety years old, and the only one left of the church when the present minister was ordained. He was ninety-two years old the last day of March, 1835. He has been a man of steady habits, moderate temper, diligent in labor, and inclined to a milk diet, and avoiding intemperance.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

And if I may be allowed to give advice to towns, I would say, let men of such temperaments and integrity be employed in civil and public affairs, instead of the profane, dishonest lovers of rum, and of honors which they do not deserve. And would it not be a prudent and benevolent measure for towns to avoid employing young men, new comers, in public affairs unless they are professional men, nor even then unless they come with good credentials. I make these remarks because I have seen so much loss to the community, and so much injury done to young and inexperienced persons in public employment, while they were scarcely fit to manage their own

private concerns, and especially when they love to sip at the alcoholic tap.

Alas! the human mind is sufficiently weak and deranged at any time without the fumes of alcoholic poisons. Let such men never have anything to do but to repent of their sins and to live a sober life; for why should a wild beast lead our children to his den?

When the vilest men are exalted, the wicked walk on every side; but when the righteous bear rule the people rejoice.

HAMPSTEAD, May, 1835.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE REV'D JOHN KELLY, THE SECOND MINISTER OF HAMPSTEAD, N. H., FORTY-FOUR YEARS.

My ancestor John Kelly came from Newbury, in England, and became one of the first settlers in Newbury, in New England, a mile south of Newburyport, about the year 1635.

I was in the sixth generation, and was the son of John and Elizabeth Kelly in West Amesbury, ten miles west of the original settler, on Feb. 22, 1763.

I was the third of eleven children.

My parents were of the good old Puritan Congregational stamp.

When I was five or six years old I had a desire to be a minister, but when I was ten or twelve years of age I had a kind of dread of being 21, for fear I should not have wisdom enough to act like a man; and though I had an early desire to become a learned man, yet I thought it as almost impossible for me to learn to read; but I was soon thought by others to be a very forward scholar; and some said he would do for a minister if he had a voice.

At a very early age I had some serious thoughts; but it was my lot to live in the vicinity of some very ignorant and wicked boys, whose parents were not like the Patriarch, who devoted their sons to God eight days after they were born, and commanded them to keep the ways of the Lord. That wicked company was a great damage to me; and even now at the age of eighty-one it makes me shudder to think there are still such wicked boys to be found in the land who insult good men and blaspheme God! Oh! How dreadful will be their doom if they do not repent and turn from their evil ways!

After a time I went into other company, and being a long time under deep conviction on account of the deep depravity of my heart and the exceeding wickedness of my life I cried for mercy through Christ, and thought I obtained mercy of the Lord. This was when I was twenty-three years of age. Then I thought my feet were brought out of the horrible pit and miry clay, and set upon a rock, and a new song was put into my mouth, even praise to God and the Lamb.

Then I thought of that text, "Great peace have they that love thy law!" And I thought of the new Heavens and the new earth for it seemed to become new with the glory of the Lord shining about me. Even when I was passing through a rough piece of land—every hill top and stone, and tree and shrub seemed to reflect the divine glory.

I thought now I shall be able by the grace of God to overcome the word sin, death and the grave; and I was more determined to preach the gospel.

But I soon found that I had not so soon attained, nor was I yet perfect. There was a warfare still to be carried on against inward and outward enemies, and I knew not how to be qualified to preach the gospel which I loved and which I knew ought not to be committed to ignorant men, who knew not the use of language, nor whereat they affirmed.

My father affirmed of my views but utterly refused to do anything more than to give me an article worth about twenty-five dollars.

It was so ordered, however, that I had by the good Providence of God a better English education than was usual at my age; and being employed at school keeping, I entered Dartmouth College in September, 1707, and was allowed so much time to teach a school and study out of College, reciting my lessons to the Rev'd Mr. Merrill of Plaistow, and the Rev'd David Tappan of West Newbury, and obtain their recommendation, and in doing this, I found no difficulty in retaining my standing in my Class.

In this way I found myself with few books, poorly clothed

but with two dollars more money than when I entered College two years before!

Thus I proceeded two years more always teaching a school in every time of vacation without losing a day, not receiving any charitable aid, and only a part of my clothing from my good mother.

After four years I took my degree, with some of the best scholars, and in the largest class that had been educated at Dartmouth College, August 24, 1791.

I then owed only twenty dollars for which my father was surety, and I paid it to the owners in a year exactly.

And to the honor of my good father I will say it, that thirty years after I left College he gave me my full portion with the other children in his last Will, and were it not for this, I must have now been a beggar! in all probability; as will appear from my after history.

Soon after I left College I went to Wells in Maine to teach a school and to study Theology with Dr. Moses Hemmenway, an eminent scholar and Divine. While I was there one of my Classmates, son of Thomas Parsons Esq., proprietor of Parsonfield, induced his father to invite me by letter to become his minister, stating that in case I settled there, I should have four hundred acres of land as the first minister of the town, and four hundred as a parsonage, and I intended to go, but never promised being taken up some other way.

After I had continued at Wells six months, I came home to my father's house, and was licensed to preach by the Haverhill Association, and delivered my first sermon in the Parish where I was born, and in the church where I had been a member about three years, April 8, 1792. I was soon urged by a friend to come to Hampstead to preach, it being the first time I had entered into a pulpit alone, and so feeble that I could hardly draw on my boot, and knowing that Hampstead had the name of being a difficult people. I was quite unpopular; and understood afterwards that some one said if the people hired me the money would be thrown away, and I was

told, too, that one of the neighboring ministers said Mr. Kelly would not do for Hampstead.

While ignorant of these unpleasant things, I preached in several places where I was invited, and Hampstead employed others, but not finding the right preacher, a few friends of mine urged me to come again and preach as a candidate, but limited the time to only two days, for fear some one would repeat the other complaint, that the money would all be thrown away! But as I went upon the principle never to break open a door to get in, nor to get out, it was not an easy task to obtain my consent, to come again to Hampstead. So it is the same principle that I was not willing to leave Hampstead, after I had been here more than forty years, and they said to me as Israel of old said to Samuel the Prophet, when they desired a King, "We have nothing against you."

But a few urged me to come in, and a few urged me to go out, or in other words, they broke open the door and I came in without a dissenting voice; and I have gone out because a few have broken open the door, no one openly contributing, but seeking for names by subscription such as they could get, good or bad, they obtained but fifteen, and one of them was forced, and when they called a vote to settle another before the old one was dismissed they could obtain only ten in the church. But to return to my settlement, soon after I came again to Hampstead, one man desired me to preach that sermon over again which was so unpopular at first, and the man who had complained altered his opinion, and a call was extended to me to settle here in the ministry, offering me some little help to stock the parsonage, fifteen cords of wood, the parsonage house and lands, and two hundred dollars in money annually, so long as I should carry on the work of the ministry in the place,—the whole amounting in value to three hundred dollars. Another minister said I could not live upon it. Another said I would go away and leave the people. But I would not do this, because I would not break open a door to get out nor in.

One man in town who did not pay a minister tax, said the people would not pay me what they had promised.

No man out of town advised me to settle upon so small a salary, and but one woman. A minister in Newburyport had heard of my proposed salary and asked a scholar of my acquaintance "What kind of a man is Kelly?" He answered, "A Reasoner," to which he replied "Well he will have need to Reason in Temperance if he settles on that salary."

Another man, however, though an infidel, knowing the good people of Hampstead, said to me" I should think you would settle here for the people are such fools, that as they will not be easy without a minister, and they like you better than any man they have had among them."

But after all as Hampstead had been almost eleven years without a settled minister, and had extended calls to five men who had given negative answers on account of the want of money and the fear of infidels, which abounded here more than any town in the state at that time ; and as there was no dissenting voice or vote against me, and as I intended to be a minister from a child ; and thought I had a call to preach the gospel; and was impressed with what the apostle said, "I am sent for the defence of the gospel," I concluded that my death, if not my life, might be the means of salvation to this people, and therefore I gave my answer in the affirmative, and was ordained by a council of ten churches, Dec. 5, 1792.

Dr. Hemmenway preached the sermon from Philippians 3 : 6. Soon after my ordination I found it needful to try my strength against infidelity. One man at a lecture charged me with preaching false doctrine, because I said no man is perfect, and that we may be ascertained of a thing by faith as well as by sight,—sight or feeling. I asked him of a number of things that he had never seen, if he were not sure of them, notwithstanding ; to all which he replied in the negative. I asked him if he was not sure he was born of a woman, to which he answered "Yes." I asked him then if he remembered anything of the event? He then denied what he had granted.

I then asked him how he would show it was uncertain? He being so puzzled with error that he hardly knew what to say, but he said he might have been born of another woman. Ah! of another woman besides your mother—this would not make you a motherless child. That was the end of his argument to the end of his life. Thirty years.

Another infidel told me that he did not hold to such a God as I did. I then asked him what was his idea of a God? He said he was the essence of all the universe. What then is the universe composed of? He said "it was composed of air, earth, fire and water." Well then, I said to him, "Your God by your own showing is inferior to yourself, for you have a mind superior to all these elements, and call yourself a man of sense, but this you cannot say of your God." This settled the infidel to the day of his death. (N. B. These men first denied infant baptism and then turned infidels.)

These events took place in the beginning of my ministry. And when I had been here about ten years, another enemy appeared with a double Phalanks. The Freewillers and Methodists, with a full determination to overthrow the Orthodox minister of Hampstead, if stranger and noise would do it. It then became necessary to put out the distinguishing doctrines in a clear and positive manner, which led the friends of truth to say, "that these newcomers made the standing minister a better preacher."

After this time I went on for more than thirty years without much trouble from without. In the whole course of my ministry I have preached about three thousand written sermons and many unwritten ones, in town and out of town. I have also taught the children and youth abundantly. I have attended five hundred and three funerals in town, and about half as many out of town. I have united two thousand persons in marriage in town and out of town, lacking only six couples, or twelve persons.

We have had several small revivals so as to keep the number of church members equal to the number when I was or-

dained; and, in the four first months of 1828, fifty-two persons were added to the church, which then consisted of one hundred and ten members. When I was desired to leave in 1835, another revival was begun, and some who had attended my enquiry meetings were awakened again. But a few said I must be released, which put me in mind of what the Prophet Micah said "A man's enemies are the men of his own house." Micah 7 : 6. It seemed hard when, that when God had given me the victory over my enemies, my friends should rise up against me, and especially as I had done more for Hampstead than any man could or would do for them. Since I have become a minister, I have attended thirty ordaining or other Councils, have preached one ordination sermon, given six charges which were published. I have preached one sermon each year to the Female Charitable Society, and another every year to the Sabbath school. I have published three funeral sermons, one of Mrs. Sarah Morse, one of Hon. John Calef, one of Dr. William Cogswell. I have published twice "*A number of reasons against becoming a Universalist.*" Six lectures to the Laymen who had slandered the clergymen of New England because they did not approve of the war with Great Britain in 1812. Ten numbers in a bound paper complaining of the Baptists for offering a spurious communion to their denomination. Two reports of the state of religion at the General Association, first at Keene, 1815, and the other at Rindge, 1827, and one pastoral letter at Concord, 1831. In the year 1813 I went to Connecticut and to Massachusetts as a delegate to the General Association. I preached the Missionary sermon at Dover, 1810, and the Association sermon of N. H. at Pembroke, in 1822. I was made a member of the New Hampshire Bible, Tract, and Education Societies by the liberality of gentlemen and ladies in Hampstead, and by my own self a member of the New Hampshire Missionary Society.

I have been one of the Vice Presidents of the New Hampshire Bible Society seven years—the Scribe of Haverhill As-

sociation ten years, Trustee of Atkinson Academy thirty years.

In addition to those already mentioned I delivered a sermon on leaving the old meeting house October 15, 1837, which was printed.

And recently I have written and published several articles in the Congregational Journal and Exeter News Letter on the Subject of Capital Punishment, on Uncircumcism and Baptism, and on Bishops and Deacons, etc.

In less than a year after my ordination, I was married with Abigail Dearbon, daughter of Dea. John S. Dearbon of Chester, N. H. and we had twelve children in twenty years, five sons and seven daughters. Three of my sons had degrees. The eldest at Dartmouth College in 1819 at the age of twenty-five, and twenty-one years after that he deceased as a minister in Upper Canada, and left a widow childless, aged forty-six, Sept. 9, 1840.

My next son graduated at Williams College, and is now a physician in Carlysle, N. Y., with a wife and four children. My youngest son had a medical degree at Dartmouth College and deceased at home, Jan. 12, 1834, aged twenty-nine; the two other sons died younger. Four of my daughters I hope are in Heaven, and the three youngest are with me, two of them unmarried, and the youngest of them thirty years old is married and has one daughter. Thus the Lord is good and kind to me, and very thankful I must be, for I am yet able to read, to write and to preach at home and abroad this cold season, though I am eighty-one years old.

JOHN KELLY.

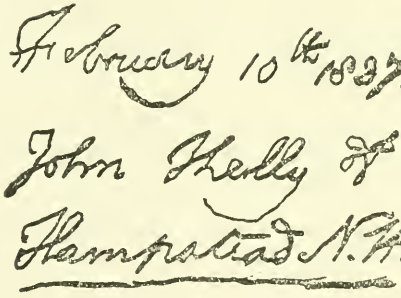
March 21, 1844.

N. B. The people of Hampstead have kindly given me the use of the parsonage; and I have preached a half century sermon at home and in Derry since my dismission.

J. K.

Rev. John Kelly died November 23, 1848, in Hampstead. The sermon at the funeral was preached by Rev. Dr. French of North Hampton, N. H. who after an account of his character, attainments and labors, says "Such was the aged, venerated and beloved minister whose funeral the Holy Providence of God has called us to attend. We revere his memory and would gather instruction from his life."

Among the Memorial notices of Mr. Kelly which appeared in various Journals was one of particular interest in the "Massachusetts Observer" written by Rev. William Cogswell, D. D. *Kelly Genealogy.*



CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

AT

HAMPSTEAD, NEW HAMPSHIRE,

JULY 4TH, 1849.

JOHN ORDWAY.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT HAMPSTEAD, N. H. JULY 4TH, 1849.

During the winter of 1848-9, the propriety of celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the incorporation of the Town of Hampstead, was suggested by many of the inhabitants of the town. As the anniversary day fell on the 19th of January, in the midst of the most inclement season of the year, and as it was deemed desirable to have as many of the natives and former citizens, "who had strayed away from the old homestead," present as possible, it was determined to defer taking any steps towards the proposed celebration, till the return of warm weather.

In the following May the subject was again proposed, and was suggested to many of the citizens and met their cordial approbation. On the Sabbath of May 27th, Rev. Mr. Bartley, according to request, alluded to the subject and gave notice to all who felt disposed, to meet at the Center School House on the Monday evening following.

Agreeably to this notice, several of the citizens assembled at the above mentioned time and place. The following is the Record of the Secretary.

The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. Moody H. Brick, Chairman, and E. H. L. Gibson, Secretary.

Voted, To celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the Incorporation of this town, and that the exercises be on the 4th of July next, in the "Davis Grove."

On motion, a committee was appointed by the chair, to nominate a Committee of Arrangements.

The chair appointed Dr. Josiah C. Eastman, Messrs. Caleb Moulton, and Richard K. Brickett.

The said Committee reported the names of the following gentlemen to constitute a Committee of Arrangements, viz :—

Messrs. Isaac Smith, Amos Buck, Christopher P. Ayer, Nelson Ordway, Caleb Moulton, Moody H. Brockett, Henry Putnam, William Clark, Hiram Nichols. (Last two refused to act.)

And the gentlemen reported to the meeting, were elected.

Voted :—To give the Committee of Arrangements power to add to their number, if they find it necessary.

Voted :—To give the Committee discretionary powers in making arrangements for the proposed Celebration.

The meeting was then adjourned.

E. H. L. Gibson, Secretary.

The Committee of Arrangements met on the following day and elected the following additional members, viz :—

Messrs. Tristram Little, Frederick A. Pike, Joseph G. Brown, Stephen S. Shannon, Ebenezer Hoyt, Samuel Morse (refused to act), Jacob E. Eastman.

The Committee of Arrangements held meetings from time to time, as the case required. At their first session, it was voted to celebrate the day by an address appropriate to the occasion, by a procession, by a picnic in the Grove, and by other exercises usual at such celebrations.

It was voted to invite Frederick Emerson Esq., of Boston, to deliver the address.

In reply to the invitation of the Committee, Mr. Emerson wrote as follows :

"It is truly gratifying to me, to be thus kindly remembered in the place of my nativity, and I feel deeply obliged to the Committee for the honor they have chosen to confer upon me. The occasion of the celebration is, indeed, full of interest, and, if the circumstances which surround me at this time would allow me to accept the invitation, I would do so with much pleasure. But I feel compelled to decline. I have

made such engagements of my time, for the thirty days that will intervene between this time and the 4th of July, that I should be wholly unable to make the historical research necessary for the address. Although I must decline the office of making the address of the day, I shall look forward with much pleasure to the celebration, for it is my intention to be present, and listen to some other son of Hampstead, and once more shake the hands of my fellow townsmen."

The Committee then extended an invitation to Mr. Isaac W. Smith of Manchester; and expressed an earnest desire that he would consent to deliver the address, as the time was wearing away, when it would be impossible to procure any one, and it was desirable that the address should be pronounced by a native of the town. An affirmative reply was given by him, stating that it would be impossible to go into any very extensive research among old records and papers, both from the shortness of time and the press of other duties.

The Committee of Arrangements invited the ladies to assemble and make what provision they might think proper in relation to the duties more properly coming under their supervision.

At a meeting of the ladies, held in accordance with the above invitation, it was voted that families in town be invited to contribute provisions for the tables. It was also voted, to decorate the grove with flowers and evergreen. The following ladies were chosen a committee to carry out these propositions.

Misses Esther Bartley, Mary C. Smith, Elvira Ordway, Susan E. Putnam, Mary A. Garland, Elizabeth A. Little, Mary J. Heath, Almira B. Sargent, Clara A. Kent, Mary A. Brown, Mary E. Merrill, Philena W. Hoyt, Clara A. Colby, Martha J. Smith, Louisa E. Kent, Susan E. Johnson, Mrs. Betsey A. Abbott, Mrs. Mary J. Atwood, Misses Betsey H. Davis, Sarah Morse.

Great credit is due to both committees for the exertions they made to make the preparations for the proposed celebra-

tion, every way worthy of the occasion. The ladies of the town contributed bountifully to supply the tables with refreshments. The grove, for a few days previous to the Fourth, resounded with the merry voices of fair ladies and gallant gentlemen, while they vied with each other in decorating the place with all the attractions which taste could display, or ingenuity devise. The gentlemen contributed liberally to defray the expenses incident to the occasion, and every arrangement was made which was desirable in a quiet town, where the people are disinclined to show and are content with a participation in the ordinary occurrences of life.

On Monday, the 2d, the weather was sultry, with occasional showers, which cooled the air and gave promise of a fair day on Wednesday. Tuesday was a cool but pleasant day, the precursor of a more delightful one to follow. On Wednesday morning the sun rose in all its splendor of a summer's morning. Ere he made his appearance from beyond the eastern hills, the day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the discharge of cannon. The firing of the national salute was under the direction of Lieut. Simon Dow, who deserves great praise for the care and promptitude he manifested in the discharge of his duties. The spot selected by him was upon the hill near the Grove, and from its elevation was admirably chosen. The booming of the guns across the still waters of the ponds, and the thousand echoes awakened among the distant hills, reminded all that the day was one of unusual interest to the quiet town of Hampstead. Early in the morning the finishing touches were given to the Grove, and the tables bountifully laden with the luxuries of life.

A large stage was built in front of the seats arranged for the audience, decorated with evergreen and flowers, and ornamented with beautiful devices. On the front of the stage, in letters wrought with roses, and arranged in the form of an arc, was the word "Independence"; and immediately under it wrought in the same way, the figures "1776." Over the speaker's desk were suspended the figures "1749", wrought

in white rosebuds and standing prominent from the centre of a large bouquet.

Mr. Tristram Little generously contributed more than a thousand roses on the morning of the Fourth; and the citizens from the east part of the town contributed also another large number.

In a celebration of this character, there will always be a small number of persons upon whom will devolve the performance of a greater share of the labor. Upon the present occasion, however, each seemed to strive in outdoing the others. When all were so deeply interested it would be invidious to point out particular individuals by name. The people acted in a spirit of unanimity and harmony seldom equalled.

The officers of the day, selected by the committee of arrangements were as follows:

John Ordway, Esq., President.

James Calef, Esq., Dea. Joshua Eastman, Dea. Jonathan Kent, Moses Hoyt, Esq., Andrew B. Marshall, Esq., Mr. John Little, Mr. Horace Bailey, Mr. James Hadley, Vice Presidents.

Early in the forenoon the streets began to fill up with strangers and citizens. The "Hampstead Light Infantry Company," under the command of Capt. John P. Stickney, performed escort duty; by the steadiness of their movements, exactness in the performance of their evolutions, and by their gentlemanly and soldierly bearing they elicited the praise of all. They would compare favorably with many Independent Companies in cities or larger towns, where many opportunities for drill and exercise are more favorable and frequent. The "Atkinson and Methuen Brass Band" discoursed their music upon the occasion. Their reputation is too well known to require any praise at this time. They were, if possible, more than usually successful.

According to previous notice the people assembled in the "Old Meeting-House," and at ten o'clock the house was filled to overflowing.

The invited guests from abroad, together with the officers

of the day assembled at Spiggot Hall, and were escorted to the Old Meeting-House, by Capt. Stickney's Company. A procession was then formed to march to the Davis Grove, under the direction of

Jese Ayer, Chief Marshal.

Amos Ring, Jacob E. Eastman, Simon Merrill, Edward R. Noyes, Francis V. Dow, George W. Eastman, Assistant Marshals.

The procession was formed at the Old Meeting-House in the following order, viz :

Chief Marshal.
Music.
Hampstead Light Infantry.
Marshal. Youth and Gentlemen. Marshal.
Marshal. President and Orator of the Day. Marshal.
Clergymen.
Invited Guests from abroad.
Marshal. Ladies. Marshal.
Ladies' Committee of Arrangements.
Gentlemen's Committee of Arrangements.

On reaching the Grove, the military and gentlemen opened to the right and left and the procession then passed in. After the audience were seated and every arrangement completed, the President announced the exercises in the following order.

I. Music, by the Band.

II. Reading of the Town Charter, by Mr. Caleb Moulton.

*III. Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev Joseph Smith of Newport, R. I.

IV. Anthem, by the Choir.

V. Prayer, by Rev. Jesse Page of Atkinson, N. H.

VI. Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Mr. Ezekiel H. L. Gibson.

*Omitted, Mr. Smith a native of Hampstead was prevented from being present.

VII. Music, by the Band.
VIII. Address, by Mr. Isaac W. Smith.
IX. Anthem, by the Choir.
X. Prayer, by Rev. J. M. C. Bartley.

After these exercises had been gone through, the wants of the body were attended to.

Great credit is due to the ladies of Hampstead, for the abundant supply of the good things of this life, furnished by them for the table.

They entered fully into the interest of the day and contributed in no small degree to its enjoyment. When the luxuries of the table had been fully discussed and the opportunity embraced for the interchange of friendly greetings and recognitions, the people attended to the reading of the following letters from natives of the town who were unable to attend.

Letter from Benjamin D. Emerson, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass.

JAMAICA PLAIN, July 3d, 1849.

Dear Sir:—I have delayed till this late period to answer your gratifying invitation to be present at the approaching Centennial Celebration of my native town, and participate "in the festivities of the occasion," vainly hoping it would be in my power to accept it. There are few things that impart a warmer or more thrilling glow to an old man's bosom than the manifestation of kindness and respectful consideration, from his younger brethren; and I cannot too feelingly express my thanks for being thus courteously remembered by your committee. Nothing would afford me more satisfaction, than to spend my day with the good people of my native town, partake of your hospitality, and reciprocate congratulations with all; with the old whose reminiscences reach far back into by-gone days, and also with the young, on whom under Providence, rest the responsibilities of the present, and the

destinies of the future "weal or woe," of the good old town of Hampstead.

No spot in this wide world, is so dear to me, as that where I first inhaled the vital air, and first looked out upon this beautiful world; where stood those venerated edifices, the School House, and the Meeting House; in one of which, we were taught the rudiments of Letters, in the other our duties to our God and our fellow men; and lastly, where repose the sacred ashes of my beloved parents.

May the choicest of Heaven's blessings be bestowed and rest upon Hampstead and its inhabitants. May Peace and social harmony ever dwell in your midst. May smiling health prevail in all your habitations. May prosperity attend all your laudable enterprises. May your children from generation to generation, as they in succession, rise up, attain to higher and higher excellence, drink more and more copiously, from the fountain of the Wisdom of Truth and of Goodness. And as they from time to time, go forth and mingle with the world, may they so deport themselves, as to reflect honor upon the place of their nativity. Very respectfully and truly

Your obliged friend and servant,

B. D. Emerson.

Isaac Smith, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Letter from Mr. Lorenzo Kent, of Woodstock, Vt.

Woodstock, June 30, 1849.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 20th inst., came duly to hand, and I regret exceedingly that my engagements are such as to render it impossible for me to comply with your invitation, in regard to the coming 4th of July. The time, and the object of your proposed celebration awaken in the heart of every one of these, our peaceful and happy homes, the liveliest feelings of the human heart. We remember those days of labor, privation and suffering, through which our forefathers passed, that they might secure for us, their children, the joys of a free

and happy country. It is our duty and our privilege, to preserve, to cherish and to improve our free institutions, for our children and our children's children.

With much respect, I am your servant,

L. KENT.

To ISAAC SMITH, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

Letter from Mr. E. H. Little, of Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, July 3, 1849.

ISAAC SMITH, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

Dear Sir :—I received your letter of invitation under date of July 19th, to unite with the citizens of Hampstead in their Centennial Celebration on the 4th inst.

In your communication, you refer to me, as one having "Strayed away from the old Homestead." This is true. I did stray away for several years, thereafter I became somewhat a roving character, floating about from the Bay of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico; and finding the old adage to be true, that "a rolling stone gathers no moss," I came to the conclusion that I must settle down somewhere if the moss would stick; and now I find myself identified with the interest and feelings of the citizens of Boston.

It is now nearly thirty-three years since I left my native town of Hampstead, during which time I have only visited it occasionally, and even then my stay has usually been very short.

The business of the town has changed so materially, especially in the mechanical branches, that I find but few attractions of interest there; a few familiar faces, whose locks have whitened with age that call up to mind the pleasant reminiscences of by-gone days—the Patriot fathers of the town.

Of their sons and daughters, companions of my early days, where are they? When I look around and inquire for them,

I am told they are mostly gone,—and but few remain to honor their parents and gladden their hearts in the evening of life.

I regret that I can not be with you to participate in the festivities of the occasion, but I will give you a sentiment:

New Hampshire—Distinguished for the production and growth of her sons, and Massachusetts for their nourishment and support—namely her Webster, her Emersons and her Mason—besides the *Little Fry*.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

E. H. Little.

Extract from a letter written by Rev. Henry True, of Union, Me., to his sister in Hampstead, and read upon the occasion.

"Tell Mr. Smith, and others of the Committee, that I feel very sensibly their kind invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration. I should be much delighted to be present, if circumstances and the state of my health rendered it suitable. I will be present in spirit, although not in body. It seems that the town was incorporated but three years when our father was ordained.

I must let the "royal oak" be my representative at the festival. It is the oldest inhabitant of the town, and if his sight and hearing were good, he would give more history than all the other inhabitants. It has had several of its limbs amputated by the Indians, but he has not lost his scalp. His head and shoulders tower aloft and buffet the fleet wings of time.

The royal oak, it was the tree,
That swiftly I ran down to see,
The first time I had trousers on.

It has heard Latin and Greek conned over numberless times. On the branches Samuel once shot pigeons, and many squirrels lost lives by climbing it. If he could spell English he would tell how our father went out two campaigns in the old French war; was at Crown Point, at Fort Edward, at the German Flats, and went up Lake George with Batteau and first landed on the shore, and shot the first enemy, a rattlesnake.

Our father was a strong Whig in the Revolutionary struggle, as almost all clergymen were. He had great influence among the people in keeping up the liberty spirit. He would use no foreign tea, but sometimes domestic, such as Judy Goodwin sent down from Hailstown in a long birch box. He once wrote a piece of poetry against the use of tea and published it. When he built a cider mill, he told Dea. Goodwin he would not shingle it till he knew whether Lord North would have it or not. He let his, and probably his favorite, son go to the taking of Burgoyne, and afterwards he went with Capt. Gile to Providence, where he lost his life, much to the grief of his parents: but they consoled themselves with the justice of the cause in which he was engaged. Jabez also went out as a surgeon on board a privateer.

But I am reminded that I have not time to trouble you further."

Letter from Hon. Samuel Marshall, of Derry, N. H., member of the N. H. Senate, District No. 3.

DERRY, June 30, 1849.

ISAAC SMITH, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements:

I have received with pleasure your letter of invitation to be present on the 4th of July, at the celebration in commemoration of events which have transpired in the town of Hampstead since its settlement. It would give me the greatest pleasure to listen to the Historical Address to be delivered on the occasion, to participate in the other appropriate exercises of the day, and once more to meet those citizens of my native town, who "have strayed away from the old homestead", and will return to unite in paying tribute to the memories of our forefathers. But my engagements are such that I shall be unable to be with you, only in sentiment and feeling.

Permit me to relate to you the tradition that I heard while on a visit to my friends in Coos County a few years since:

When my grandfather and Lieut. Edmund Morse, of Hamp-

stead, were on an exploring expedition they discovered the Notch in the White Mountains, and were the first white men that ever passed through there on their way to Portland.

To show the simplicity of the household furniture of the first settlers, allow me to add that I have heard my grandfather say that part of the furniture was a knot bowl with two spoons (I presume pewter, for I well recollect the old moulds), which are still in existence, from which he and his wife both ate at the same time.

Permit me to propose the following sentiment:

My Native Town—May Temperance and the social virtues pervade every heart.

I am, with much respect, yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MARSHALL.

Letter from Rev. Jesse B. Davis, of Princeton, N. J.

PRINCETON, June 30, 1849.

ISAAC SMITH, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements:

Dear Sir:—The invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration which you have been so kind as to send me has awakened mingled emotions of regret and pleasure. Of regret, because on account of duties here which demand my constant attention, I cannot be present and participate in the festivities of that interesting occasion.

But of pleasure, because I am informed that those in whose welfare I am interested, the inhabitants of my native place, are to enjoy a season which I am confident will be both pleasant and profitable. It strikes me as being a very suitable way of turning the glorious anniversary of our National Independence to good account.

The connection between the two events is by no means obscure, and the recollections which cluster around both of them are calculated to render the celebration one of peculiar interest. The sons of New England have reason to be proud of their ancestors, those noble men who lived and acted not for

themselves, but for their God, their country, and their posterity. They are gone, but their works do follow them. The seed which they have sown has yielded precious fruit.

It will be well to revive the recollections of former days, and of the men of former days, that the present generation may see how the liberty and prosperity which they now enjoy have been gained, and may learn to value more highly the instructions of religion and learning for which we are largely indebted to our fathers.

Please to extend to the Committee of Arrangements my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments for their kind remembrance of me among the many wanderers who are proud to say that Old Hampstead was our native place. And accept for yourself my warmest assurance of personal regards.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

J. B. Davis.

Letter from Mr. Arthur W. Marshall, now at Valparaiso, Chili, unexpectedly called to sail to South America about a month sooner than he intended, and thereby prevented from being present at the celebration.

Ship Vistula, E. Boston, June 26, 1849.

Isaac Smith, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements:

My Dear Sir:—I have but a moment to spare, but I cannot let the opportunity pass without offering a word for your celebration on the 4th. Though I shall be far away from the home of my childhood, a wanderer on the pathless ocean, my thoughts, my feelings and sympathies will be on that day with the friends of my native town, mingling with their joys, participating in their festivities. The occasion will be one in which every citizen of Hampstead must have a deep interest, for you are assembled for the noble purpose of reviewing the virtuous deeds of our forefathers, of enquiring who bequeathed the blessings we enjoy, and who left us our goodly heritage. As expressive of my feelings on that occasion, allow me

to quote the following from one of Moore's beautiful melodies:

"Where'er my path lies, be it gloomy or bright,
My soul, happy friends, shall be with you that night,
Shall join in your revels, your sports, and your wiles,
And return to me beaming all o'er with your smiles;
Too blessed, if it tells me that, 'mid the gay cheer,
Some kind voice had murmured, "I wish he were here."
Let fate do her worst, there are relics of joy,
Bright dreams of the past which she cannot destroy,
Which come in the night time of sorrow and care
And bring back the features that joy used to wear,
Long, long be my heart with such memories filled,
Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled.
You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

I close with the following sentiment:

Old Hampstead!—May she never be forgotten by any of her children.

With high regard, I am truly yours,
A. W. Marshall.

Letter from Mr. Edmund T. Eastman, of Boston, Mass.

Boston, July 2, 1849.

Isaac Smith, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements:

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the eighteenth ultimo, extending to me a polite invitation to be present on the 4th inst., at the very appropriate exercises commemorative of the event of the chartering of the "Town of Hampstead one hundred years ago."

Permit me, dear sir, to thank you for your kind remembrance, and to assure you and all my fellow townsmen that it would afford me the highest pleasure and satisfaction to be present on that interesting occasion—but I have exceedingly to regret that previous engagements absolutely forbid.

Still, you will allow me to flatter myself that in my imagination I shall be with you, touched with something of that enthusiasm, pride, and love of one's native town, which ought to burn in the breast of every wanderer from the "Home-

stead," and which the exercises of that day will be pre-eminently adapted to excite. On that day I will think of those who there began life with me,—some of them are with you—some of whom are far away—*two* that we have bid God-speed over the wide ocean—and some of whom are at rest;—and of the many pleasing and profitable associations of my earlier life. Then, too, will I call to mind what our fathers have told us, of the "many virtues and noble deeds" of their and our ancestors.

In conclusion, allow me to offer the following wish, or if you please "sentiment."

Hampstead—May those who wander from her reflect some rays of light upon the escutcheon of their father's glory, and do honor to the spot that gave them birth.

Your humble and most obedient servant,

EDMUND T. EASTMAN.

Letter from Mr. Hazen L. Hoyt, of Sturbridge, Mass.

STURBRIDGE, June 30, 1849.

ISAAC SMITH, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements:

Dear Sir:—I have received your very kind invitation to return to Old Hampstead, and join in the pleasures of the celebration on the Fourth of July,—but though my heart will be with you on that occasion, I feel obliged to decline the invitation.

We have a Young Men's Celebration in Sturbridge, and I was chosen and agreed to be one of the Marshals of the day, previous to the receipt of your letter.

Your obedient servant,

H. L. HOYT.

Letter from Rev. Joseph Smith, of Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24, 1849.

To the Committee of Arrangements.

Gentlemen:—Most sincerely do I regret my inability to

comply with your polite invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration of the settlement of my native town.

The longer I live, the more deeply am I sensible that I owe much, very much to the place of my birth. And most happy should I be, might my wandering feet, with others, press upon the soil, which first they trod, and bring back some tribute of affection and respect. Though more than half of my years have been passed in other places, and midst other scenes, yet what are other places and other scenes, compared with the place of my birth and the scenes of my youth! To me, the latter, compared with the former, seems like the ever changing, boisterous, foaming waters above, compared with the firm enchanging, ever abiding, rock that lies beneath. Indeed, it seems to me, I am what I am, because I was what I was; and I was what I was, because the place and circumstances of my birth and early life, contributed in no small degree to make me such.

Yes, my early, my first early home, I love thee still: the vale and hills, thy fields, and forests, thy flowing streams and silvery lake, thy summer breeze and thy winter's snow, thy rising and thy setting suns, thy wild flowers that blessed the eye by day, and the stars that crowned thy nights. Yes! I love thee, and praise my maker, that, in such a place, so free from snares, He was pleased to give me being and nurse me into manhood. Yes! I love thee, and ever shall, for there my father sleeps! and brothers!

My home in the Granite state— long may thy glory be, thy Granite men, living pillars, supporting, unmoved, amidst every storm, Christianity, Science, and Good Government.

Respectfully, your friend and ob't serv't,

JOSEPH SMITH.

Letter from Mr. Horatio G. K. Calef of Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, July 3d, (evening) 1849.

ISAAC SMITH, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

Dear Sir :—Your polite letter of invitation to unite with my former respected townsmen in the celebration of the first

Centennial Anniversary of the Incorporation of the good old Town of Hampstead, was duly received, and until this moment, I had fully purposed to have availed myself of it, and had anticipated much pleasure in participating in the festivities and exercises of the occasion. But I am sorry to say that circumstances beyond my control render it impracticable.

That the celebration may be pleasant, and long to be remembered is the wish of, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

H. G. K. Calef.

After the reading of letters was concluded, the remainder of the afternoon was taken up in offering sentiments and making short speeches.

No regular toasts were offered upon the occasion, but the president of the day invited all "to make themselves perfectly at home" as it was a "Home celebration."

Isaac Smith, Esq., offered the following sentiment:

The City of Boston—Indebted to New Hampshire for her great men, and to Hampstead for her most successful authors.

Frederick Emerson, Esq., of Boston, who had just arrived upon the ground, now came forward and after apologizing for his late appearance responded as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Townsmen,—There is not in our whole country another place, which at this hour, present to my feelings matters of interest to be compared to those which surround me. As I left the metropolis, a few hours since, the stars and stripes were floating from the lofty turrets; glittering columns of soldiery were parading the public streets; floral processions of school children were promenading upon the public green; bells were pealing from every church tower, bugles were pouring their music upon the air; cannons were booming from the heights where first the Patriotic Fathers entrenched in the cause of freedom; and to complete the scene, there stood Bunker Hill, the gigantic pile—erect in solumn grandeur—alike the representative of the past, and

the presiding genius of the present. The scene was indeed imposing, and fitly so; but I left without regret, for my heart was not there—its impulse was homeward. I say, *homeward* my friends, for although I have been long absent from among you, and every member of my paternal family has either removed elsewhere, or gone down to the silent grave, still the local attachments of childhood and youth are unbroken, and there is no place on earth but Hampstead, that my habitual feelings regard as *home*. The abiding force of early associations is not peculiar to myself,—it is common to all, who were duly impressed in early life by the kind offices of parental care.

The sentiment is most heartily illustrated in the beautiful lines of Sir Walter Scott—

> "Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own, my native land:
> Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
> As home his footsteps he hath turned
> From wandering on a foreign strand?
> If such there breathes, go mark him well:
> For him no minstrel raptures swell;
> High though his titles, proud his name,
> Boundless his wealth, as wish can claim;
> Despite these titles, power, and pelf,
> The wretch concentrated all in self,
> Living shall forfeit fair renown,
> And doubly dying, shall go down
> To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
> Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

It is some thirty years, my friends, since I ceased to be a resident among you; and as I now look around upon the present audience, composed of both sexes and all ages, I am forcibly impressed with the changes which time has wrought upon this community. I see before me the same volunteer company in which I once had the honor of a subaltern command, but no fellow soldier of mine is there—they have all laid down their arms; and the field is taken by another generation. As I direct my attention to the numerous ladies of

the assembly, I recognize, here and there, an early acquaintance, who at the time I left town was just emerging from her teens, full of vivacity, ever contributing to the enjoyments of the social circle; and, by the sweetness and chasteness of her manners, unconsciously inspiring the youth of our own sex with generous and manly sentiments. Now she sits the sedate matron, sobered, but not saddened by the cares of life. Again, as I turn my eyes upon the Fathers of the town, seated upon this rostrum, I see *one* and *another*, and *another* venerable man, whom I left in the full strength of his days, pursuing the purposes of life, with activity and energy. He is not now, as then. The flakes of time have fallen lightly, but thickly, on his head. He retains indeed, his seat in your councils, but he has given into stronger hands the implements of husbandry, and resigned to more ambitious minds the lead of affairs.

If such change has been wrought in the lapse of thirty years, what must have been the changes of a century? I will not go back upon their history, that duty has been ably and adequately performed by my young brother townsman who preceded me; and I congratulate both you and him on the universal satisfaction which his services have given.

Mr. President, the town of Hampstead may truly be called a nursery—her sons are to be found transplanted throughout the country. There is no profession, no department of business, in which they have not engaged, none in which they have not succeeded. I have met them in my travels, have seen them at their homes; and seldom have I found one who has not done honor to the place of his origin. Inured in early life to habits of industry and economy, they readily accumulate a competence. Having grown up under the constant influence of a gospel ministry, they are usually found to be in the practice of moral principles, and not unfrequently in the exercise of religious faith. With these traits of character to commend them, they seldom fail to be numbered with the valued and respected class of the community in which they reside.

After bearing this testimony in favor of the absent sons of Hampstead, allow me, Mr. President, to close with a corresponding sentiment:

The Fathers and Mothers of Hampstead—May the virtues of the sons and daughters illuminate the evening of their life.

2d. By Capt. Jesse Ayer. Our Puritan Ancestors—We glory in being their descendants. May we honor them by cherishing their principles, and copying their examples.

Rev. Jesse Page of Atkinson, rose and said:

That he had taken great pleasure in participating in the exercises of the day and had been highly gratified. He had not the honor of being a native of Hampstead, but he belonged to an adjoining town, and his ancestors were intimately connected with the first settlers of Hampstead, and he could claim here many intimate friends. The settlers of the two towns were descendants from the Puritans, and engaged in a common cause.

He regretted the necessity of immediately returning home, and his inability to remain longer. He begged to be excused from speaking longer, and from offering any sentiment. He would, however, express the wish that the people of Hampstead and Atkinson would continue, as in days past, to imitate the example and cherish the principles of the Puritans.

3d. The City of New York—In the War of the Revolution, earnest and active to resist oppression. She will be among the last places of America to betray the cause of liberty.

Mr. Albert L. Eastman said:

He supposed the sentiment just offered was designed for him; that he arose to reply with great reluctance, because his native townsmen knew he was unused to public speaking. His whole life in New York had been devoted to the dry goods business, and however much he might be at home in that line, he felt out of his element in attempting to make

his first speech. He could not, however, do less than to assure them of his undiminished love for his native town; that as soon as he heard of the proposed celebration, he determined to be present and participate with his fellow townsmen in the festivities of the occasion. As one of the improvements of the age, he would mention that he left New York the evening previous, and on the morning of the 4th, at nine o'clock, found himself again on his native soil. Such speed in travelling would have seemed incredible to our ancestors in 1749. In conclusion he would offer as a sentiment The Orator of the day.

Mr. Isaac W. Smith, in responding to this call, said:

He had trespassed so long upon their attention in the morning, that he would detain them but a few moments. He accepted the invitation of the Committee, to prepare the address, with great hesitation, for reasons already made known to them.

He said he had never spent his time more pleasantly nor profitably than while engaged in making the necessary research for the occasion; that though the results of his investigations was necessarily imperfect yet he hoped he had been successful in some degree. The history of New England towns is from the necessity of the case, full of interest. The people who settled New England were a peculiar people; they came here with a fixed and determined purpose, to establish in the wilderness of America these free institutions of ours. They were guided in all their acts by their spiritual as well as temporal welfare. They were a far-sighted people, and in all their purposes had an eye upon the interests of their children. The same people settled Hampstead, and to their enterprise, and intelligence, and piety, did they owe their prosperity as a town. Mr. S. said there were many interesting facts connected with the early history of the town which could be gathered together with very little trouble, and suggested the propriety of a more thorough search being made by some one.

The earliest ruins of the town yet remained. They were constantly to be met with in walks about the place. Interesting facts could be collected of the aged people of the town, fast passing away to the grave; and soon every vestige of the early settlement would be lost. What was done must be done quickly.

Mr. S. further said, that although he had spent the greater part of the last dozen years away from his native place, and might not again reside there, he had lost none of his love for his native town. It was a small, quiet farming town and was noted for no picturesque scenery, no striking natural views, and for no extensive business operations. But there was his home; in its woods had he roved in his childhood; on its beautiful pond he had sailed before the cool breezes of summer; and around their shores he had participated in the sports of youth; in yonder schoolhouse he had acquired the rudiments of his education, and in later years had been engaged in the pleasing duty of attempting to guide the minds of others in the youthful teachings after knowledge; in yonder churches he had first listened to the preaching of the word of God. In every part of the town he had recognized some familiar object that bound him to this spot with the strongest ties of affection. As the Highland chief, when he regained his mountain fastnesses, exclaimed,

> "My foot is on my native heath,
> And my name is M'Gregor;"

So could he, in the same spirit, exclaim,

> "Wherever I roam, whatever realms to see,
> My heart untravel'd fondly turns to thee."

He acknowledged the honor his fellow townsmen had done him, in assigning to him the most important part upon this occasion. He regretted that reasons before intimated to them, and the inexperience of his youthful years, had not permitted him to make good the place of the gentleman from Boston, who had addressed them a few minutes previous.

To the latest hour of his life, he should never cease to re-

member the kindness of his fellow townsmen towards him, in other instances beside the present.

Mr. S. concluded with offering the following sentiment:

The memory of our ancestors—May the remembrance of their noble example incite us to keep the reputation of our native town untarnished in our hands.

4th. By Capt. Jesse Ayer.

Departed friends—As we love to cherish their memories, may we emulate their excellencies.

Anthem by the choir.

5th. By Rev. Mr. Bartley.

The aged ladies and gentlemen in Hampstead—May they receive the veneration, sympathy, and affection of the young, and close their earthly pilgrimage in peace.

Anthem by the choir.

6th. By Isaac Smith, Esq.

The Granite State—She has furnished to the city of Boston many of her most successful merchants.

The audience looked to J. S. Clement, Esq. of Boston, to respond to this sentiment. Mr. Emerson, of Boston, went across the stage to Mr. Clement and told him he must speak.

Mr. Clement came forward to the desk and said:

When the gentleman from Boston attempted to do anything, he knew it would be impossible to resist him. He seemed determined to make him (Mr. C.) speak. And he might surrender first as last, like the Kentucky coon when he saw Davy Crockett preparing to shoot. But he felt encouraged to speak, by the approving smiles he saw upon the faces of those whom he was attempting to address. (Laughter.) Mr. Clement said he accepted an invitation from his friend, (Mr. Isaac Smith) to be present, and had not entertained the remotest idea of making a speech; even a few minutes before, during the intermission, he had positively refused. Like his friend from New York (Mr. Eastman), he had been en-

gaged all his life in the dry goods business, and if people would hear him talk they must go to Boston and buy goods of him, where he could talk fast enough, as their townsmen (Messrs. Ordway and Smith) could testify.

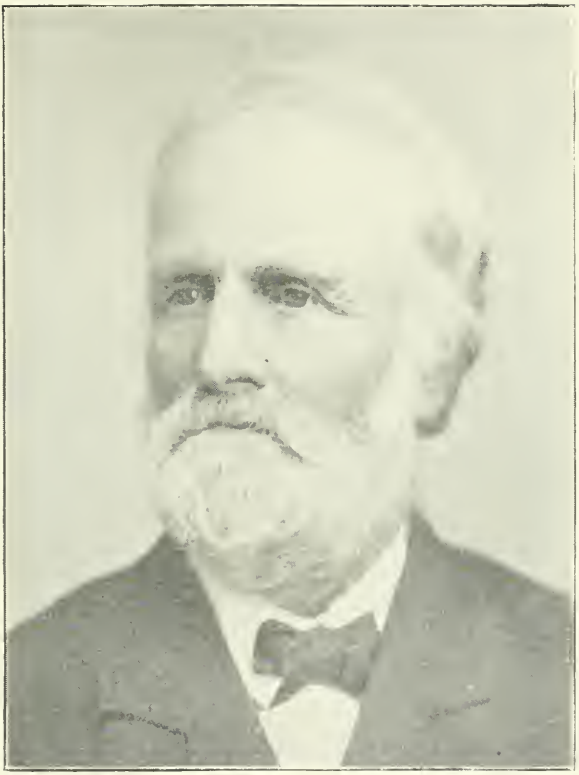
Mr. Clement said he was not a native of Hampstead, but he was proud to say that he was a native of the Old Granite State, and he felt for his native state all the love and veneration that a son should feel for the land of his nativity. He said that on looking over the town records the evening previous, he was struck with the neatness and uniformity, with which they had been kept. He doubted whether many towns in the State could exhibit such perfect records; and town clerks in modern times, with all the increased facilities of better paper and writing utensils, might feel proud to equal the neatness and correctness of the first officers of Hampstead.

Mr. C. spoke of the pleasure he had had, in being present at this celebration. To his mind, such social gatherings were in exact accordance with the spirit of our Republican institutions. The people in all ages and rank, of each sex and of every sect and party, could unite, as on that day, in celebrating an event, in which all had a common interest. The manner of their celebration was in his opinion most appropriate. In no way could the citizens of Hampstead commemorate the simplicity and unpretending acts of their ancestors, as by the exercises of that day. He congratulated them on the unanimity and harmony that had characterized their celebration, and expressed the hope that they would always be as fortunate in their public acts.

Mr. C. offered as a sentiment:

Union Celebrations—A union of the people and a union of the States.

Mr. Emerson facetiously remarked, that there was one union he had neglected to mention, viz: a union of the sexes. Mr. C. replied, that his friend should not be permitted to apply that remark to him, inasmuch as the gentleman himself was given over by the ladies as incorrigible. (Laughter.)



DANIEL NICHOLS.

CHARLES WARREN GEORGE. DR. ARTHUR PHILLIPS GEORGE. WARREN DUDLEY GEORGE.
ALBERT WARREN GEORGE.

FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE WARREN D. GEORGE FAMILY.

RESIDENCE OF WARREN GEORGE.

RESIDENCE OF I. WILLIAM GEORGE.

JOSEPH G. BROWN.

LUTHER CHASE HOMESTEAD.

LEROCK HOUSE.

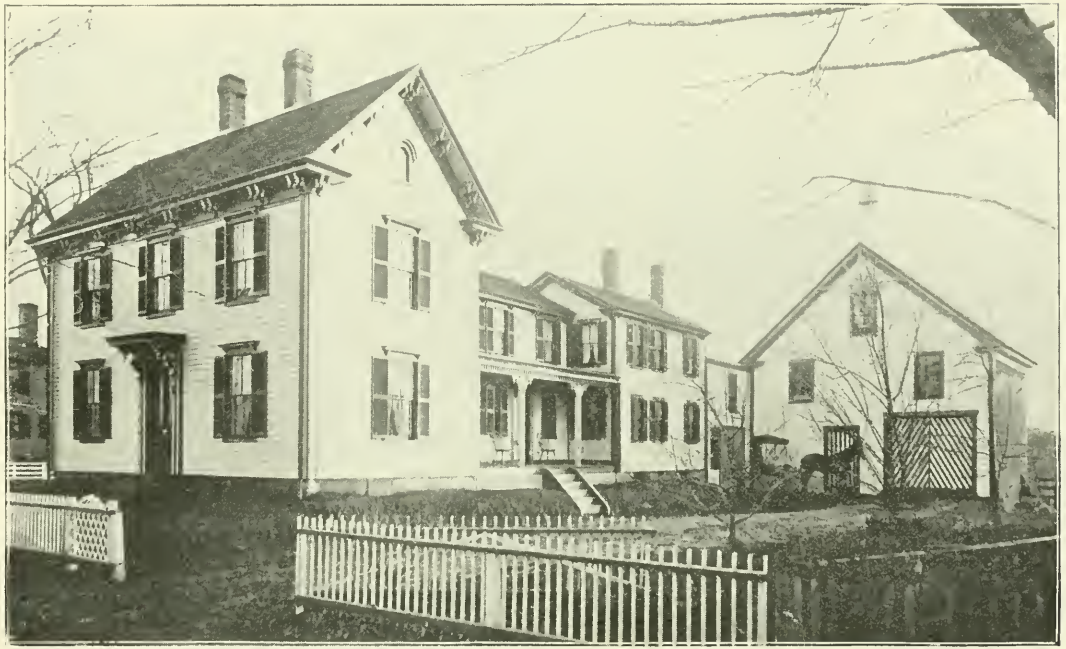
JAMES WILLIAM SANBORN.

JOHN CALEF SANBORN.

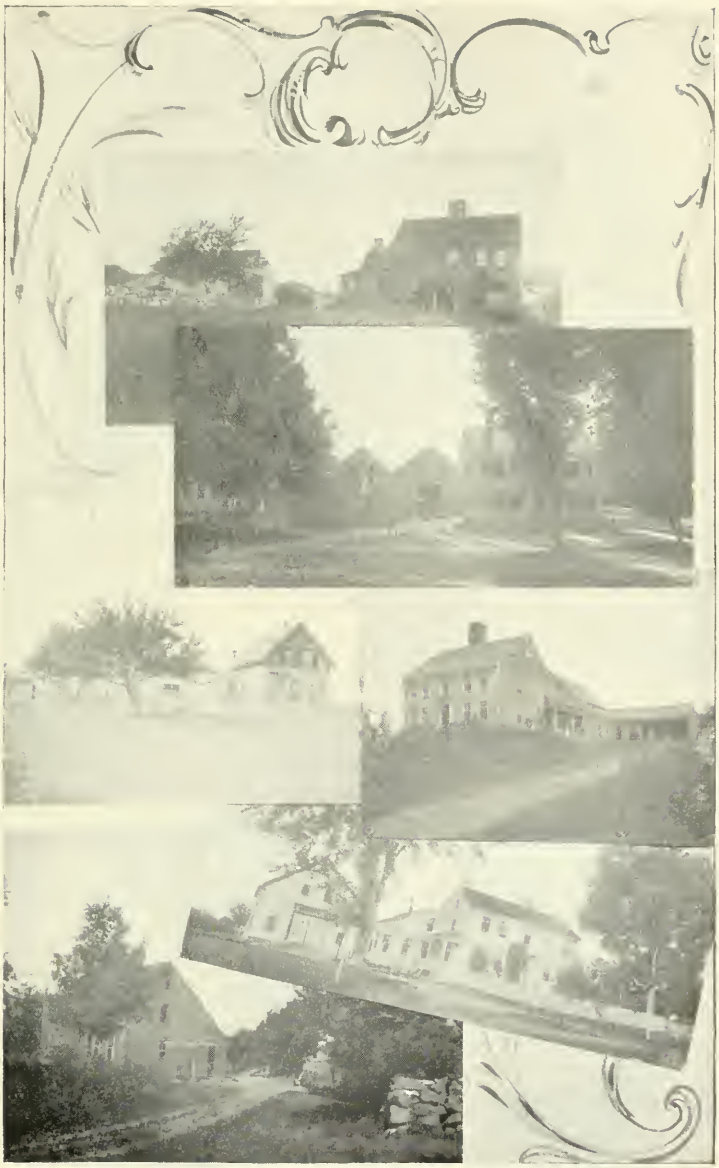
RESIDENCE MISSES MARY A. AND SARAH A. CLARK.

JAMES HADLEY.

"GARLAND'S CORNER."



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES W. PRESSEY.



JAMES WILLIAMS HOMESTEAD.

WILLIAM A. EMERSON HOMESTEAD.

OLD HADLEY PLACE.

OLD ARNOLD PLACE.

REV. JOHN KELLY PLACE.

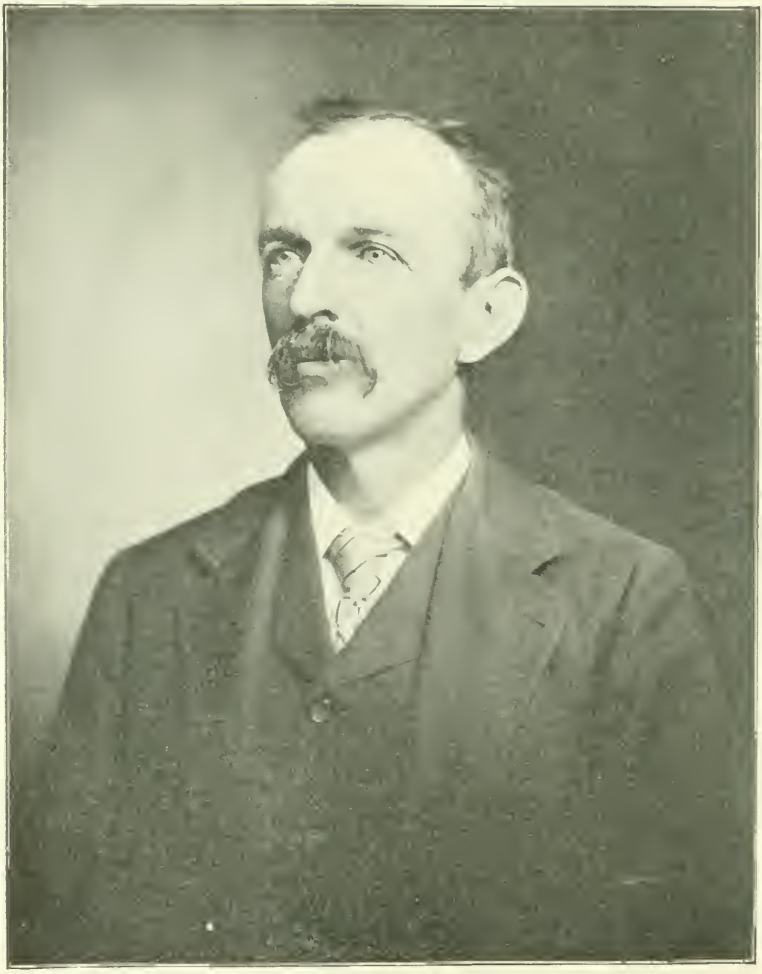
OLD WILLIAMS PLACE.

SCHOOL HOUSE, DISTRICT NO. 2.

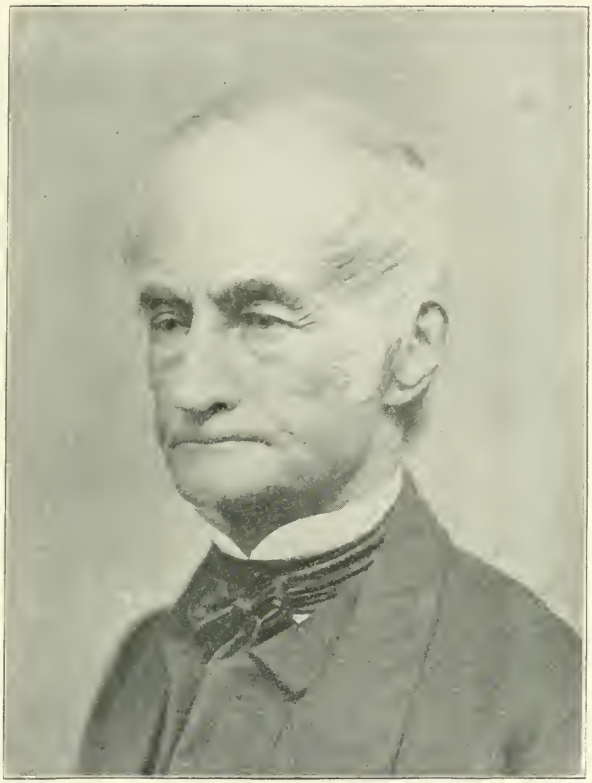
SCHOOL HOUSE, DISTRICT NO. 3.

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH G. BROWN.

THE JOSEPH P. SHANNON HOMESTEAD.



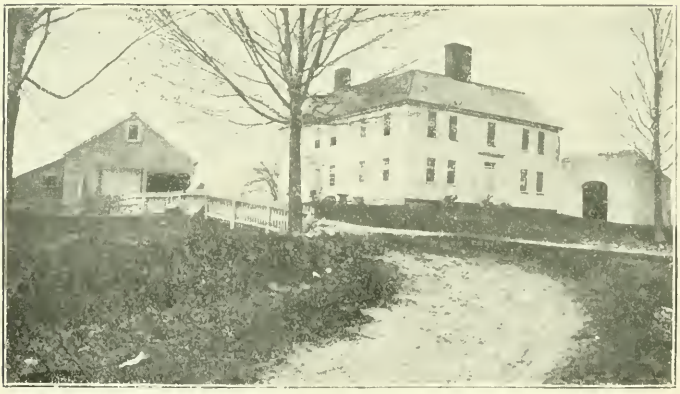
BENJAMIN W CLARK.



MAJOR ISAAC SMITH.

THE ISAAC SMITH HOMESTEAD.

OLD ISAAC HEATH HOUSE.



RESIDENCE OF ALDEN PILLSBURY.

7th. Our Invited Guests from abroad—Our ancestors were alike distinguished for the firmness with which they maintained the cause of Religion, of Education, and of Liberty; we welcome their descendants as those who are bound with us in the ties of mutual sympathy and a common cause.

Mr. William C. Todd, of Atkinson, N. H., and preceptor of the Atkinson Academy, replied as follows:

He regretted that his esteemed pastor was not there to express for the many citizens of Atkinson, whom he represented, the pleasure they all felt in being with the people of Hampstead that day. For himself, he had declined an invitation to go elsewhere, for when he heard of their contemplated celebration he determined no slight obstacle should prevent his attendance. He had been too well acquainted with many of the young men who had gone out from Hampstead not to take a deep interest in the town and whatever relates to its history. With him who had so deeply interested them that day, as he reviewed the events and the changes of the past century in their midst, he had been long acquainted. In early years they had met as students of Atkinson Academy, and in years after he felt no little pleasure in renewing the friendship in the Halls of Dartmouth College. He was well acquainted too, with him whose name had just been mentioned, and who was then tossed about upon the bosom of the deep. Though absent bodily, they all well knew his heart was there at that moment hovering over the play ground of his youth. He hoped that prosperity and complete restoration of health would attend him in the distant land to which he was bound. With other young men of this place Mr. Todd had been on terms of intimacy, and had known no one not worthy of esteem and confidence.

Mr. Todd said a celebration of this kind always appeared to him peculiarly interesting and profitable. One hundred years ago this whole vicinity was little better than a wilderness, and now by the blessings of a kind providence we dwell in a land than which the sun in his whole course shines upon none more

happy. We, that live here, are much blessed. He had spent some years out of New England, but had always returned with a deeper attachment for his native section.

We have not the inexhaustible fertility of the West, its vast prairies, and boundless forests, nor the "ever-during" verdure of the "bright and sunny South;" but our agreeable succession of hills and valleys charms the eye in summer; and if a stranger objects to the deep snows and storms of a New England winter, if he will enter our dwellings, the warmth of his welcome and the comforts around him will soon teach him to forget that the thermometer without ever sinks to zero.

He had also visited our "Fatherland," and seen something of the splendor of the mightiest kingdom of Europe. Yet after having gazed on the face of "Her Majesty," he was well convinced if one wished to see Queens he must come to New England on some occasion like the present. There is much, indeed, to charm the mind in treading the Halls of such a magnificent palace as Windsor Castle, where kings have dwelt for nearly a thousand years; in visiting Universities, whose grey old walls seem as ancient as the Greek of Homer; in gazing upon costly Cathedrals and splendors of Art, which everywhere abound in England. We have none such with us. Yet, what is of far more importance, we have no such beggary and abject wretchedness, as make the American sick at heart, because he sees them there for the first time. Men and women, healthy and willing to labor, yet asking charity for want of employment, meet the traveller in every town in some countries of the Old World. They live where the interest of the few is jealously watched, the rights of the masses little regarded. They have no Independence there to celebrate, though if they had they would hardly be able to find a more beautiful grove to assemble in, nor fairer hands to arrange it with better taste than has been manifested here today.

On this occasion then, when we have met to celebrate the anniversary of our Independence, to hear justice done to the memory of deceased citizens of this town, and listen to the

voices of living sons who have come back to their native town, let us not forget to be thankful all, that "the lines have" indeed, "fallen to us in pleasant places."

Mr. Todd concluded by remarking that after what he had said he could, perhaps, offer no more fitting sentiment than:

New England, and the People of New England.—There is no land better than ours, no people happier than our people.

8th. The Davis Grove.—A beautiful spot, endeared to us by the cheerfulness and pleasure with which its venerable owner has consecrated it to the public on such occasions as the present. May we never cease to remember the exemplary life he has led, nor forget his virtues and good deeds when he shall be gathered to the fathers.

Mr. Jesse Davis, a venerable man of more than four score years, came forward and acknowledged the compliment in a brief but effective manner that touched the hearts of all who heard him.

He spoke as follows: I am an old man,—probably the oldest native citizen now present. I have a distinct recollection of the scenes of the Revolution, of the trials and sacrifices made by the Patriots of Hampstead. Little did I think at the time what glorious results would follow.

It was surely befitting this occasion to commence with prayer to Almighty God, and Thanksgiving to His name for His great goodness to our land.

I have but little time to remain here. But I shall leave my best wishes and sincerest prayers for the temporal and spiritual prosperity of those who shall survive, and who shall come after me.

Rev. Mr. Bartley spoke of the duties and responsibilities of the rising generation, and offered as a sentiment:

The youth and children in Hampstead.—May Heavenly wisdom be their guide, in whose right hand is length of days, and in whose left hand are riches and honor.

Hymn by the Juvenile Choir.

9th. Sentiment by Dea. Joshua Eastman, complimentary to the military command under Capt. Stickney.

Many other sentiments were offered, and remarks made by other gentlemen present, but unfortunately no record was made of them at the time, and it has become impossible to recall them. For the same reason the preceding account is necessarily incomplete. At different intervals the exercises were varied by music from the band, or songs from the choir.

At five o'clock the President announced that the exercises were nearly ended, and would close with a sentiment complimentary to the ladies.

10th. Mr. I. W. Smith said he had been requested to make some public acknowledgment in behalf of the gentlemen to the ladies, for the beautiful but modest manner in which they had decorated the Grove, for the good taste they had displayed in all their arrangements, and for the interest they had taken in the celebration.

He said he cheerfully complied with the request, and could not pay them a better compliment than to announce a sentiment sent in by a gentleman from a neighboring state who married a Hampstead girl, but was unable to be present himself and had sent his wife.

The Ladies of Hampstead.—If correctly represented abroad they make most exemplary wives, and deserve to receive every one a husband.

The meeting then adjourned amid the utmost satisfaction and good feeling. The day was as pleasant and comfortable as the most eager could desire. Every arrangement was carried out to the satisfaction of all; nothing happening during the day to mar the enjoyment of any one.

The number present was variously estimated from ten to fifteen hundred; it did not probably much exceed twelve hundred. The population of the town is about nine hundred. Allowing six hundred of the population to be present, the remaining six hundred were composed of strangers from abroad,

most of whom were natives of the town, or had formerly resided within its limits.

It was announced by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, that it might be of interest to some to learn that one of the roses sent in by Mr. Amasa Eastman, to be placed upon the Speaker's desk, grew upon a bush in his yard, over one hundred years old.

Probably on no occasion were so many of the natives of Hampstead ever before assembled. The opportunity was embraced to renew old acquaintances and form new ones. Not only was it a source of profit and gratification to those present, but every one went away with an increased love for the town of his nativity or adoption.

Old friends and acquaintances were again brought together, face to face, to recount the scenes enacted in "days of auld lang syne." The sports of childhood, the happy hours passed in the district schoolhouse and on the village playground, the plans of youth, the fate of companions of former days, the untimely death of intimate friends, formed the theme of many a conversation; the silent tear upon the cheek marked with the traces of care and affliction, betrayed the emotions of the heart; or the pleasant smile and laughing eye revealed a life of pleasure and of joy, where the hand of time had lightly passed over the dearest objects of the affections.

The mind run rapidly back through the last century, and reviewed the changes that had taken place in the town. The events of the past came up in successive array before the minds of the assemblage, and the acts and motives of the men who preceded them were quickly scanned.

And then the imagination looked forward into the future; the wondrous changes yearly effected in governments, science and commerce, imposed no limit to its range. What would be the condition of our native town in 1949, none dare predict. All indulged the hope that its citizens in every act, would study the example of its first settlers, and that the present generation would so discharge its duties, that in after

years our children's children might point to our lives and our example, and say that their fathers did not live for themselves alone, that they did not exist for the moment, but looked forward to the future.

The next Centennial Celebration will find all of that assemblage quietly sleeping in their graves. One by one, as their ancestors went down to the grave, they would leave these places, and long before the next one hundred years shall have passed by, the last one will be gathered to his fathers.

Mr. Isaac W. Smith.

Dear Sir:—The Committee appointed by the Citizens of Hampstead, to make arrangements for the Centennial Celebration of the incorporation of the town, would hereby express their high gratification in listening to the very able and valuable address delivered by you on the occasion, and respectfully request a copy for publication.

Amos Buck.	Frederick A. Pike.
Moody H. Brickett.	Ebenezer Hoyt.
Henry Putnam.	Jacob E. Eastman.
Nelson Ordway.	Tristram Little.
Caleb Moulton.	Christopher P. Ayer.
Stephen S. Shannon.	Joseph G. Brown.

Hampstead, August 15th, 1849.

Manchester, August 20th, 1849.

Gentlemen:—I have just received your communication of the 15th inst., requesting for publication, a copy of the Address delivered upon the 4th of July last.

It was my desire that Frederick Emerson, Esq., of Boston, whom we are happy to claim as a native of Hampstead, and to whom in the first instance your invitation was extended,

would have found leisure to comply with your request. When he declined from press of duties and the invitation was extended to me, I hesitated to accept it, because of the shortness of the time for preparation (less than a month) would not allow me to make such investigation in the history of our town as the occasion required. My other duties would not permit me to devote so much attention to the matter as I wished. The subject of my labors was a new one to me, and I was almost entirely ignorant of the history of our town, I am conscious that the Address is deficient in more than one particular. It affords me the greatest pleasure, if my efforts merit, in the least degree, the flattering language of your communication.

The public, I believe, is considered to have greater claims upon Historical and Centennial Addresses, than it has upon those of a different character. I do not, therefore, feel at liberty to decline furnishing a copy for the press, although the publication is in direct contravention of my own wishes.

With the Greatest Respect,

Your Obedient Servant.

Isaac W. Smith.

To Messrs. Amos Buck, and others,

Committee on Arrangements, &c.

ADDRESS DELIVERED JULY 4TH, 1849, AT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF HAMPSTEAD, N. H.

BY ISAAC W. SMITH.

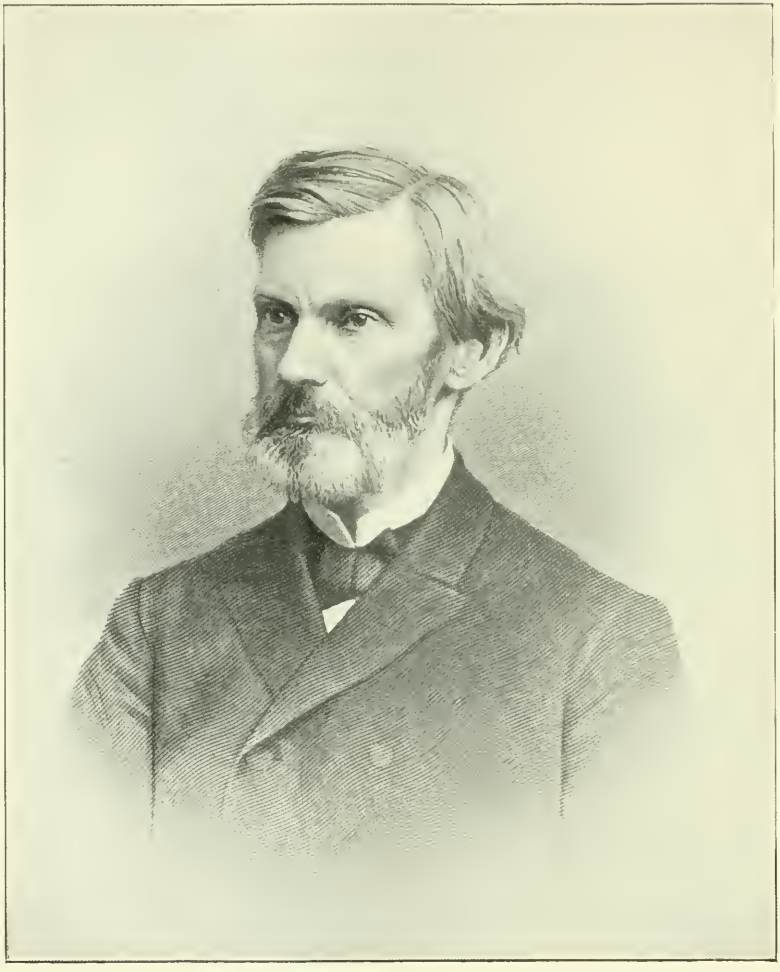
Fellow Citizens and Natives of Hampstead:—By your invitation I am to speak of our honored forefathers; of men whose lives were the history of our own homes, whose characters were indissolubly identified with the Revolution of our Independence.

To us this day is doubly interesting. We have met to celebrate the anniversary of our Nation's birth; to pay a passing tribute to those who stood up manfully in the strife for freedom, and nobly gave their lives, to lay deep the foundations of that Government under which we live in such perfect serenity of life and liberty.

We have also met to celebrate an event in which we are peculiarly interested. A century is just completed, since a handful of hardy settlers were honored with an act from King George II, incorporating this place with the privileges and conveniences of a municipal government.

We have met to recount the early history of our town; to rescue from oblivion the names of its settlers; to honor the memory of its most worthy inhabitants; to show our love and veneration for the spot "where our eyes first saw the light," or to which, from a long residence within its limits, we have become ardently attached.

Unfortunately for posterity, there has been too little care bestowed upon the preservation of those legends in our earliest annals, which give the true index to the character and habits of our ancestors, and make up a valuable part of their event-



Isaac M. Smith

ful lives. Though removed only two centuries from the earliest scenes in New England history, we are yet ignorant of many of the most interesting particulars of that period.

The eventful story of our forefathers is yet to be written. "The lore of the fireside is becoming obsolete. With the octogenarian few, who still linger among us, will perish the unwritten history of border life in New England."

The period of the Trojan war is called the Heroic Age of Greece. The Iliad of Homer, founded upon the incidents of that war, represents to us, in startling reality, the characteristics of the ancient Grecians; their indomitable spirit and unyielding courage; their superstitious awe of divine interference; their love of country predominating over that of kindred; their eager desire to be led fourth to battle; their restless inactivity in time of truce; the martial spirit they infused in youthful breasts;—all these qualities that made the Grecian's fame reach the most distant shores. The sightless bard has portrayed to us with matchless skill the noble impress of the power of the Generals of Greece; the wisdom of her statesmen; the eloquence of her orators, surpassing emulation; the sublimity of her poets, more musical and harmonious than any who lived before them, than all who have lived since their time.

England's Heroic Age embraces the darkest and most perplexing period in her annals. In tracing down the events through the Middle Ages, the historian when near the Age of Chivalry, finds that the poet has woven out of the doubtful and obscure, dark and mysterious tragedies:—"that he has occupied the vacant field, turned to account the dark hint and half breathed suspicion, and poured into the unoccupied and too credulous ear his thrilling and attractive tale;—that the genius of Shakespeare seized upon the history of this era as a vacant possession, and peopled it with beings, who had indeed historic names, but whose attributed actions lacked the stamp of authenticity."

But the Historic Age of New England, the eventful story

of the Puritans, has far more interesting connections. Looking back through a period of little more than two centuries, we turn to old England's shores, to the scenes in which they were "burning and shining lights," to the day of their long persecutions, to the noble confessions of faith before the world, and "sealed with their blood."

At Delfthaven we see them kneel on the sea-shore; commend themselves with fervent prayer to the blessing and protection of Heaven; part forever from friends and home, and native land; embark upon the almost unknown seas, and uncomplainingly encounter the dangers of the deep, to reach a place where they may in security worship the living God. And when their lone vessel reaches the bleak and barren sands of Cape Cod,—

> "On the deck then the Pilgrims together kneel down,
> And lift their hands to the source of each blessing,
> Who supports by his smile, or can blast with his frown,
> To Him their returns of thanksgiving addressing,
> His arm through the ocean has led to the shore,
> Where their perils are ended, their wanderings are o'er."

We admire the enthusiasm, which impelled them to emigrate; the firm, unshaken spirit with which they met the horrors of Indian warfare, endured the extreme privations of the comfortable homes they left behind, the sufferings and death, from disease and a cold winter, "lamenting they did not live to see the rising glories of the faithful."

The memory of these men lives enshrined in our hearts and enthroned upon our affections. Their energy and incorruptible integrity prepared the way for the complete enjoyment of those blessings, which New England people so preeminently possess. Amidst the stirring excitement of the present day, simple legends of the past have become, many of them, irretrievably lost. No poet has yet sung of the heroism of the Pilgrim Fathers. In coming ages some Homer may arise, who shall describe in immortal verse, the Heroic age of the New World; who shall sing of the Mayflower and of Plymouth Rock; of Heroes more noble than Achiles, or the son of Priam; of

moral conflicts more sublime, of defeats more signal, than the battle between Greek and Trojan, than the sight of the ruins of the smouldering Ilium; and of eloquence more sublime than appeals of Trojan Chiefs, or the thrilling harangues of Grecian leaders; who shall sing of a submission to the decrees, and of an obedience to the commands of the living and true God, more humble and yet more beautiful, than the binding superstitions and imposing ceremonies and sacrifices of the heathen deities.

An affectionate and respectful remembrance of our worthy ancestors is a debt of gratitude which we can pay in no way as appropriately as by the exercises of today.

If tradition speaks truly, the first inhabitants of the town were two Indians who lived near Angly Pond. An Indian is also said to have lived near the large oak in this neighborhood.* No further information of the history of these men can be found. But these rumors are undoubtedly correct; for the fine facilities for fishing which the ponds in this town then afforded, and the fine hunting ground the forests then presented, must have rendered it a favorite resort for the Red Man.

Our imagination takes us back to the time when this land was inhabited by the Indian only, and to scenes witnessed or enacted by him alone in centuries gone by. A wild and roving people once lived in these places, once performed their sacred rites in these beautiful groves, celebrated their festive days with strange ceremonies, and paid tribute to the memory of their dead with strange lamentations. Unaccustomed to till the soil, and independent of the cares of life, they roved in careless indolence through these fields, bathed in these waters, and threaded the mazes of these forests in uninterrupted pleasure.

*This tree stands in front of the dwelling house of Mr. Benjamin Sawyer, and is the same as referred to by Rev. Henry True, in his letter to the Centennial Committee. It measures about twenty-five feet in circumference. It is hollow, and formerly, by means of a hole near the ground, was a favorite hiding place for the boys in the neighborhood. The aperture has now grown over.

To use the language of another,* "Here, long ago, and perhaps on the very spot where we are assembled, has been held the war dance around their council fires, while the surrounding hills echoed their war whoop; here with impassioned words and startling figures have they made the woods resound with their rude but irresistable eloquence, which, more potent than the peal of the "stirring drum" and the shrill fife, aroused them to deeds of daring and of valor."

"And when in times of peace, softer passions swayed their hearts beneath these forest's pines, Indian youth have wooed their mates, and with the stars to witness and bless their vows, have pledged perpetual love and constancy."

"But the scenes are all blotted out. The history of centuries is a blank. Oh! could we roll back the oblivion tide, and expose to view what other days have witnessed! could we but catch the sound of some soul-stirring song, or the echo of some strain of their simple and glowing eloquence! But it cannot be. Nor song, nor speech can be gathered up. Like the

> "Flower that's born to blush unseen,
> And waste its sweetness on the desert air,"

they have died in the breeze that wafted them away."

There is no record to show the exact time when Hampstead was settled. The earliest records of the town commence in January, 1749, with the first meeting under the charter. According to tradition, the first settlement was made in 1728. The venerable man who ministered to this people so many years, and whose death we have so much reason to lament, did more than anyone else to preserve the most interesting events in our history. In his "Sketch of Hampstead,"† published in 1835, he remarks "that three white families, of the name of Ford, Heath and Emerson, moved into the place about

*Rev. Samuel T. Allen. Taken from his address delivered at the Centennial Celebration of the town of Merrimack, April, 1846.

†It is proper to say that I am indebted to his "sketch" for many of the facts here related; also to the town records. Most of the remaining facts were communicated to me by the older inhabitants of the town.

the year 1728; Mr. Emerson came from Haverhill and settled near a brook in the south part of the town. Some of his posterity remain here still, and among the most respectable inhabitants."

No additional light has been discovered from a search among the records and papers of the town. Mr. Kelly was always remarkably exact in his statements, and took a commendable degree of pride in collecting such interesting portions of history. I have not been able to learn the place where Mr. Emerson or the other two families settled.

But from the fact, that until recently, families of the name of Heath have lived in the east part of the town, and that that part is known to have been settled early, we may conclude that they located in that vicinity.

But another account from some of our townsmen states that the first house in Hampstead was built by Mr. Edmund or Peter Morse, who moved from Newbury, Mass., and was the grandfather of Mr. Joseph Morse, and of Samuel Morse, Esq., recently deceased. The house stood in the pasture about half a mile northeast of the home of Dr. Samuel Morse. A part of the farm is still owned by the descendants. The same account states that Lieut. Peter Morse was a son of this Mr. Morse and the first white male person born in town, and that his daughter Judith was the first white female born in Hampstead. The cellar where this house stood is still to be seen. It is divided into two parts by the foundation of a large chimney. Four pines, from eight to twelve inches in diameter, now stand in the cellar. Near by these ruins is the first burial place of our fathers. There are over a hundred graves, and not a single monument to tell us the names of those who sleep beneath the sod!

Near the eastern shore of this pond* are found the ruins of

*The exercises of this celebration were held in the "Davis Grove," situated on the western shore of the "Wash pond" and extending to the water's edge. The grove is distinct from the ruins of the first settlement about half a mile in a direct line.

the early settlement of the town. It was once the most populous part, the center of importance. But nothing remains save the few relics which time has spared. The roughly stoned cellars, the half filled wells, and the beaten paths to favorite springs mark the spot where our hardy townsman first began to clear the land of its heavy growth of wood and timber, erected their log house and began to undergo the privations of a life in a new settlement.

In this age of security and luxury we are apt to underrate the hardships which the first settlers of New England had to encounter.

Our soil is a stubborn one, and yields a good return only to the most persevering toil. To live in those days, when all a family could get was what it could raise from the earth, or fashion with its hands; when neighbors were few and far scattered, and each little household was dependent upon itself alone for help and protection; when the work of years was liable to be destroyed in a single night; when the ruthless savage was continually prowling about each settlement, and in an unguarded moment murdering or carrying into hopeless captivity women and children; when no farmer felt secure at work in his field unless armed with his gun; and when even the house of God was the scene of constant alarm from the actual or much dreaded attack of the Indians—to live in those days, and to contend with such difficulties is not the ordinary lot of man.

In reviewing the history of our town we would gladly turn to the days of our first settlement and fix on some bright spot of the past. We would picture to ourselves scenes of rural contentment and quiet: the humble log house half concealed from view by tall maples and graceful elms, alike protected from the heat of summer and the cold storms of winter; the cheerful fireside; the honest minded farmer and his simple hearted dame, surrounded by a numerous family of stalwart young men and coy maidens, training to become efficient actors in the great struggle for American Independence. We fol-

low in imagination the hunter in the excitement of the chase, or in his perilous adventures in extermination of the wild beasts of the forest; we hear the happy voice of the farmer toiling in his field, the quick blows of the woodman's axe, the loud crash of the falling tree, or the clear notes of the merry, laughing voices of children ringing through the woods, echoing across the calm surface of this beautiful pond, and dying away in the thick shades of the trees that covered its opposite shores.

These scenes, we would gladly believe, constituted the routine of their lives. But the reality differs widely from this ideal picture of rural quietness. Toil, severe and remitting, left them but little leisure to enjoy the more quiet of modern life. It was their lot to endure the hardships of pioneers in the wilderness. How they fared, what difficulties they encountered, what efforts they made for the promotion of the moral and benevolent institutions, which are so peculiar to New England, history tells us not. The names of the great only are enrolled upon the book of fame. The historian records the name of the victorious warrior, the illustrious statesman, the eloquent orator, and the accomplished scholar. But the man whose lot it is to live and die upon the spot of his birth, who lives in ignorance of the ways of the world, honestly performs his part in the drama of life, and, "bears love to God and good will to man,"—dies lamented in the circle of immediate friends in which he moved; but when they in turn quit all here below, his memory dies too.

With the ruins of the first settlement of this town, fast crumbling to decay, will perish every memento of our earliest history. How forcibly are we reminded of the perishableness of early things! A century and a quarter ago, this town was a wilderness, uninhabited by the white man, and only the occasional resort of the Indian. Today it is the abode of civilization, of happiness, of peace, and plenty. But its first settlers—where are they? They sleep in the dust; their very names, with hardly an exception, are lost, and no record re-

mains of their eventful lives. With a sense of loneliness we ask "what is the history of man?" and henceforth there comes the response, "born—living—dead."

"The battle of life is brief—
The alarm—the struggle—the relief—
Then sleep we side by side."

There is nothing upon the records of the town or elsewhere, that I have been able to discover, which reveals to us the history of our earliest ancestors. But from the fact that in twenty years from the time of its first settlement, it had become of sufficient importance to be honored with an act of incorporation, we may infer that, at least, an ordinary degree of success attended the settlement.* No untoward event probably interrupted its growth, so that in 1748 the people petitioned the Royal Governor for a town charter, which was granted on the 19th of January, 1749. This instrument appears to have been regarded by our ancestors with a good deal of veneration. It was copied into the first book of Records, and to those at all curious in relics of antiquity, is a matter of interest.

From the "Historical Sketch" by Mr. Kelly we find that Hampstead is made up of two segments, one from the town of Haverhill, and the other from the town of Amesbury; both being cut off from those towns by running the State line in 1741, and were thereby included within the Province of New Hampshire. It was called originally, "Timberlane" on account of its being an elevated, hard tract of land, and from the abundance of timber of the most valuable kinds, which rendered it a place of considerable resort. It was named

*It was a far more difficult thing to plant a small colony at that time and cause it to flourish, than it is at the present day, to build up a large city, or cause thriving villages to spring up, by enchantment almost, out of the midst of a thriving and industrious people. The largest city in this State, eleven years ago contained less than a thousand inhabitants; in the compact part of it, where is now found a thriving population of 14000 souls, there then stood but three houses and dwelt about a score of people. At the present day this increase is not uncommon. A century ago it required time to lay the foundation of a permanent settlement.

Hampstead, after a pleasant village of that name, in the County of Middlesex, in England, five miles north of London. The town was so named by Governor Wentworth. The Island in this town was reserved by him for his farm. This Island must formerly have been a place of considerable note. All accounts agree in saying the Governor reserved it for his own use. No such reservation appears in the Charter. It would be, perhaps, more proper to say that he owned the Island in his own right, in the same way that any private individual owned his own farm. The buildings erected upon the Island must, in their day, have been considered of a superior kind. One of the houses was evidently intended for the occasional residence of the Governor, and the other, according to the English custom, was of a poorer kind, and devoted to the use of his domestics.

Notwithstanding the buildings have been suffered to go to decay there are yet enough traces of improvements remaining, to render the spot one of the most beautiful places in the State. It was formerly called "Governor's Island." As it is wanting a name at this time a return to the old name would be very appropriate.

In granting the Charter, the King reserved to himself, his "heirs and successors forever, all the white pine trees, growing and being or that shall grow and be, on the said tract of land, fit for the use of his Royal Navy." Such a reservation was usual at that time; but it has availed the poor king and his successors but little. Since we threw off the yoke of British allegiance, his successors have been forced to look elsewhere for the materials for the "Royal Navy," and England, twice humbled in her haughty pride, has found a powerful rival on the shores of America.

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter, the first public meeting was warned to assemble for the purpose of organizing under it, by Daniel Little, Esq. The warrant is one of which we may as townsmen, well be proud. It is so indicative of the character of our New England ancestors, that I cannot forbear copying it.

"These are to warn ye free holders and other inhabitants of ye town of Hampstead, qualified to vote in ye choice of Town Officers, to meet at ye New Meeting House in Hampstead, on ye first Wednesday of February next at 10 of ye clock in ye forenoon for ye following particulars, viz:

1st. To choose town officers as ye law directs.

2d. To see what ye said Town will do in order to make ye Meeting House more comfortable for ye public worship of God, and also to choose a Committee to take care of ye same.

3dly. To consider and act what shall be thought best about ye place for six pews in ye new tier in ye front of said Meeting House.

4thly. To choose a Committee to provide a Minister to preach among us in order for settling amongst us, or what ye town may think most proper.

Dated at HAMPSTEAD, Jan'y 24, 1749.

DANIEL LITTLE, Justice of the Peace."

The people were notified to assemble in the New Meeting House. This is the same building which is now used for a town house, and occasionally for religious services. It cannot be determined, certainly, when it was built. From the best information, we are lead to believe that it was raised about the year 1745. It was probably built at the town's expense, as they seem by the records to have exercised exclusive control over it, in selling pews, making repairs, and taking care of it.

The building that first served them for a place of worship must have been small, and of the kind universally erected by the Puritans, when they first settled New England. It was located upon the spot where "Spiggot Hall" (recently so named) is now situated. Nothing remains to tell us when it was erected nor how long it was used. It was probably built of hewn logs, in the simplest manner, without porch or ornament, and without any pretentions to beauty or finish, after

the mode of architecture then prevailing in New England. Rough boards or logs constituted the pews, and the pulpit was scarcely anything better. A gallery for the choir was unheard of, or at least unthought of, being considered a dangerous innovation upon the Puritan simplicity. As was their custom in those times, the hymn was "deaconed out," a line at a time, (for hymn books were a luxury which they could ill afford) and all the congregation, who chose, joined in the singing; a mode of praising God, often more in accordance with the real feelings of the heart, than the elegant, finished, but too frequently unmeaning way, in which the select choirs of the present day perform this delightful duty.

The first meeting house must have been extremely uncomfortable in the winter season; its walls being unplastered, and fires were out of the question, stoves being a thing unheard of, in such a place. The building too, was erected when the population was small in numbers, and would not accommodate the increasing wants of the people. From these considerations, they determined to erect a new and more commodious place of worship. The new house which they constructed, reflects great credit upon them, for what must then have been considered an elegant and beautiful structure. It was built of durable materials, and for over a century it has withstood the ravages of time. Inconvenience of arrangement in the simplicity of its model, and in the beauty of its proportions, it stands a monument of Puritan skill and energy, and of Puritan faith.

The house was not put in its present shape till near the close of the eighteenth century, when the porch and steeple were added, and the house thoroughly repaired. Even the windows were not all glazed nor the doors all hung till some years after the frame was covered; and it was many years before the walls were plastered. The limited means of our fathers would not permit them to finish it as fast as they desired, or as convenience demanded.

The erection of this house was considered by them indis-

pensible. It was no mercenary motive that led our fathers to leave "Old England's" shores, encounter the perils of the deep, and endure the privations of a life in the wilderness. It must have been a strong and abiding love for religion, and a perfect faith in God, that induced our Puritan mothers to sever the ties of kindred and nation, to leave parents and friends all behind, and find in the wilds and severe climate of New England, a place to worship God in security, "according to the dictates of their own consciences;" to find a refuge from persecution, and an asylum for the despised Pilgrim. It was a strong and abiding love of God that induced our fathers and mothers to leave the luxuries and pleasures of home —that word, the mention of which calls up in our memories a thousand pleasing associations,—and to settle in lands which would be continually harassed by Indian warfare, and attended with such "sure destruction of property, and life, and hope." "There was no face which did not gather paleness, and no heart which did not bleed at every pore. Everything in life was held and enjoyed in perfect uncertainty. The fond mother with her infant in her arms held him in perpetual fear. She felt that inward terror, that beating and throbbing of nature within the heart, which she only can know, who is nursing her infant for slaughter." Hearts that could put their trust in the Lord and brave dangers like these, more terrible, more uncertain, and attended with unheard of barbarity, must have been imbued with a perfect love of God. It no longer, then, excites our wonder that every infant settlement had its sanctuary, that New England has become renowned for its religion, its learning and its enterprise. Its ten thousand church spires, reaching upwards towards Heaven, point with unerring accuracy, to the cause of its superiority in morality and prosperity.

Happily our own town never was the scene of Indian massacre and cruelty. But the vicinity to other places which, in an unsuspecting moment became scenes of bloodshed, must have kept them in perpetual suspense. "Husbands and

wives, parents and children, nightly retired to bed in safety, sunk together into silence, doubting ever to rise again."

The same people came to settle this town and possessed the same undying love of God, and the same unyielding spirit to persecution. The strong love for the sanctuary, and sanctuary privileges, which they implanted in our breasts, is the richest legacy they could have bequeathed us. It outshines in splendor and in richness, "the wealth of Ormus and of Ind." It is no mean heritage to be the descendants of such a people. Well may we quote with pride the first warrant for the meeting of the freeholders, when every line but one was penned to take measures for the enjoyment of increased privilege in the worship of God and to provide a permanent preacher of his word.

The erection of their new Meeting House was an important one in their history. It is unfortunate that there is no record of it extant. Allow me to quote the language used upon an occasion similar to this.

"It was apparent that it was in their hearts to build a house unto the Lord. At length the work went on. The forest, dense and heavy, that then entirely surrounded the destined location, resounded with the woodman's axe. The oaks hard by,—venerable with the growth of centuries,—were felled, and fitted for their places; at length, the day, so long an object of pious desire, on the part of some, and of wakeful interest among all, had arrived. At an early hour in the morning, from the remotest borders of the town, the men are gathering. All are prompt, and ready to act their several parts in the scene, than which none, perhaps, more joyous than ever before occurred in the history of the town. None of the actors survive to recount what transpired on that memorable day. We know however, that the raising of a Meeting House was an event of no ordinary interest. But in those days of progress and rapid execution, when villages rise up like mushrooms, and Meeting Houses, comfortably provided with all fixtures, can be furnished at short notice, we can but imperfectly imagine the ex-

citement that thrilled the infant settlement, on the occasion in question.

"The morning of the day, we may well suppose, found their domestic matters done up in season; and we seem to see them setting off,—the active and the able bodied, with their implements in hand,—the housewives neatly attired in their checkered aprons, on foot or on pillion,—the beardless vaunting young men, and coy maidens, in Sunday dress,—all wending their way to the central point of interest, where doubtless, in due time were assembled nearly all of the three hundred population in town.

"What deeds of strength and agility, in handling beams and rafters,—what skill in tilting and catching pins,—what hair-breadth escapes,—what presumptuous adventures, in walking the giddy ridgepoles,—what notes of alarm from prudent mothers and careful housewives,—it is not for us to report. Nor would it be of interest, at this late period, to speak of the closing scenes of the day. It is enough to remark, that, as after the consecration of the Temple, Solomon held a feast, and all Israel with him, and on the eighth day sent the people away, they came to their tents joyfully and glad of heart; so, no doubt, abundant provision had been made for all those creature comforts once,—but not now,—deemed indispensable at a raising.

"The massive frame went up, without any accident to mar the happiness of the occasion; and there it has stood more than a century, defying the fierce blasts of winter, and the progress of decay,—and seems even now capable, with proper care, of lasting a century more. Though it has been taken from sacred and appropriated to secular uses,—there it stands solitary and alone, and seems without and within, like one forsaken; yet who can pass by it without emotion? It is of New England architecture. It is a Puritan structure. . . . Centuries to come will approve and applaud the New England Ministers who preached with a subduing power from high pulpits."

The first town meeting was held on the seventh day of February, 1749.* Daniel Little was chosen Moderator, and had the honor of holding the first elective office in town. Peter Eastman was elected Town Clerk, to which office he was annually elected with but two exceptions till 1776. Nathaniel Heath was chosen Constable, but not wishing to serve, hired Ebenezer Gile to take his place, and the town accepted the substitute. A board of five Selectmen was chosen, either because it was the custom to choose that number, or because they thought five would be more prompt to serve the town well than three. The board consisted of John Johnson, Lieut. Peter Morse, George Little, Jacob Bailey, and Stephen Johnson. The other offices were all filled no doubt by good men. Joseph Stevens and John Beard were elected Hogreeves. If the custom then prevailed as at the present time, of choosing the newly married to that office, we are led to infer that Joseph Stevens and John Beard had recently worshipped at the altar of Hymen. It is certainly a custom of long standing. The office was not then, as now, a nominal one; its duties were often onerous. Perhaps the custom owes its origin to a playful desire upon the part of the community at large, to render this naturally embarassing period of the newly wedded couple's life, more embarassing, by drawing to the happy groom, the attention of the whole town. There may be something peculiar in matrimony itself that renders him a suitable person to have charge of the swine running at large, and make him emphatically "master of the ring." Or, by ringing the nose of the unfortunate pig, he may see a foreboding of what is to be his own fate, unless he shall float down the stream of wedded life, more safely than sometimes happens. The question will probably never be settled on strictly political principles.

Some action was taken at this meeting for securing a settled Minister. But from a defect in the records it does not appear what action was had. From a fact that a minister was

* This was old style. According to our chronology, it would be eleven days later. This remark will also apply to the date of our town charter.

settled three years afterwards, in 1752, it is probable that this meeting prepared the way for future success, though its action, at that time, did not result in anything definite.

At the annual meeting in 1750, among other things, it was voted "to hire a school master for six months in ye summer season, to teach ye children to read and write." We may point to this vote with great pleasure. That a town that had been settled but twenty-one years, and had probably, less than three hundred inhabitants, should be at an expense of sustaining a school half the year, was an act which forms one of the brightest spots in our history. The next distinguishing feature, in the policy adopted by our fathers, to the noble example they set in the worship of God, is our system of common schools.

The men who settled New England, entertained correct ideas of true glory. They had been schooled in adversity and had learned to estimate truly human greatness and human power. They knew that "knowledge is power." In the ignorance and superstition that shrouded the Old World in error, shut out the glad light of liberty, and fastened upon Europe the badge of the most despotic governments, they saw the destiny that awaited them in their new homes, unless they should lay deep the foundations of knowledge. They knew that freedom, without knowledge was but another name for slavery. The arrogant assumptions of the papal authority, the bitter, unrelenting cruelty of the Dark Ages, their own persecutions by their own firesides, served to make them strive more seriously, to establish what they conceived to be the truth. Our fathers saw the degradation of the masses of the Old World, and resolved that no such heritage should be the lot of their children. At the same time that they erected their own dwellings they also erected the schoolhouse.

When they established the common school system, they performed an act whose influence will reach down through all time.

Had it not been for the intelligence of the men of 1776,

America had never been free. Had it not been for the common schools, our enterprise would not whiten every sea with the sails of our ships ; our commerce would not extend to the most distant ports; our fabrics would not compete so successfully with those of more favored climes ; our glorious Union itself would not have stood so long, unshaken by the dangers which threaten it without and within.

Cæsar, the hero of three hundred battles, the subjugator of eight hundred cities, the conqueror of three millions of people, one million of whom he slew in battle, has, indeed, rendered his name immortal. But long after the influence of his deeds shall have ceased to be felt, when his name shall be remembered only to be associated with scenes of cruelty, shall the humble, unpretending acts of the Pilgrims move the mighty masses that shall come after them.

The greatest foe to tyranny is knowledge. Millions, yet unborn, will unite to bless the men " who broke the magic spell of ignorance and error."

We do not feel the full weight of the debt of gratitude, which we owe to the memory of our fathers. Not till we contrast our fortune with that of the millions of Europe, who are new struggling to burst the bonds that have so long held them in ignorance, and in humiliating dependence upon the nobility, can we feel the superiority of our condition.

How different is the condition of common schools at the present day from what it was one hundred years ago ! Then the town voted to hire a teacher for six months, to teach only reading and writing. So limited a course of education at this day, would hardly be thought to be a very good accomplishment. But their effort for the education of the rising generation will seem a noble one when we consider that then almost the whole world was buried in ignorance ; that only here and there did the bright rays of knowledge illume the face of the earth ; that then the people considered the possession of knowledge beyond their reach, and forbore to strive after it ; that one century ago, the world was groping in the

dark,—all knowledge of the truth effectually shut from the minds of the people, except when imparted through the medium of men whose interest it was to keep the masses in ignorance. Even in 1750, our town would compare favorably with the condition of many parts of our country at the present time.

In our southern and western states, there is many an individual who can neither read nor write. But an hundred years ago it was not a common thing to find a New Englander who could not do both.

There are many yet living, who can count their whole term of "schooling" by weeks; who travelled miles to school, and thought themselves fortunate to enjoy such privileges. The school houses of that time were wanting in almost every convenience, and possessed none of the luxuries of modern times. Though often hardly worthy the name of a schoolhouse, often containing only a single room, cold and uncomfortable, amid the miniature snow banks which crept stealthily in between the crevices of the hewn logs, and through the cheerless days of winter, were educated as brave men and noble hearts as ever lived.

The Testament was then the only reading and spelling book known; and a copy-book consisted of a few leaves of the roughest paper. To this limited list of studies, arithmetic was soon added. At first no text book was used. Such examples as would come up in the ordinary course of a man's business, were given out by the teacher, and the four fundamental rules taught orally. In time Pike's arithmetic made its appearance, grew into general favor, and for a long time remained in exclusive use. But that, like everything else, must give place to improvement. Then followed Welch's, Adam's, Old and New, Colburn's, and lastly, to the honor of our town, the analytical, thorough and concise treatise by one of Hampstead's most distinguished sons.

The rapidity with which it grew into general favor, the extensive adoption of it in most of our schools, and the success

with which it maintained its favor with the public in face of the most persevering competition, is proof stronger than words of its real merits.

There is not time to notice all the improvements introduced into our schools. What distress accompanied the introduction of new studies, what wry faces were made over the unintelligible pages of Murray, what bitter tears were shed over hard, half learned tasks, and what fear of blistered hands or smarting limbs,—we leave for other pens on different occasions.

It is proper, however, to allude to the important changes that have taken place in reading books. The New Testament was, at first, the only reading book used. But from the sacredness of the book and on account of its being ill adapted to the capacities of different ages, it was superseded by other books. The American Preceptor and, for a long time, also, the English reader were favorite text books. In the improvements of the age, these books gave way to a series well adapted to the different ages and capacities of youth by another distinguished son of Hampstead.* For several years the town honored him by the exclusive adoption of his books. But the love for new things is irresistible; and Emerson's reading books have been partially laid aside to make room for other candidates for public favor. The same author has furnished to the world a simple, neat, well arranged and correct spelling book, which has been exclusively adopted in schools in this town for nearly twenty years. The hundreds of editions that have been published, its almost universal adoption in schools, and the long time it has been in use are sure guarantees of its worth. The rival that can supplant it must present the strongest claims of excellence.

The man who publishes a book for common school use wields a mighty influence. The character of his book operates upon the mind when it is most susceptible of bias. It

*The North American Arithmetic in three parts, by Frederick Emerson, Instructor in Boston. Benjamin D. Emerson, Esq., Roxbury, Mass., Emerson's National Spelling Book.

is the duty of the people then to look into the character of the instruments which aid in forming the most lasting impressions the youthful mind ever receives.

I believe no other town has the honor of being the birthplace of men whose school books have been so universally approved and adopted. This fact, together with the esteem with which we have always regarded them, must be my apology for alluding to what at first sight might not seem strictly appropriate to the occasion.

Our fathers had not the advantages which we enjoy. The town in 1750 contained but one district, and according to the terms of the vote the school was to be sustained only in the summer season. Its advantages could not, therefore, have been extensive. The great distance must have excluded most of the smaller children, and the duties of the farm and the dairy in the busiest season of the year must have deprived many of the elder children from attending. The first attempts in other parts of New England to establish schools were attended by similar inconveniences, and produced only the same limited advantages. But from this small germ has grown up around us our strongest bulwark of defense. It is the cause of our unexampled prosperity. In vain will bigotry and infidelity attempt to undermine our security while our system of common schools is cherished as one of the efficient aids to religion and national prosperity. The foundation of all prosperity is in an enlightened community. An ignorant people, though inhabiting the most favored land on earth, soon sinks into insignificance.

Our extended sea-coast invites the merchant to traverse the ocean for trade with every clime. Our fertile valleys have given employment to the agriculturist. Our numerous waterfalls have attracted the enterprising manufacturer. "Cities spring up like exhalations under the magic touch of his wand, and the hum of machinery arises out of the midst of a thrifty, industrious and happy people." The majestic plains and rivers of the west have collected adventurers from every part

of the world. Our country exhibits to other nations the unexampled rise and prosperity of a free, self-governed and educated people. The common school system has been one of the most effective means in producing these magic changes. Its benefits and its inevitable results are arguments which come directly home to the hearts and understandings of a great body of people. To the foresight and wisdom of the Pilgrim we are indebted for this rich legacy. With what care and anxiety then should we cherish it, so that we may hand it down to those who shall come after us, not only untarnished, but in our hands made the instrument of increased good.

Time forbids indulging in any further reflections to which so fruitful a subject invites our attention. The remaining events in our town's history must be rapidly run over.

At this time there appears to have been some trouble concerning the parsonage lands. The proprietors of Haverhill granted to the inhabitants of Timberlane a tract of land "for ye use of the first minister who should settle here." At this meeting, in 1750, it was voted "that Esq. Little, Capt. Copps and John Webster should be a committee to agree with Thos. Haynes to go off ye parsonage land if they can do it on reasonable terms." This committee was unsuccessful in effecting a settlement with Mr. Haynes. It is not easy to ascertain wherein the difficulty consisted. The dispute was about the title. At different meetings the town chose committees to prosecute the trespassers, or to settle with them, or to refer the matter. So many votes were passed and reconsidered that it is not possible to ascertain how the matter was finally adjusted. The last vote upon the town records is to give it to anyone to hold in fee simple who will take up the case and prosecute it to final judgment. Probably some amicable adjustment was made which secured the lands to the town.*

*Since the above was delivered I have learned that the above named lands do not make a part of the present parsonage. They are situated on the west road leading from Mr. Daniel Emerson's to the Wadley corner. Rev. Henry True, soon after his settlement, sold out his interest for a mere song, and the purchaser made a very profitable investment for his money.

An article was inserted in the warrant "to see if ye town would give Mr. Merram a call to settle as a gospel minister in ye town." From a defect in the records, it cannot be ascertained what was done.

In August, 1750, at a meeting holden for the purpose, a committee was chosen "to supply ye pulpit, with ye advice of ye neighboring ministers." A similar vote was passed in 1751. The town had preaching most of the time. At a meeting held on the 25th day of February, 1752, the town voted to "choose and elect Mr. Henry True, to settle with us in ye work of ye ministry." "Voted to give Mr. True for his annual salary, £450 each of ye two first years, in money, old tenor, or equal to it, in money; and after ye first two years are expired, then £500 a year, of ye like money, during ye time he continues to carry on ye work of ye ministry, amongst us in this town of Hampstead." At an adjourned meeting, as an additional inducement for him to come £1000, o. t. one half in bills of credit, and ye other half in labor and materials for building—also twenty cords of wood, annually, after he hath a family. Also ye peaceable possession of ye land granted by the Proprietors of Haverhill, to ye first minter who should settle in Timber Lane." To a call of the town, and this liberal offer, Mr. True returned a letter of acceptance.

Mr. True came from Salisbury, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1750, and was ordained June 24th, 1752, and continued in the ministry almost thirty years, till his death. "He always maintained the character of a *good man*" says Rev. Mr. Kelly, "agreeably to the text, Acts 11: 24, which Rev. Edward Barnard of Haverhill preached from at his ordination. During the first half of his ministry no clergyman was more highly esteemed, or better treated by the people than he was. As his family increased, they added to his salary; the whole sum that the people gave him, over his regular salary, was nearly $3000; and this was when the daily wages of selectmen was only two shillings. But towards the close

of his ministry they cut down his salary for several years, to $200 a year. Other ministers came into the place, and by zealous and loud speaking, produced great commotion, but no revival among the people, who were very sanguine and versatile in their opinions. This did not unsettle the good minister, nor sully his character, in the views of any man, but it reduced his salary and the number of his hearers, so that after his decease the people were in trouble." For many years, in consequence of a division amongst themselves, they attempted, unsuccessfully, to settle a new minister.

In 1755, during the old French War, Mr. True went into the army as chaplain; also again in 1762. In a letter to his wife, dated July 11th, at Crown Point, he gives an interesting account of matters occurring in the camp; he speaks of the great drought which was so fatal to the crops that year. His connection with the army does not appear to have been marked by any striking events. After remaining there the appointed time, he returned to his family and people.

Mr. True died suddenly on the 22d of May, 1782, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. It was on the Sabbath, just as he was ready to leave his house for the house of God, to preach as usual, when, with scarcely a moment's warning, he was called to a "tabernacle not made with hands," to spend an eternal Sabbath of rest.

Mr. True was the means of doing much good; his influence is felt to this day. He left a numerous family of children, who settled in different parts of our land, and carried with them the habits and virtues which their father instilled into their minds in their youth.

Dr. Jabez True, his son, was one of the first settlers of Ohio; he led a life of more than ordinary usefulness. He died in 1823, at the age of sixty-three. His memory is still cherished by the descendants of the early pioneers of that great state for his universal charity, simplicity of manners, and sincere piety.

Rev. Henry True, another son, was for many years settled

in the State of Maine, and now in his old age is enjoying the consciousness of having lived a useful life, and is commanding the veneration and respect of every one.

The people of this town can bear testimony to the life of usefulness which another of the family has led. Her visits of mercy to the sick, her sympathy for the poor and distressed, her disinterested zeal in works of charity and benevolence, have endeared her to us with many ties of affection.

In 1753, the town offered a bounty of four pounds on every wolf killed in the town. An incident which occurred about this time was the cause of the passage of this vote. Lieut. Peter Morse was tending a coal pit upon his land at some distance from his house. At night, when ready to return to his family, he found himself surrounded by several wolves. He was obliged to pass a long and sleepless night in the forest, and saved his life only by continually throwing firebrands at them.

Every vestige of the wilderness has long been removed. Among the most vexatious and often calamitous annoyances which were continually harassing our ancestors, was the attacks of wild beasts upon their flocks.

The warrant for the annual meeting in 1756, commences with the caption, "Province of New Hampshire. In his Majesty's name, you are required to meet," etc. This caption was used this year for the first time, and was continued till the commencement of the Revolutionary war, when it was changed to the "Colony of New Hampshire. In the name of the Government and People, you are notified," etc. After the formation of the Constitution it was again changed to "State of New Hampshire, in the name of said State, you are," etc. These changes of captions, though considered small matters to themselves, serve to show how ready the people were to renounce all allegiance to the King of England.

In 1758, a committee was chosen to defend a suit brought by the town of Kingston against Hampstead. The difficulty continued eight years before it was settled. Before the state

line was run in 1741, Hampstead as now constituted, belonged mostly to Haverhill. But a small portion of the eastern part of the town, which went by the name of "Amesbury Peak," was claimed both by Kingston and by Amesbury, although the latter town exercised jurisdiction over the territory. Kingston then comprehended all that is now Kingston, East Kingston, Danville and Sandown, and being incorporated fifty-five years before Hampstead, would also embrace the disputed territory after the running of the State line.

Though that town had slept fifty-five years before the incorporation of Hampstead, yet in 1760 "they at last waked up, and fell upon the town, with redoubled force, with writ after writ." These law suits caused the town a good deal of trouble, and many meetings were called for the purpose of settling the difficulty, or defending the suits. At one time the town voted to pay Kingston one thousand pounds old tenor, and costs, which must have amounted to a round sum. There is another vote to pay Kingston twelve hundred pounds, and still another to pay three thousand pounds. But it is difficult to say whether the town ever paid Kingston anything, except the costs. At this state of the difficulty, the Governor interfered and compromised the matter by granting to Kingston, of a tract of land near the Connecticut River. The new township was named Unity, because the granting of it made peace between Hampstead and Kingston. The settlement was finally effected in 1776. It would be very fortunate if all difficulties arising out of disputed territories, could be settled as amicably as this was.

In 1762, the town voted "to keep the meeting house doors shut against all such preachers, whose principles and conduct are such that neither Congregational nor Presbyterian churches amongst us can hold communion with, or admit as preachers." From the testimony of Mr. Kelly, "almost all the followers of the new preachers became downright infidels of which, it is said, this town had more than any other then known in the State. They sowed the seeds of wickedness so

much that their pernicious influence was felt for many years afterwards by the goodly number of sober people, who then had no minister to speak the word of truth, and break the bread of life to them."

This account should be taken with some grains of allowance. Mr. Kelly wrote with all the prejudices of a zealous minister of the eighteenth century. The Puritans looked with jealousy upon any sect of Christians, other than their own. The people of this town partook fully of that feeling, and very probably, opposed the new creeds springing up around them who were indifferent to any particular creed in religion, to sympathize with the persecuted. This is always the result of bitter opposition. Often the surest way to put down error is to leave it unnoticed. If the doctrine has merits of its own, it will then stand upon them alone ; and if it is really an error, it will fall and destroy itself in its own ruins.

The pay of selectmen about this time was two shillings per day, lawful money. The town at the annual meeting voted what compensation the selectmen for the year previous should receive. Sometimes they voted to pay them nothing. This was not a very complimentary estimate of the value of their services; but if our public servants at the present day should be paid for the good which they actually do perform, they would undoubtedly be more active to perform their duties faithfully and less eager to sustain the burdens of public office.

Our town has had its share of public calamities. In 1737 in the latter part of the winter, large numbers of cattle died from scarcity of hay, and many families suffered extremely from want of bread. In 1738, "there was a remarkable worm, which ate the leaves from the oak trees. Other vegetation also suffered." "In 1741, the winter was colder than almost any man ever knew in New England." In 1749, was the greatest drought ever known in the land. One person writes, "that five acres of good land, newly laid down, produced but one load of hay. That he mowed several days but could not

get two hundred a day." Some people cut down trees for their cattle to browse, and many sent to Virginia for hay. The corn crop yielded well that year, else their sufferings must have been severe. In 1756, a malignant fever prevailed which swelled the number of deaths to thirty. In a population of three hundred, this was a fearful mortality. These calamities are, however, too well known to require any further notice.

The circumstances of procuring a bell in this town are attended with some interest. Dea. Thomas Huse, of West Newbury, Mass., in 1800 owned and lived upon the Island. He was a particular friend of Mr. Kelly, and said to him one day, "you have a steeple here and need a bell. If you will go to Mr. George Holbrook of Brookfield, and speak for a bell, I will pay for it." The bell was accordingly procured and brought upon the ground, before any man in Hampstead knew anything about it, except the two who had been spoken to, to make the frame. It was first suspended from a limb of the old oak tree, in the neighborhood, and rung, much to the surprise of all the people, who had not been apprised of the event; a very harmless and agreeable way of perpetrating a joke.*

It is worthy of note, that there are seven farms in this town that have remained in the same families over one hundred

*Many of the foregoing facts and statements are found in the "sketch of Hampstead," before alluded to.

The following extract is taken from the deed of conveyance by Dea. Huse: "I Thomas Huse of Hampstead, &c., in consideration of the love, and good will, and affection which I have and bear to the inhabitants of the town of Hampstead in general, And to the Congregational Church and Society in particular, and with a view and desire to unite a spirit of liberality, and to promote good order, harmony and peace in the said town of Hampstead, have given, granted, and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, and confirm unto the said town of Hampstead, for the use and benefit of said inhabitants in general, and for the use and benefit of said Church and Society in particular,—forever—a certain meeting house bell now on the meeting house in said Hampstead, made by George Holbrook, at Brookfield, Mass., . . ." Records of Hampstead, Vol. 2, pp. 62-3.

years.* It is an old and familiar adage, "there's no place like home," these farms, then, must be doubly dear to their present owners. The reminiscences of childhood, and the scenes enacted around those hearth stones of their fathers, render these places dear to them, with a thousand ties of affection.

At a special meeting of the town, called on the twentieth of December, 1774, it was voted, "that the money called for from this town, in order to support the expense of the Delegates of the General Congress sent by this Province, shall be paid out of the town stock."

"Also a Committee of Inspection be chosen to regard the conduct of the people, touching the association of the General Congress."

At a special meeting, held July 15, 1776, it was voted "to raise a sum of money sufficient to hire thirteen men to join the Continental Army under Gen. Sulliavan, at Canada, or at Crown Point." "Voted to set aside and excuse all those persons who have done a turn in the war the last year, or their proportion of a turn in said war, from paying any part." The town also chose a committee to hire and enlist the thirteen men called for, and empowered them to procure money for the payment of the soldiers.

This meeting was held either immediately upon the reception of the news of the Declaration of Independence or a few days prior, and when that instrument was the general subject of thought and conversation. It shows that ours was not behind other towns in responding to the action of Congress. Committees of Inspection were chosen at different times during the war.

In 1777 another draft was made upon this town, "for men to join the Continental Army under Col. Bartlett." The town

*These farms are either owned or occupied by the following persons, viz: Mr. Jonathan Williams, Heirs of John H. Clark, who died the present season, Mr. Caleb Hadley, Dr. Samuel Morse, Mr. Moses Atwood, Mr. Amasa Eastman, and widow Mary Calef.

immediately voted to send the men, and joined the selectmen with the commissioned officers to procure them.

In December, 1777, John Calef was chosen a "representative to act in the General Assembly, to be holden at Exeter, with *full power* to transact such measures as the Assembly might judge necessary for the public good; and, also, to choose Delegates to the Continental Congress." Mr. Calef was annually chosen to represent the town, till our present Constitution was adopted. The unlimited power entrusted to him speaks volumes in favor of his integrity, and of the confidence the people reposed in him. It also shows that this town was ready to perform its share of the great Revolution to be effected on this Continent.

Many other towns would not empower their Delegates with full authority from a distrust of the expediency of some of the measures then proposed, but which time has proved to have been wisely enacted.

In 1778 a committee was chosen "to provide for the families of those that had gone into the army for the town of Hampstead." At the annual meeting in 1778 it was voted even in anticipation "to procure the soldiers that might be called for during the year." In 1779 it was voted "to allow those soldiers that were for and from this town something for their losses in their retreat from Tianterga (Ticonderoga?), in 1777." At a special meeting, in May, 1779, they voted "to procure the men (five in number) then called for, and also to raise more men if called for that year." Again in July another meeting was called and new measures taken to procure men to join the New Hampshire Battalion; and, also to procure men to go to Rhode Island to join the army there. At this time the paper currency issued by Congress had depreciated so much as to be almost worthless. The people of Portsmouth met to consider what remedy could best be applied. Their consultation resulted in fixing a price for all articles of merchandise, which should be uniform throughout the state. The selectmen of Portsmouth issued circulars to the different towns asking their co-operation.

At a special meeting this town "voted to come into the plan adopted at Portsmouth, provided three-fourths of the other towns should do the same." The adoption of this plan necessarily resulted in great pecuniary sacrifices.

There are many other interesting votes passed during the Revolution, but enough have been noticed to show that this town took an active part in that great struggle. There was no time during the war when this town did not furnish its full quota of men. Its money was freely given, and its men willingly sent forth to fight the battles of a common country. In Rhode Island, on the shores of Lake George, and at Crown Point are entombed the ashes of our townsmen. In common with the rest of our country our ancestors were aroused by the insults and injuries heaped upon them by England. They fought against powerful odds. In the darkest periods of the Revolution the hearty yeomanry flocked around the standard of America, and wrested from the hands of our mother land the power which she vainly asserted. In the eloquent language of another,* "those were times that tried men's souls, and never, in any age, or in any country, did there exist a race of men whose souls were better fitted for the trial. Patient in suffering, firm in adversity, calm and collected amid the dangers which pressed around them, cool in council and brave in battle, they were worthy of the cause, and the cause was worthy of them." In their privations and wrongs "the sufferers were upheld by that kind of holy fortitude which enabled the Christian martyrs to smile amidst the flames, and to triumph even in the agonies of death." . . . . "Every grade of society, all ages and all sexes, kindled in this sacred competition of patriotism. The ladies of the Colonies, in the dawn, and through the whole progress of the Revolution, shone with pre-eminent lustre in this war of fortitude and self-denial. They renounced without a sigh the use of the luxuries, and even of the comforts to which they had been ac-

*Wirt's life of Patrick Henry.

customed, and felt a nobler pride in being dressed in the simple productions of their own looms than they had ever experienced from glittering in the brightest ornaments of the east."

If our fathers and mothers did not occupy so prominent a place in the great drama of the Revolution, as others who lived nearer the scenes of active operation, it was not because they lacked brave and patriotic spirits. They contributed their full quota of the honest yeomanry that composed our bravest troops. They freely gave of their fortunes to promote the sacred cause; they protected from hunger and danger the wives and little ones of those who had gone manfully forth to fight. In that day America knew no distinction of rank or person. It was a common cause for the common good. The humblest soldier in that war, if animated by the same patriotic feelings, *deserves* and *receives* the same grateful remembrance from posterity. What though his name be lost! What though every trace of his life's history be destroyed! He performed well his part in life, and the influence of his acts will descend through all time, and incite other men in other ages to the same noble struggles to become free, even as now the cowering millions of Europe are striving to break the tyranny of power; even as the noble Hungarians are contending for life and liberty against the allied despotic powers of Austria and Russia.

It is proper to notice, though from necessity briefly, the principal men of our town.

Richard Hazzen came from Haverhill, Mass., and was among the first settlers. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1717; in 1741 he was one of the principal surveyors in running the line between this State and Massachusetts. He died suddenly in October, 1754. He was a useful and trustworthy citizen, and was esteemed by his fellow townsmen. He was so well known and prominent, that he is mentioned on the records simply as Mr. Hazzen, his christian name being omitted.

Daniel Little Esq. also came from Haverhill. By the authority given him in the town charter, he called the first town meeting for the purpose of organizing. He was often chosen

Selectman, and placed upon important committees, and was a valuable and influential citizen. He died in 1777, at the good old age of eighty-six, lamented by all his fellow townsmen. His descendants compose a numerous and valuable part of our population. His son Samuel was a justice of the Peace, often one of the Selectmen, and frequently filled other important offices in town. Another son, Rev. Daniel Little, was the first minister of Kennebunk, Maine; and preached in this town, before the settlement of Mr. True. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and had the honorary degree of A. M. conferred upon him at Harvard College.

Gen. Jacob Bailey resided in this town several years. He came from Newbury, Mass., and was a very enterprising man. After living here several years he went as leading man and settled in Newbury, Vt., which town he named after his native place. He was distinguished as an officer in the Revolutionary War.

Capt. John Hazzen, who was born in Haverhill, Mass., and nephew to Richard Hazzen, was also a man of enterprise. After living in this town several years, he removed to settle in Haverhill of this state, which place he named after the place of his nativity.

Hon. Charles Johnson was another very worthy man, who went from this place with Capt. Hazzen, as one of the first and most valuable men in that company.

Hon. John Calef, born in Newbury, Mass., came to this town from Kingston, N. H. He was a descendant of the celebrated Robert Calef, a merchant of Boston, who so strenuously withstood the measures of the government in putting supposed witches to death in Salem, Mass. He was a deacon in the Church at Hampstead thirty-five years,—a Justice of the Peace twenty-nine years, and of the Quorum throughout the state thirteen years;—Judge of the Court of Common Pleas twenty-five years, and Clerk of the House of Representatives twenty-five years. He annually represented this and two neighboring towns in the General Assembly, during

the war of the Revolution, at a time when he was under thirty years of age. He was also a member of the Committee of Safety, with discretionary power to transact all State affairs during the recess of the assembly. At the age of eighteen he was an under officer on the shores of Lake Champlain, in the war against the French and Indians. He was also an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was secretary of the convention for forming the State Constitution, and of the convention for ratifying the Federal Constitution. He was chosen State Treasurer but did not accept the office. In his memoir it is said, "that no man ever more sacredly regarded *the will of the people*." He died in 1808, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. On the meeting of the legislature the next month, it was voted in testimony of respect for his memory, that the members of the house would wear black crape, on the left arm during the session. "To the close of his life, he sustained a fair, unblemished character, which envy or malice would scarce dare impeach."*

There is not time to notice, at large, other prominent men. A mere mention of their names must suffice. Among those whom we hold in grateful remembrance, are Dea. Peter Eastman, for twenty years town clerk; Dea. Benjamin Kimball; Capt. William Marshall, the first representative from this town under the new constitution; Dea. Timothy Goodwin; Lieut. Peter Morse; Dea. Samuel Currier; Daniel Little Esq., recently deceased; Dea. Moses Little; Dea. Job Kent; John True Esq.; Col. Jonathan Little; Reuben Harriman; Col. Benjamin Emerson; Dea. John Emerson; Bartholemnew Heath; Jonathan Eastman; Jesse Gordon Esq.; and Isaac Noyes Esq., deceased the present year. There are names of many others, in the history of the town, whom we would like to notice and who have equal claims upon our remembrance. But time forbids us to delay. Nor is it necessary to recite

*The preceding account of the prominent citizens is condensed from Mr. Kelly's "Sketch of Hampstead" and from the History of Judge Calef. Information from other sources has been added.

their histories. We hold their acts in grateful remembrance. The influence of their well spent lives is felt by us today. Their love of order and religion, their veneration for things sacred, their public spirit, worthy of imitation in these days, their generosity toward objects of charity, and their friendly relations in neighborhoods, and among each other,—all their noble traits of character command our highest veneration.

To the memory of the venerable man, who recently left this world, as we trust for a better one, it is fitting that we pay more than a passing tribute.

Rev. John Kelly was born in Amesbury, Mass., February 22nd, 1763 ; he was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1791 and ordained at Hampstead, December 6, 1792. There was no dissenting voice against his settlement, although for ten years previous, there had been no settled minister here, and many ineffectual attempts had been made to procure one. The salary voted to him was sixty pounds a year, and the use of the parsonage, "also ten cords of wood a year for ten years, and if he shall not find that sufficient, liberty to cut more from the parsonage." When ten years should expire, they were to give him fifteen cords a year. They also voted to give him "two cows and six sheep when called for."

To the call and offer of the town, he returned with his usual frankness, an affirmative answer; an answer, too, which breathes the spirit of evangelical piety.

It is worthy of mention, that Mr. Kelly outlived every individual who was a member of his church at the time he became connected with it. Of all the men who helped settle him, only two survive.* It was his lot to see the rest depart, one after another, to the spirit land, to find himself left almost alone to mourn their departure, and to witness the extinguishment of the "objects of their ardent hopes and high endeavor."

The result of his labors is known to us all. Scandal never moved its tongue to defame his character or oppugn his mo-

*Capt. Jonathan G. Little and Mr. Hezekiah Ayer.

tives. In private life he was distinguished for mildness and dignity; in the discharge of his public duties, for meekness, for practical knowledge in life, and in the scriptures, for sound judgment and correct taste. Although all here present may not have agreed with him in religious belief, yet all will unite in according to him the best intentions in all his actions.

First convinced of the correctness of his opinions, he endeavored mildly but firmly to convince others. At the bedside of the sick, and in the house of mourning he was a frequent visitor. Conscious of the duties and responsibilities of his profession, it was his highest endeavor to live a fit example of a Godly and Christian minister.

To the dying he strove to point out the way to eternal life; to the afflicted, the consolation of religion; and to all, the importance of obedience and implicit faith in the wisdom of our Creator.

To him death was a welcome messenger. He was prepared to go "through the valley and shadow of death without fear." In ripe old age, after almost half a century spent in the work of the ministry, he went down to the grave beloved and lamented by all who survived him.

We have thus, fellow citizens, run rapidly over our history down to the commencement of the present century. The events that have since transpired are of a most recent occurrence, that they need not now be reviewed.

It is little more than a century since the first white man pressed his feet upon our soil; and yet how little do we know of the eventful lives of our fathers! The place of their abode contains hardly a relic of their habitations. In the improvements of the age, and in the progress of the acts, we have lost sight of their customs, and discarded the things so familiar to them. The ruins yet to be seen, disclose to our minds scenes of deep and thrilling interest. In the infancy of this settlement, what interesting topics of conversation served to beguile the weary hours of evening; what joys and

sorrows occurred to break the monotony of their lives; with what anguish the whole household watched for the return of the absent father or son; what fear of the prowling wolf or lurking savage, filled their minds, weary with watching, we have not time to inquire. When, in the long and dark night of the Revolution, so many of their young men had gone forth to battle, with what painful suspense did the family wait for news from the absent ones. And when the painful intelligence came that the eldest and favorite son of their beloved pastor had fallen in battle, with what rapidity did the intelligence pass from house to house; what increased anxiety did parents feel lest the next messenger should announce that a beloved friend had fallen in battle. What sleepless nights did they pass in tearful thought of the absent ones, the bewildered imagination picturing a fond husband or son suffering the privations of a life in camp, perchance lying wounded upon the field of battle, with no friend to bathe his burning temples, or to bring a cup of water to cool his parching thirst. Or again in frightful dreams beholding his corse stretched lifeless upon the battle plains, the cold moonbeams shining into his features, fixed in death.

For a brief hour we have attempted to live in the past only. We have followed our ancestors from the earliest period of their history, to the latest acts of their lives. We have suffered with them in their troubles and rejoiced with them in their joys. We have seen them a hardy, enterprising, and patient race, struggling against want and privations and calamities of war, and all the evils incident to a new settlement; and we have seen them too, though lacking the luxuries of wealth, and the refinements of polished society, exerting their influence, and laboring in the cause of religion and of education, and those benevolent institutions so common to New England, that they have made it renowned the world over, for virtue and enterprise. We have not found them without their faults. But "their faults were usually virtues carried too far," "faults partly belonging to the time but more the effect

of strong feelings without the advantages of early discipline. At the same time we have seen in them the rudiments of real refinement, warm, kind, and gentle feelings, and specimens of politeness worthy of the patriarchal age."

But they are gone forever from their places. Their ashes are embodied in yonder burial place. They are gone, and with them all they loved or feared, the objects so dear to them in life, and the temptations they labored so hard to remove. But they yet speak to us. Their example lives, and today brightens the sun of our existence with its living influence.

There comes up the thought full of meaning, what will be the condition of our beloved town a century to come? At the next Centennial Celebration who will be the actors? Time alone can disclose the fortune that awaits those who shall come after us. But we know who will *not* be actors then. *We* shall "be gathered to our fathers." The sun will shine as brightly then upon these beautiful places; these waters will sparkle before his presence, reflecting a thousand flashing rays; these trees will afford the same delightful shade; and the earth yield its annual return to the toiling husbandman. But another generation will occupy our places. The names of many of us will be no longer known. But the influence of our lives will be felt though we be forgotten in our graves.

Nor can we tell what mighty changes will then have been effected. Within the last year and a half, revolution after revolution in the old world has taken place in such rapid succession that the mind awakens to the startling reality, scarcely able to comprehend the sudden menacing. The king of the French, acknowledged the wealthiest man in the world, the wisest sovereign that ever sat upon the throne of France, and thought to be securely seated upon that throne, the "Citizen King of 1830," is deposed, and in the meanest garb of disguise flees before an outraged populace to the British Isles for refuge. France, the scene of so much bloodshed and of so many revolutions, raises the standard of liberty,

and other nations catching the sound of the shouts of freedom, in a day, compel the monarchs of Europe to loosen the reins of power; and thrones that have stood firmly for ages, they make to tremble upon their foundations. Austria, the land of tyranny and oppression, compels her Emperor to abdicate. Prince Metternich, so long the crafty and subtle Prime Minister to a powerful monarch, whose iron will and selfish heart had so long directed the affairs of a nation, whose every thought and art had been directed to the establishment of despotism and the spread of Popery, suddenly finds himself unable to stem the current of popular indignation, and is compelled to retire from the high post he had so basely prostituted, to muse in solitude upon his past life, and commune with his own corrupt heart. The Pope, whose election was hailed by the whole civilized world as a harbinger of a better administration of the affairs of Rome, is hardly seated upon his throne before he "flees in disguise from his pontifical halls, and St. Peter's and the Vatican resound with the triumphal shout of an awakened nation."

The seed of liberty, sown by our fathers in the days of the Revolution, is springing up in every part of Europe, and promises to convert those despotic powers and monarchies into new and powerful republics; the voice of the people, so long stifled behind the throne, is beginning to reach the ears of the kings and emperors, and will, ere long, assert their rights in the majesty of their strength. Hungary is struggling against the most unholy alliance ever entered into to suppress the efforts of a people to become free. She has nobly flung to the breeze the banner of liberty, and is bravely contending against the most powerful odds. We wait with the most intense anxiety for the next news that shall tell us of the fate of a people who are imitating our example, and hold in such veneration the memory of our Washington.

On the Western continent the Saxons conquer and dismember Mexico. California outshines the wealth of India; the disloyal Canadians insult the representative of majesty,

and the United States are extending their borders over the whole continent.

In the physical world within a score of years, by the application of steam to machinery, we are carried across the waters with a speed and safety until recently deemed unattainable. The most distant parts of our country are connected by iron rails reaching out and extending in every direction. The hourly rate of speed has gone up from five miles to thirty, and even in some cases fifty; and the most sanguine are not deemed visionary when they predict that it will be increased to one hundred. The electric wire, with the wings of the lightning, conveys every moment, from shore to shore, a new subject for thought or action.

Within the last few years it has been our fortune to witness these magic changes. Each new year will bring to us some new improvement in the world of inventions, and a century hence the historian of that time will record the discovery of wonders far surpassing any conception which we are able to form.

The interest with which the annual return of this day is awaited induces me to ask your indulgence a few moments longer.

This day the joyful shout, *America is free*, spreads from state to state, from town to town, and from house to house till the whole land rings with the glad voice, and echo upon echo comes back from every mountain and hillside, *America is free!* On our mountains and on our plains, on our noble rivers, and on our great waters, a thousand voices unite in the shouts of liberty, and a thousand echoes send back the soft notes of the songs of Freedom. The deep, shady glens and beautiful groves resound to the merry voices of thoughtless, innocent children. The busy streets are filled with throngs of free men, self-divested of the cares and occupations of life. "Eloquence, with burning lips and glowing tongue," portrays those magnificent triumphs which history has already written for posterity.

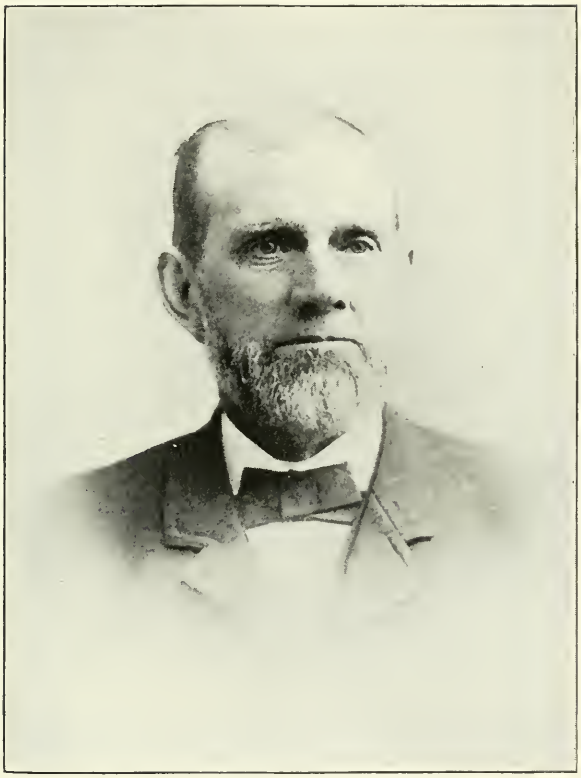
Its early dawning is awaited with scarce restrained impatience to be ushered in with firing of cannons, ringing of bells, and every demonstration of joy. It is celebrated by every class of Americans, by every society and organization, by civic processions, by floral gatherings, by orations, by military reviews, each and all with the joy and enthusiasm which *Americans* only can feel. The going down of the sun is the signal of gathering of thousands to close the festivities of the day with every exhibition of art which the pyrotechnist can display. Amid the blazing of rockets and the glittering of fireworks, rivalling the stars in splendor and beauty, end the varied scenes of this anniversary.

We seem to linger around the scenes of that dark hour in our nation's history, when every hope of the future was involved in doubt and disappointment. The spirit of the past carries us back a period of seventy-three years. We look upon the devoted, self-denying men, who composed the memorable Congress of 1776. We consider the thoughts which heaved their breasts ; mark the alternations of hope and fear, of confidence and doubt, which reveal the agonies within. We note the solemn stillness that rests upon them,—the deep and absorbing interest growing more intense. The Declaration of Independence is read. Incensed at the wrongs inflicted upon America, they speak of the shedding of their brothers blood at Lexington, and Concord, and Bunker Hill, in the language of outraged manhood, and vow to avenge the death of their martyred countrymen. " Eloquence is poured forth from inexhaustable fountains. It assumes every variety of hue, and form, and motion which can delight or persuade, instruct or astonish. Now it is the limpid rivulet, sparkling down the mountain's side, and winding its silver course, between margins of moss ;—anon it is the angry ocean, chafed by the tempest, hanging its billows, with deafening clamors, among the crackling shrouds, or hurling them in sublime defiance at the storm that frowns above."

It is finished ; they declare our country free, and in support

JAMES HENRY EMERSON.

HORATIO D. EMERSON.



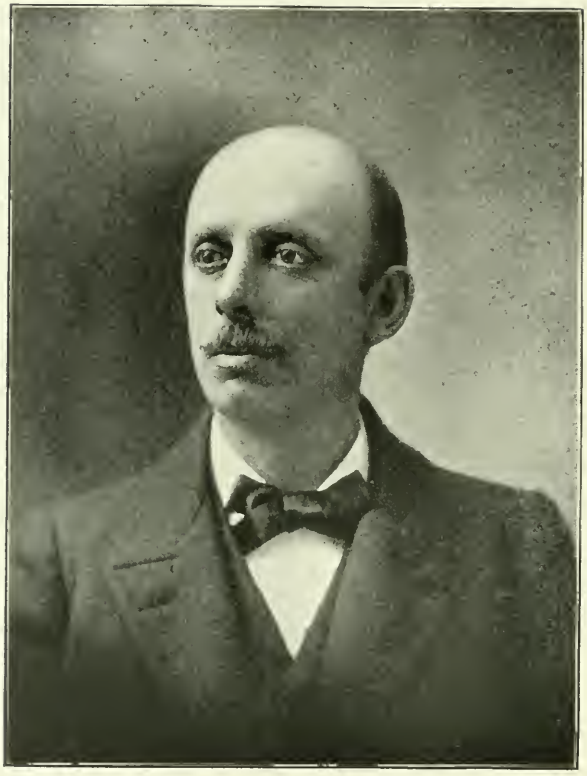
DANIEL H. EMERSON

ALBERT H. EMERSON.

WM. A. EMERSON AND SONS SHOE FACTORY.

WILLIAM A. EMERSON.

MRS. ABBIE DOW EMERSON.



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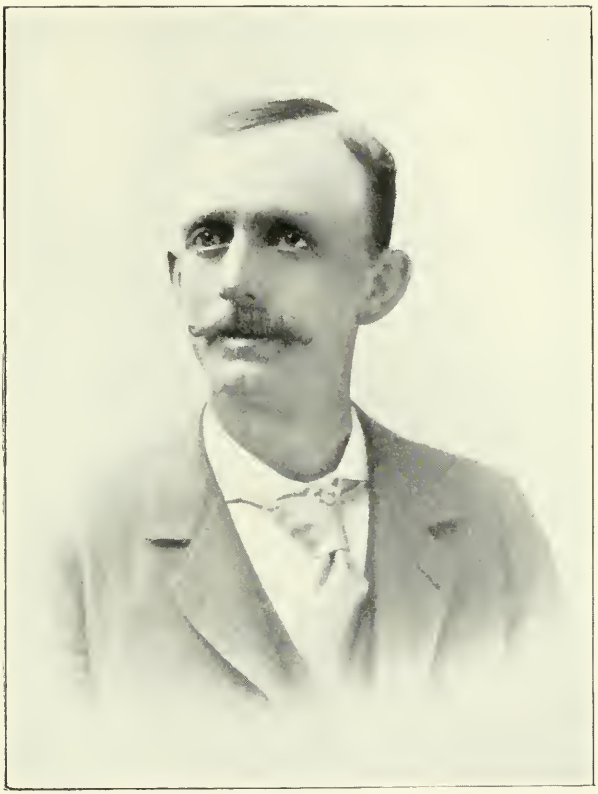
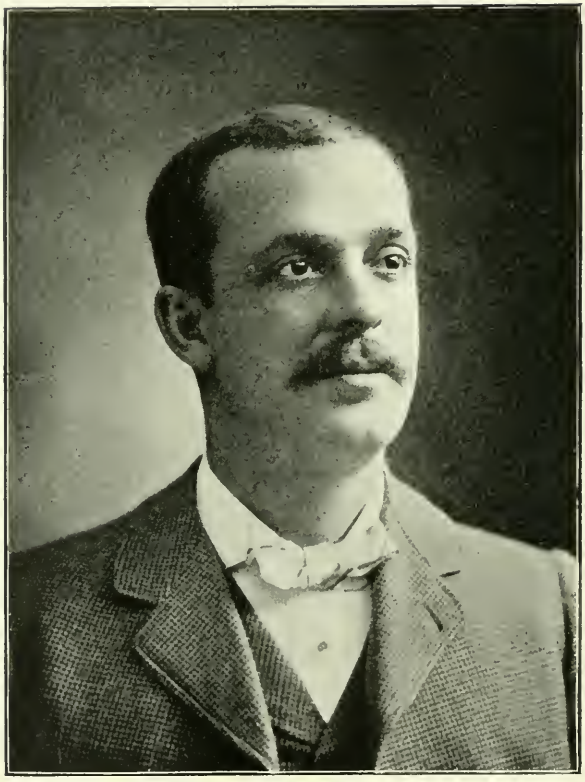
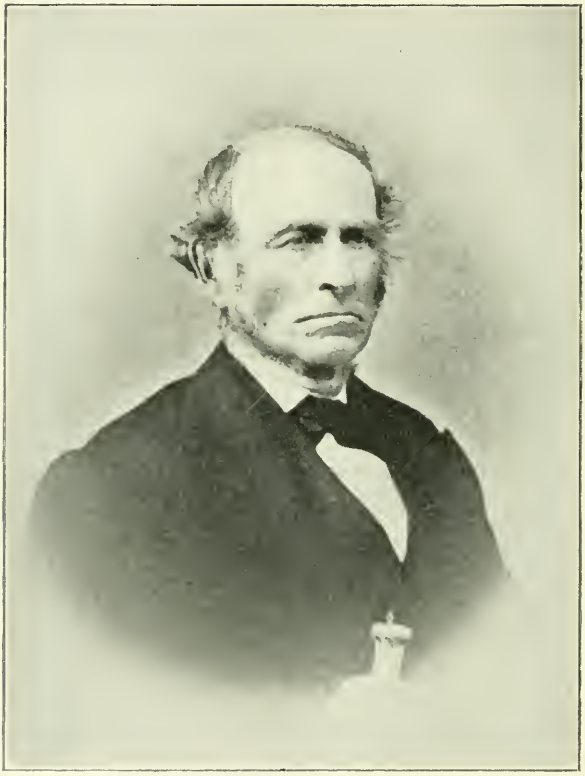


FRANK W. EMERSON.



ARTHUR W. EMERSON.

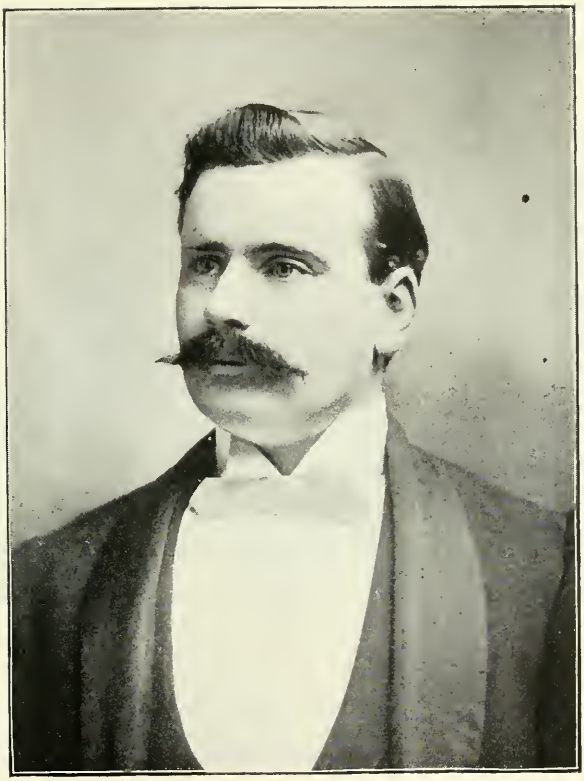
MYRON D. EMERSON.



RICHARD K. BRICKETT.

CHARLES HENRY EMERSON.

ALFRED P. EMERSON.



DR. GEORGE SMART EMERSON.

RESIDENCE OF ALFRED P. EMERSON.

of that Declaration, "pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." Lives and fortunes were sacrificed in its defence, but our country's honor was sustained.

Now war is raging throughout our native land. Hostile armies of one and the same name, blood and language, are arrayed for battle. Years of darkness and doubt succeed, lighted only by some struggling rays of hope, and the fires of war. But darkness and doubt pass at length away, and day dawns upon the long, dark night of the Revolution.

More than half a century has rolled away, since the glory of that bright morning broke upon us, and another scene is disclosed. Where swept the tide of war, now all is calm and fresh and still. The roll of musketry and the clash of arms are hushed, and the pillow of repose is pressed in quiet. "The busy town and the rural cottage, the lowing herd, the cheerful hearth, the village school, the rising spire, the solemn bell, the voice of prayer, and the hymn of praise, brighten and adorn American life and privileges."

You have had imperfectly sketched to you, fellow citizens, the most important scenes in the history of our native town; and the character of this day requires that some allusion should be made to our Country's proud career.

We have performed a grateful duty to the memory of our ancestors. They sought this land when it was a wilderness. The name of Puritan, which was fastened on them as a term of reproach, they meekly accepted, and so adorned with the even tenor of their lives, and with the rectitude and consistency of their characters, that it has become more honorable than that of king or ruler. The American traces his descent from the emigrants in the Mayflower, with greater satisfaction than if he could, with indisputable certainty, trace his ancestral stream back to the present nobleman of the most chivalrous age of England.

American and New England privileges, have they left us. They struggled long and hard to establish these free institutions of ours. And when they bequeathed them to us,

they also enjoined it upon us, to preserve and maintain them untarnished, and hand them down to those who shall come after us, increased instruments of good.

Let us so discharge our duties to our Country, to each other, to ourselves and to our God, that when in one hundred years from this day, the people of Hampstead shall again assemble to commemorate the Centennial Anniversary of their incorporation, and the memory of their fathers, we may have the same grateful remembrance in their hearts, that our ancestors this day occupy in ours.

But if through human error or party strife, we suffer these golden privileges to become lost, this sacred legacy to become corrupted in our hands, in the bitter moments of reflection and regret, there will come to our minds the consoling truth that,

> "The spirit cannot always sleep in dust,
> Whose essence is ethereal; they may try
> To darken and degrade it; it may rust
> Dimly awhile, but cannot wholly die;
> And when it wakens, it will send its fire
> Intenser forth, and higher."

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

150TH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

TOWN OF HAMPSTEAD,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

July Fourth, Eighteen Hundred

and Ninety-Nine.

Program of the Day.

Morning.

THE PROCESSION.

The Procession will form at the High School grounds at 9.30.
Chief Marshal, William A. Emerson.
Aids:
Robert Hart, Henry W. Tabor.
Arthur M. Emerson, William J. Keezer.

AT BRICKETT'S GROVE.

Music	Band
Words of Welcome	Charles W. Garland, President of the Day.
Scripture	Rev. T. C. Pratt, Candia
Prayer	Rev. Albert Watson, Windham
Response—Quartet	William H. Davis, John S. Corson, Mrs. F. W. Emerson, Mrs. Albert H. Little
Reading Town Charter	Andrew M. Moulton
Historical Address	Miss Harriette E. Noyes
Solo	Miss Abbie F. Chandler, Haverhill
Poem of the Day.	Rev. William T. Bartley, Ph. D., Salem
"America"	Band and Congregation

INTERMISSION. LUNCH.

Afternoon.

At the call of the President, there will be the reading of the Letters by the Committee on Invitation, followed by remarks by several invited guests—from five to ten minutes each, interspersed with Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Evening.

BAND CONCERT AND FIREWORKS.

MUSIC.

The Music of the day will be furnished by the Hampstead Cornet Band.
Mixed Quartet of Hampstead,
William A. Davis, Mrs. F. W. Emerson,
John S. Corson, Mrs. Albert H. Little
Male Quartet of Hampstead,
Forrest E. Merrill, John S. Corson,
William A. Davis, Eugene L. Spinney
Miss Abbie F. Chandler, Haverhill, Mass.
Miss M. Jenness, Charlton, Mass., and friends from Haverhill.

HAMPSTEAD, 1749–1899.

The century's old, with noiseless feet,
Still gliding on with movements fleet,
Have brought this time we haste to greet,
  Old Hampstead's natal morn.

What wonders vast, when we look back,
Along time's ever widening track,
And count the years, a fateful pack,
  Have happened since that dawn.

Our father's God, with guiding hand,
Close watching o'er our favored land,
Has arranged all, by wonders planned
  The changes since that day.

The din of battle's wild alarms,
A suffering country's call to arms,
And brooding peace, with changing charms
  Of aspect, grave or gay.

The Indian on his savage raid,
The dun deer 'neath the maple's shade,
Here beavers and sleek otters played,
  And leave wolf's hungry pack.

Where once the savage warwhoop rung,
The psalms of David now are sung,
And where the smoke of wigwams hung,
  Now smokes the chimney's stack.

The sound of bells across the hills
Comes echoing, till the silence thrills,
And all the air with music fills,
  That tells of home and rest.

A century and a half has flown
Since first across these hills, there shone
The light of Ford's lone campfire, thrown
Across the lake's calm breast.

We come today, a grateful band
Of freemen, in fair Freedom's land,
With friendly hearts and open hand,
To meet the welcome guest.

From Hog-hill meadow, wet with dew,
And fair lake Wentworth's waters blue,
That once the wandering red men knew,
They gather here today.

The Handle far has sent its share,
The Peak brought out its daughters fair,
From Christian street comes many a pair,
With spirits light and gay.

From Timberlane there comes a string
Of little Noyse'y Ayers, that bring
A welcome presence as they fling
Glad voices on the air.

All Norcross road has come to town
And with them brought good neighbor Brown,
While from Kent's farm of much renown,
Old Atwood's sons are here.

Of Emersons there's full a score,
Of Tabors half as many more,
And Heaths and Davises galore,
In numbers large and strong.

The Ordways of Old Gov'ners Isle,
The Johnsons and the Moultons, while
The Keezers come to swell the pile
Into a mighty throng.

Of Collins, Hoyts, and Marbles, true,
And Nichols there are one or two.
And good old Shannon sends a few,
The Brickett's wood to see.

The Calefs grand have come to town,
From old John Calef (of great renown
And warlike deeds) descended down
Through many a family tree.

The Royal oak its Sawyer sends,
While through the Morse'y path that tends,
Back for a century, there wends
The Marshalls of our rhyme.

These good old names of fair renown,
Since first old Hampstead was a town,
Through many a scion have come down
Until the present time.

But when I look the township o'er
And think how very many more,
Who tilled these fields in days of yore,
Are crumbled into clay,

I feel that from my feeble art,
Though I am sure no lack of heart,
Perhaps by far the better part,
Are absent from my lay.

From their glad spirits, hovering low,
O'er these fair scenes may blessings flow,
And many an inspiration grow,
Until we feel them near.

And when about your firesides fair,
You gather for your good nights there,
Just breathe one little silent prayer,
For those who once were here.

And ofttimes when our eyes are wet,
And hearts are filled with vain regret,
"We'll have a thought of kindness yet."
For Old Lang Syne a tear.

GEORGE R. BENNETTE, M. D.

July 4th, 1899.

The late Judge Isaac William Smith thrilled the hearts of the large audience in the Congregational church, May 18, 1897, at the exercises attendant upon the dedication of our Public Library, by alluding so feelingly to the affection he had "always cherished for his native town," and prayed so hopefully that "his life might be spared to help celebrate the 150th Anniversary in 1899."

His remarks awakened a response from the people. A decision seemed to have been given then and there that the century and a half anniversary of Hampstead as a corporate body should be fittingly observed.

The sudden death of Judge Smith in November, 1898, was an event deeply deplored by all; as he would doubtless have rendered valuable aid in the preparation, progress and enjoyment of the celebration.

The following article in the warrant for the annual March meeting was read with universal interest:

"Article 10: To see if the town will vote to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town during the coming summer . . . and to pass any other vote that may be necessary relating thereto."

At the annual meeting of the inhabitants of the town qualified to vote for Senator held March 14, 1899, the town voted to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town on the coming fourth of July.

Town voted to elect a committee to make all necessary arrangements for the celebration, and chose the following committee: Tristram Little, Joshua F. Noyes, Nelson Ordway, Joseph G. Brown, William A. Emerson, Charles W. Bailey (resigned), George R. Bennette, James W. Sanborn, Rufus P. Gardner, Walter A. Allen, Isaac Randall, John S. Corson; and the Selectmen: Charles W. Garland, Everett Moulton, and Benjamin W. Clark.

The sum of $500 was thought to be necessary to meet the expenses of the celebration at the annual March meeting; but serious obstacles arising as to the proposed manner of raising

the money, and other questions of minor import which were earnestly discussed by the committee and townspeople for nearly a month, were generously met, and aroused more enthusiasm from the people.

The first meeting of the committee elected by the town to make arrangements for the celebration was holden at the Town House in the afternoon of April 6, 1899, all the members of the committee being present. They organized with the choice of Charles W. Garland, President; John S. Corson, Secretary; and James W. Sanborn, Treasurer.

They elected the following as sub-committee to solicit funds for the expenses of the celebration: Wallace P. Noyes, James W. Sanborn, Charles F. Adams, Hamlin S. Martin, Daniel N. Hoyt, Nathaniel E. Bartlett, George H. Bragg.

"Voted to hold the exercises in "Brickett's Grove."

"Voted to have a parade in the A. M."

"Voted to invite Miss Harriette E. Noyes to prepare and read an historical and genealogical sketch of the town from its first settlement to July 4th, 1899."

Other features for the entertainment of the guests were discussed, and committees were selected to perfect each part.

Committee on Exercises, Programme, etc.: Rev. Rufus P. Gardner, Dr. George R. Bennette, William A. Emerson.

Committee on Music: John S. Corson, Dr. Walter A. Allen, Rev. Rufus P. Gardner.

Committee on Invitations: Rev. Rufus P. Gardner, Dr. George R. Bennette, William A. Emerson.

Committee on Decoration: Dr. George R. Bennette (resigned), John S. Corson, Prof. Forrest E. Merrill, Edson S. Pressey, Tristram Little.

Committee on Fireworks: Isaac Randall, William A. Emerson.

Committee on Antiquarian Exhibit: Dr. George R. Bennette, Misses M. Ianthe Nichols, Harriette E. Noyes.

Committee on Transportation: Isaac Randall.

A committee of ladies were selected to have full charge of

the refreshments and lunch: Mrs. Dr. George R. Bennette, Mrs. Henry Noyes (resigned), Mrs. John E. Mills, Mrs. Robert Hart, Mrs. James Hunt, Mrs. Caroline Kelsey, Mrs. Julia A. Martin (resigned), Mrs. Mary (Morse) Darby, and Miss Ada E. Nichols.

Chief of Police: Charles B. Gilman.

Specials: Frank E. Darling, Henry W. Tabor, Charles P. Tabor, James Hunt, James H. Bond, William A. Little, W. Amos Fitts, William Keezer, George H. Bragg.

The committee held meetings from time to time, until the day of the celebration, to confer together upon the most pleasant way to observe successfully the coming event. The members of the several committees were faithful to the duties assigned them. The citizens of the town whether old or young, or in whatever station in life, lent their aid in a spirit of good fellowship and common interest, united in a purpose that the home-coming of the sons and daughters of Hampstead might be a joyous one.

The anniversary exercises were commenced by appropriate services in the churches in town on July 2d. At the Congregational church Rev. Theodore C. Pratt, who was pastor of the church from 1869 to 1870, and the oldest pastor now living, preached from II Peter 3: 11, "Grow in grace," etc., being practically the same sermon which he preached in that pulpit twenty-nine years before when he left the pastorate of the church.

Communion was held in the afternoon. In the evening union services were held. Reminiscences of the church work in town were given by Rev. T. C. Pratt, of Auburn, N. H.; Rev. Albert Watson of Windham, N. H., former pastors; Prof. Joseph D. Bartley, of Bradford, Mass.; Rev. William T. Bartley, of Salem, N. H., son and grandson of Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, the third pastor of the church in town; Rev. Lewis N. Fogg, of the West Hampstead M. E. Church; Rev. John K. Chase, of East Hampstead (Baptist); Prof. Forrest E. Merrill, of the High school. Appropriate music was rendered by a quartette.

As the clocks struck the hour of twelve on the morning of July fourth the restless sleepers were aroused by the merry ringing of the "Paul Revere bell," in the tower of the "old meeting house," which seemed to ring more joyously than ever as it ushered in once again the glorious national holiday. The booming of cannon and small arms, together with the ringing of bells, snapping of crackers and the tooting of horns, also told that the event of a year, of a life-time, was to be celebrated.

The preparations for the day's enjoyment were begun early. The parade was the first feature of the day. A general invitation had been extended to all to meet at the old meeting house, and in the grounds of the High school, near by, at nine o'clock.

The line of march was formed as soon as convenient after the hour designated in the following order:

William A. Emerson, Chief Marshal.

Aids, Robert Hart, Henry W. Tabor, Arthur M. Emerson, William J. Keezer.

Hampstead Cornet Band, I. William Hoyt, Leader, twenty men.

Grand Army Veterans, Charles H. Grover, Commander.

Granite State Council No. 1, Jr., O. U. A. M., James Henry Bond, Commander.

Carriage containing the Chairman of the Invitation Committee, President of the day, and the Historian. George Norton, driver; followed by carriages containing the committee of arrangements, town officers, invited guests, and private citizens; the children from the public schools led by teachers, Miss Abbie J. Whittier, Miss Esther Bailey, and Miss Addie B. Gardner.

The procession proceeded to Moulton's Corner, thence to Brickett's Grove on the shores of the Wash pond, where the speakers, committee and invited guests were escorted to the grand stand.

Throughout the town many private residences were decor-

ated, while along the line of march and the entire village, flags, and red, white and blue bunting presented a holiday appearance. The Town House, High School, and Public Library were especially artistic in the display of the national emblems. The arch at the entrance to Brickett's Grove, made by Tristram Little, who made one of similar design for the Centennial celebration, was an object of interest, bedecked with small flags and bunting.

The speakers' stand was most elaborately canopied and festooned with patriotic colors and emblems, an arch in front with "1749.—Hampstead—1899." being tastefully wrought in evergreen.

As the guests assembled about the grove they were received by the Reception Committee which consisted of the full committee of arrangements, assisted by Harold E. Corson, Wallace P. Noyes, Frank N. Pillsbury, Henry Noyes, George H. Bragg, Mrs. Mary E. Eastman, Mrs. Susan E. Pepper, Mrs. Flora A. Sanborn, Mrs. Mary J. Fellows, Mrs. Mary F. Heath, the Misses Abbie C. Grover, Sarah O. Brickett, Addie B. Gardner, Esther J. Bailey, Mary E. Spollett, Lillian J. Clark, while the Hampstead Cornet Band rendered inspiring music.

At about eleven o'clock, Mr. Charles W. Garland, chairman of the selectmen and president of the day, called the people (estimated as two thousand) to order, with the following words of welcome.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :—

You all know the object of our gathering here today. It is our one hundred and fiftieth birthday, and we have asked you all to come with us and help us to celebrate the day in a manner that will be uplifting and helpful to all.

The other day I received from the state authorities a letter asking co-operation in the matter of forming an Old Home Week Association. The idea has been so well circulated in the papers, that it is not necessary for me to explain it today ; suffice it to say that we have for once got ahead of the state au-

thorities, and have already made plans for our Old Home Week. After I received that letter, I came home from work one night tired, and perhaps fell asleep. I may have dreamed, but suddenly the things of every day life were gone from me; I seemed to see, as it were, a vision. I looked all over this broad land of ours, and I saw innumerable throngs; trains loaded with human freight all marching, or converging toward one central spot, the old Granite State, the Mecca of the Pilgrim. Then the scene was changed, I looked again, and all up and down through this good old State, on every hillside and in every peaceful valley, I saw the old homestead; I saw in my vision the travelers stained and weary, approaching the portals of the old home: I saw the doors swing wide open: I saw the aged father and mother with trembling steps and eyes dimmed with age: I saw the sons and daughters who had remained at home to keep the precious heritage of their fathers, and, as they approached the door, I saw the embrace of friends long separated: I saw the clasped hands, and I heard the greetings. There came a sound of innumerable voices all in one, and the words I heard were the typical New England welcome: the words we have so often loved to hear "Come right in, and make yourself at home, I am so glad to see you."

Ladies and gentlemen, friends, and invited guests, in behalf of the old town of Hampstead, it gives me great pleasure today to repeat to you from the depth of my heart the words that I heard in my vision, "Come right in with us today, and be at home," and may the day be one of profit and pleasure to us all.

Rev. Theodore C. Pratt of Candia read the 127th Psalm; after which Rev. Albert Watson of Windham, said the following prayer.

Oh Thou God of our fathers, our God, our Hope, our Life, our All; it is unto Thee we turn this morning with loving gratitude, with thanksgiving in our hearts, and praise on our lips, for all the good that we have received at Thy hands.

Truly Thou hast dealt tenderly and kindly with us as a people. We thank Thee we have here a goodly heritage ; the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places. We thank Thee that Thou didst give us worthy fathers who laid foundations deep and solid ; upon which others have built gold, silver and precious stones. We thank Thee for their wise foresight, for their sterling character, for their intense love of country combined with love of righteousness. And now Lord, we pray that Thy blessing may rest upon those unto whom is committed this great trust. We give praise unto Thee that the house is built, and that the Lord himself built it; and that our quiver is full, and we are constrained to rejoice today. We thank thee for our State and Nation, and for the part this town has taken in promoting the welfare of both. We thank Thee for the men who responded to the call of duty in the hour of their country's peril, and who went to the front and fought valiantly in her defense. We thank Thee for the memory of those who have passed on, and for those who still remain to help keep green the memory of their comrades. Bless, we entreat Thee, the men who are now at the front, who are seeking to preserve intact those principles of true righteousness and liberty which have helped to make our nation what it is today. Bring to a successful conclusion the Peace Conference at The Hague. We pray that as an outcome of that Conference we may have peace now and always, and that men everywhere may love and serve each other as brethren. We commend unto Thee our President ; give his counsellors wisdom. The Lord bless today all our homes, every family represented in this great gathering ; all the guests ; all the friends from abroad, and may everyone realize today that the welcome just spoken so heartily is indeed the welcome of the whole town. We pray, O Lord, that Thy blessing may rest upon the dear old church which has been such a powerful factor for good in the history of this town. We pray for the other churches in town, for our schools, for our town officers, for our teachers, and for the pastors in this town, the Lord bless them all.

May we each and all receive a token for good, and be encouraged to go forth from this gathering with a purpose to live clean, sweet, and fruitful lives to the honor and glory of our God. Bless the exercises of the day. Command Thy benediction to rest upon the faithful and hard working committees; smile, we entreat Thee, upon the young president; give Thy benediction to her who will lead our thought in reminiscences, who will present to us in part a delightful survey of the history of this town. The Lord bless those who shall follow. and shall speak from the fullness of their hearts that which Thou shalt give them to say. And we pray that the exercises of this day may all redound to Thy praise and glory and to the good and profit of every one of us. We would not forget those who are sick and in trouble today, who do not share these rejoicings because their hearts are filled with heaviness. The Lord bless them where they are, and give them the cheerful hope and consolation that there is a day coming, a celebration in which sickness and disappointment is never known, and in which true righteousness will reign supreme, and all we ask is in the name of our dear Lord, unto whom with the Father and with the Holy Ghost we ascribe everlasting praise, Amen.

A response "Come to our hearts and abide" (Macy) was sung by the mixed Quartette of Hampstead: William H. Davis, Mrs. Frank W. Emerson, John S. Corson, Mrs. Albert H. Little.

The Town Charter was read by Mr. Andrew Morse Moulton, whose father, Mr. Caleb Moulton, performed the same service at the Centennial Celebration.

The President then introduced Miss Harriette Eliza Noyes of Hampstead, who gave the historical address.

ADDRESS.

The Historian Macauley has said, " A people that takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."

While our beloved Stars and Stripes, the flag of our country, her representative over all lands and seas, signals today the glad tidings of American independence, and the whole people are celebrating with songs of gladness, the bravery of our noble ancestors, in establishing freedom from England's tyranny, we do not forget this national day, but honor ourselves as well as our ancestors, as we point with pride to the work of the early founders of Hampstead, and fittingly celebrate her one hundred and fiftieth birthday, by recalling the historic truths which mark the progress of our town's growth.

We look back through the space of time to the year 1492, when Queen Isabella of Spain, listened to the cause of Christopher Columbus and fitted out for him the small vessels in which to undertake his perilous voyage across the untried sea. When the success of that voyage was heralded over the old world, how Henry VII, that shrewd and thrifty monarch of England, learned of the wonderful journey across the unknown western ocean, and of the lands awaiting to be taken, sent over John Cabot, to secure a share in the New World. England acquired a title, through him, of the vast domain stretching from sea to sea.

Briefly, we will review the voyage of Capt. John Smith to the new lands ; the presenting of his charts to Prince Charles, who named the new land New England ; the contentions over the grants conveyed to Capt. John Mason, and the naming of

his lands New Hampshire; the establishing of fishing stations at Dover, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Hampton; the claiming of these settlements by the Massachusetts Bay Colony; the annexation of them to Massachusetts; the division of the Bay Colony into Counties in 1643, when all of the towns north of the Merrimac river constituted the "Old Norfolk County", which comprised Dover, then including Durham, Stratham, and the city of Dover. Portsmouth, which included the towns of Newcastle, Newington, Greenland, part of Rye, and the city of Portsmouth. Exeter made up of the present towns of Epping, Newfields, South Newmarket, Brenthood, Freemont and Exeter. Hampton, comprising the towns of Hampton, North Hampton, Kingston, East Kingston, Danville, Kensington, Hampton Falls, parts of Rye and Seabrook.

Salisbury included the towns of Amesbury, Merrimac, and Salisbury in Massachusetts, South Hampton, Newton, and part of Seabrook in New Hampshire.

Haverhill, the Indian name being Pentucket, included Haverhill, Methuen, the northern part of Lawrence in Massachusetts, Atkinson, nearly all of Plaistow, a large part of Salem, and all but a small portion of the northern part of Hampstead in New Hampshire.

When New Hampshire became a Royal Province January 22, 1680, the four northern towns were taken from the county, Salisbury and Haverhill now only were left of the county.

Haverhill was a frontier town for nearly seventy years, and few towns suffered more from the savage attacks of the bloodthirsty Indians, who resented the encroachments on their lands and liberty. The Indian massacres of Haverhill have been often related. The inhabitants were unprepared to defend themselves, surrounded by an immense and mostly unexplored forest, thinly scattered over a large tract of land. We read that the people went to church with any convenient means of defense. They went with a gun primed in one hand, and a Psalm book in the other. The inhabitants lived in peril. Every man was a soldier, until the confirmation of Peace at Falmouth, in July of 1727.

The years following 1720, were one of the most critical periods in the town's history. Disputes and difficulties between the "proprietors and commoners" and the rest of the land holders. Charters for towns in the north country were being granted. Kingston received a charter in 1694, Londonderry in 1719, and Chester in 1722, which caused a series of suits and contentions that lasted nearly a third of a century, which almost resulted in a civil war. The most determined contest during the trouble was that part of Haverhill, as originally laid out, known as the "Peke" or "Corner" or "northerly angle" of the town, to which both Londonderry and Salisbury laid claim.

The "commoners" of Haverhill complained that people were settling on the 4th and 5th divisions of lands. Richard Hazen jr., and Nathan Webster were of the committee to meet the disputants, and see what would satisfy them, to the number of thirty-nine persons, whose grievance was: "though they had noe material objection, against ye division of the commons, yett since they had bore charges, lost friends by the Indians, and did desire some particular piece upon ye proprietors grant, of which they would be easy and for ye future rest contented, and proceed to request as followeth, namely:—

"Joseph Stephens Sr. and Jr. proposes to have six acres near Aaron Stephens."

"Isaac Bradley requests six acres near honey ball mill." (Honey ball mill was located where the saw mill of Mr. Edson E. Peaslee of Plaistow now is located.)

"James Heath asks about ten acres near Jonathan Harriman's mill" (which was then near the home of the late Daniel Eaton, in Plaistow).

"Robert Ford requests ten acres, where there is a common, near Hoghill mill."

"Thomas Eaton requests to have about ten acres, on west meadow hill."

"William Whittaker Jr. asked for ten acres on ye right

hand of ye way yt leads to honeyball mill, joining to ye mill-pond."

"John Webster asks for forty acres in Providence neck," and so on, until all of the number were heard.

Most of the thirty-nine men had interest in the lands in the northern portion claimed by Haverhill; had been soldiers, and had guarded the garrisons in the Indian troubles; were not paid, nor were their muster rolls adjusted.

After much debate the committee were authorized to lay out the lands as requested.

"March 21, 1721, a tract of land above Hoghill was ordered to be laid out to those men who have been out in long marches in time of war, and to such of the inhabitants as would make a speedy settlement upon it."

"Hogghill," so named by the Indians, is situated in Atkinson, to the east of the road leading from Atkinson village to Hampstead, a short distance north of the home of Stillman H. Grover. The tract of land laid out comprised all of the lands of Haverhill north of the hill, to the Londonderry and Chester line, and several hundred acres to the east and westward. It was divided into lots of fifty acres each.

From 1721 to 1727-8, many families moved to the tracts laid out in the "northern" or "wooded" sections of Haverhill, and at so great a distance from the meeting house, that they found it attended by great inconvenience to attend public worship in the winter, and secured a vote June 22, 1728, "that the northerly part of Haverhill should be sett off as a distinct precinct or parish." The conditions were that "they should determine within one month where their meeting house should be erected, and settle an Orthodox minister as soon as possible."

The General Court erected the north country into a Parish, August, 1729. The bounds were: "Beginning at the westerly end of Brandy brow, on the Amesbury line, from hence to the northerly end of the hither north meadow, as it is commonly called, thence to the fishing river, till it

comes to the bridge by Mathew Harriman's, then running westerly to the bridge over the brook, by Nathaniel Marbles and then a straight line, one quarter of a point north, to the bounds of Haverhill, taking all of the lands within the town of Haverhill, north of said line." In other words, the North precinct included what is now Plaistow, Atkinson, and a good part of Hampstead.

November 1, 1730, forty-two families were dismissed from the first parish in Haverhill, for the purpose of uniting with the church in the "North Parish," which was organized November 4, 1730. Rev. James Cushing, son of Rev. Caleb Cushing of Salisbury, Mass., was ordained Dec. 3, 1730, and continued the pastorate until his sudden death May 13, 1764.

Many of the inhabitants favored a location near where the Church of the Holy Angels now stands at Westville, but the site chosen for "The New Meeting House" was nearly on the spot where the North Parish Congregational church now stands. It was built between the years 1728 and 1730. The old house was built of very heavy timbers, one of the cross beams was sufficiently large to be sawn into quarters to make the four upright standards of the present steeple. The house was 36 by 48 feet. The floors of the building were double, of plank and fastened down with wooden pins. The pulpit was on one side. There were three doors, one opposite the pulpit, and one at each end. The pews were square or box shaped, with a balustrade of turned work, on the top of the back seats. The building had no steeple, and was not plastered for some years. The last meeting was held in this building June 25, 1837.

The Parish in the North Precinct was called "Haverhill District" and annexed to New Hampshire when the long disputed boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire was established in 1741, "to be three miles north of the Merrimac river, and parallel thereto."

The population had increased until there were 295 polls and estates in the district. Benning Wentworth was ap-

pointed Governor of New Hampshire in 1741, and great encouragement given to all petitioners to occupy the lands. New townships sprang up all over New Hampshire.

Grants of land were often without fees, and always without quit rents. The terms of the grants were "that the grantees should, within a limited time, erect mills and meeting houses, clear out roads, and settle ministers." In every township they reserved one right for a parsonage, another for the first settled minister, and a third for a school. They also reserved fifteen rights for themselves, and two for their attorneys, all of which were to be free from taxes till sold or occupied.

The Proprietors of Haverhill had made final divisions of the undivided lands in the northern section in 1720 and '21, among forty-four or more persons. Richard Hazen Jr., Robert Ford Sr., Robert and Benjamin Emerson, Nathaniel Harriman and brothers, Stephen Kent, Jonathan and Peter Eastman, John Woodbridge, John Johnson, Joseph Hadley Sr. and Jr., John and Nathan Webster, Jacob Bailey, Benjamin Kimball, and Hon. Richard Saltonstall being among the favored and largest land owners with from 300 to 400 acres each.

From 1721 to 1741 there was much buying and selling of lands, much laying out and taking up of tracts, often the terms of the sales being that there should be erected on the tract a log house or dwelling, and clear up a piece of land within one year.

Its high elevation of land, its beautiful ponds, and fruitful streams, its rich soil, and the abundance of valuable timber, which had given the section the romantic name of "Timberlane," were no doubt the inducements that led to the early settling of the lands, and Peter Eastman and his followers to exclaim "Here it is beautiful, and here I should like to fix my dwelling."

They were principally young men, or those of middle life, robust, persevering, and adventurous. Men well fitted to encounter the toils, endure the hardships and self-denial of commencing a new settlement.

To rescue parts of the life story of some of those noble men and women gleaned from the truths and traditions that are handed down by so many families, for to a remarkable extent many of the early settlers are still represented by their descendants among us; we would in imagination take those descendants back to the time and place, and clothe them with the like circumstances, conditions and atmosphere, back all the years that lie between to where the deeds were doing, the thoughts thinking so that the personages whom thought and deed preserve can be realized in living presence.

The first definite trace of a settlement on the lands of Timberlane was when Robert Ford Jr., son of James and Lydia (Ross) Ford born in Haverhill, Mass., August 7, 1702, took possession of "ten acres near Hogghill mill" in 1721. A cellar on the tract is still to be seen a short distance southeast from the home of Joseph G. Brown.

The locality where young Ford settled seems to have been a favorite camping ground for the Indians until the troubles in the frontier towns, when most of the men went on the war path leaving a few old men in their former places of abode. Indian arrows and tools of rude manufacture have been found quite recently on the shores of Hoghill brook and pond which passes near the early settlements in that section on its course from the eastern slope of "Hoghill" to the Spicket and Merrimac rivers.

While Ford claimed the land by possession in 1721 it does not appear that he was a permanent settler in Timberlane until 1727, when he brought his wife, Mary Stevens, to a tract of thirty-six acres on what is now known as the Mayley place, which he sold to Daniel Little Esq., March 11, 1733, with "the dwelling house thereon," on which tract Little, with his wife, Abiah Clement, and their nine children, made their homes. Their sons, Joseph and Samuel settled near, and the cellars of their homes, as well as the ruins of their tannery and fulling mill still remain.

Robert Ford Sr., one of the largest land owners in the

southwestern part of Timberlane, sold tracts to William, Caleb, Benjamin and Nathaniel Heath, sons of John and Frances (Hutchens) Heath of Haverhill, in 1730, who took immediate possession.

Capt. George Little with wife, Mary Kimball, and their eight children settled a tract where Alexander King now resides, also a tract near the Island pond.

Robert Emerson and sons, Stephen and Benjamin, bought of Ford a large tract of seventy acres, June 20, 1734, on which they built a mill for sawing lumber at "Beaverdam," a little east of "Hoghill."

Benjamin and his wife, Sarah Philbrick, and some of their eight children settled a tract for their dwelling about one-fourth of a mile on the same brook south of what is known as the "old Bricket place" where their friends, the Rogers, settled soon after. One of the sons, Benjamin, born in 1716, married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Watts, a neighbor, and settled near his father's. One of their eleven children, Col. Benjamin, born in 1740, established his home with his wife, Ruth Tucker, at the homestead of the late Dr. J. C. Eastman, and his mill near by on the brook. Here was the birthplace of their son, Benjamin Dudley Emerson, founder of our High school.

Another son, Robert, born in 1746, with his wife, Mary Webster, and their eight children, founded their homes on a tract where is now the residence and farm of Miss Alice A. Brown.

Edward Flint and his wife, Abiah Roberds, Nehemiah, David, Samuel, William, and Joseph Stevens made settlements, about 1734, on a tract north of the Island Pond. John Dustin settled near the late homestead of Abner Chandler.

John Mills was early on a tract bought of Ford, in 1735, at "Copps Corner" soon afterwards the home of Moses Copp who early settled east of the "wash pond."

About 1737 Joseph Brown of Newbury, came with his

family, among them three sons, occupying the same farm and part of the dwelling house, that his great grandson Joseph G. Brown and wife, now look upon with pride and comfort in their declining years. One son, Samuel, remaining at the homestead, the second son, Daniel, settled on the farm, where the late William Brown resided near by, and the third son, Simeon, cleared the farm that was until recently, for over fifty years the home of Mr. Luther Chase.

John Kent born in Gloucester, Mass., March 29, 1700, came with his wife, Mary Godfrey, and some of the younger of their ten children, made a home a short distance from Brown's lands. Their ninth child, Job, settled on the site of the Chandler homestead, whose ancestor Joseph Chandler made his home near Mr. Alonzo Hall's home in Atkinson.

Richard Hazen, one of the most influential in settling Timberlane and an extensive landowner, settled on twenty-four acres of what was laid out for four rights on "Flaggy meadow" as then called in 1728. He brought to his home, on the site of the present dwelling of Mr. John W. Garland, his wife, Sarah Clement, and eleven children.

Capt. John Hazen settled on a thirty acre tract north of his uncle Richard's home, which was later years known as the "Roach and Bradley place," with his wife, Anne Sweet, and their nine children.

Job Rowell, owner and builder of Rowell's mill (afterwards known to us as the Brickett's, or Hutchens', or later, Haseltines's mill for sawing lumber), fixed his home east of the pond, with his wife, Priscilla Emerson, and their ten children.

At the same time that the tracts in the southwestern part was being occupied, the portion in the eastern part known as "Almsbury Peak," the territory in dispute, was as rapidly being improved.

A record shows that before 1725, John, son of John and Hannah (Davis) Kezar, who were killed by the Indians in the Haverhill massacre, in 1697, "pitched his tent on the side of the hill and worked there shoemaking." His early home for

his wife, Judith Heath, and their thirteen children, was on the territory known to us as the "Handle."

Richard Collins, Moses Quimby, Benjamin, Jonathan, Joseph, and Thomas Eaton, also Israel Huse owned or occupied lands in that locality, before 1745.

Peter Morse, born Oct. 3, 1701, son of Dea. William and Sarah (Merrill) Morse, bought twenty-four acres of land of Stephen Johnson Sr., April 21, 1727. He cleared the land and fixed his dwelling about one half a mile north east of the present home of a great great grandson, Clarence B. Morse. The cellar of the house to which he brought his wife, Tamosine Hale, and where their six children were born still remains, as also the ruins of the Morse mill on "Beaver Brook" near by. Their first born child (who tradition says "was the first male child born in town") was Edmund, born Dec. 28, 1726. Afterwards Lieut. Edmund made a home near the site of the present Morse homestead. Another son, Lieut. Peter, born July 7, 1739, settled near by.

Stephen and Nathan Webster owned tracts at Marshall's corner, where Mr. George Plummer now resides.

John Webster Sr. took up lands on the southerly side of Hoyt's corner adjoining the "Rubedgay meadows" so called in 1732.

Samuel Stevens and wife, Susanna Griffin, and their eight children were near neighbors of Webster in 1735.

John Webster Jr. and wife, Elizabeth Lunt, and their thirteen children made their home on the Heath place recently occupied by George H. Hyde.

Lemuel Tucker was granted the lands from the Haverhill proprietors in 1721 that includes the "Pinnacle" bordering on the "Twelve rod way" east of it, now part of the farms of Mr. Tristram Little and Edward F. Noyes. From the "old Norfolk County" records and other sources I find that the "Twelve rod way" formerly called "Goodman Ayers cart way" was laid out as a road in 1663, from "Coffin's Ordinary" to the County highway which was opened soon after

the settlement of Haverhill in 1640, between Haverhill and Salisbury. "Coffin's Ordinary" was a Tavern in 1650, a short distance above Rock's bridge in East Haverhill, Mass., at the point where the "King's Highway" crosses the Merrimac river from Newbury.

The land from which the "Twelve rod way" was taken at the river end, was principally owned by the Davis family, ancestors of the Davis's in this town.

The "Twelve rod way" path was extended to the limits of Haverhill, in the "north country" passing through Timberlane following to the westward of "Darby Hill" brook, the "Pinnacle," and "Flaggy meadow," between the "Wash pond," and "Angly pond," then passing through "Kent's farm," to near the junction of the towns of Chester and Derry, Sandown and Hampstead.

Nathaniel Harriman, son of Mathew and Elizabeth (Swan) Harriman, sent out as one of the scouting party from Haverhill in 1722, was one of the original claimants of four hundred acres, from the Haverhill proprietors. His lands extended east from the Harriman burying lands, near the home of Mrs. Daniel Ayer, nearly to the Kingston line. John, Richard, Stephen, and Abner, his brothers, settled on Darby Hill brook, which passed through the Harrimans' lands, on its course to Little river and the Merrimac. Darby Hill brook received its name from Darby Hill, so called before 1650, but now known as Jeffers land hill, from its early occupancy by James Jeffers, the first clerk of the Timberlane parish in 1748.

Samuel and James Shepherd, and Jonathan Hutchens, also located on the same brook, about a fourth of a mile east of the home of Mr. John Mills.

Not far from the eastern shores of the Wash pond were the early homes of several pioneer families. Ensign Otho Stevens and his wife, Abigail Kent, and four children from Gloucester, Mass., bought a tract of land of Jonathan and Peter Eastman, in 1734, on what is now the Bailey woodlot. Jo-

siah Davis and his wife, Dorothy Colby, and their nine children, and his brother Obediah Davis and wife, Sarah Colby, with their nine children, came to their locations near Otho Stevens, in 1734. The Davis's were sons of James and Hannah (Wiggin) Davis of Haverhill.

David Copp, born March 9, 1702, and Moses, born March 21, 1706, sons of Aaron and Mary (Heath) Copp, were near neighbors of Stevens and Davis, before 1735.

John Muzzey settled about 1742 where Giles F. Marble now resides. Moses Tucker and James Graves also made early homes in that vicinity as did John Harriman in 1738.

John Hogg made his home at what in later years has been known as the Capt. James Smith place at West Hampstead.

Peter Eastman, owner of extensive tracts of land in the central section of the district, was born in Haverhill, April 20, 1710, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Green) Eastman. He came about 1732, and made a home near Benjamin Kimball's, for his wife, Elizabeth Harriman, and their ten children, near the western shores of the Wash pond.

Joseph Hadley Sr. located on one hundred acres of land in 1732, where Mr. Verburght now resides, in the Peak district.

Joseph Hadley Jr. and wife, Martha Gile, and their eleven children, descended to the care of the homestead.

Thomas Williams and wife, Deliverance Merrill, and their seven children, bought and occupied lands in 1746, on the site of the present home of Ellsworth Hadley.

Amos Clark and his wife, Sarah Kelly, came about 1745. Their home with their nine children, was on the site of the present house, now occupied by their great granddaughters, Misses Sarah and Mary A. Clark.

William Moulton from Hampton bought the tract of land in 1742, near where his descendant, Everett H. Moulton, now resides.

Deacon Timothy Goodwin and his wife, Anna Gould, and their eight children, where Henry Morgan lives. Nathan Goodwin and wife, Rhoda Colby, and their seven children,

where Charles Shannon and his brother lives. Abner Sawyer came about 1748, to the farm that Mr. Anson Kimball now occupies. Edmund Sawyer came also about 1748, to the present farm of Mr. E. H. Moulton.

William Marshall and wife, Sarah Boswell, with their six children, occupied the same house as now is the home of a great granddaughter, Miss Ellen Marshall, in 1748, at what is known as Marshall's corner.

Zecheriah Johnson and wife, Susanna Chase, came from Haverhill, Mass., about 1737, and built a log house a few rods west from the old Johnson homestead now occupied by a great, granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Johnson Carter. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 20, 1712, son of Joseph and Hannah (Barker) Johnson.

Stephen Johnson, senior and junior, settled near them. Their relative Col. John Johnson and wife, Sarah Haynes, settled on the present farm of Mr. John Mills, in 1742. He was son of Michael Johnson.

While it does not appear that Stephen Kent of Haverhill and Newbury was ever a dweller here, his possessions received the name of "Kent's Farm" in 1721, when he became owner of a large tract of land in that section. James Atwood, born in 1712, the centenarian, and his wife, Molly Lowell, and their thirteen children, settled early near the home of Mr. Horace Adams.

Samuel Worthen, senior and junior, also Jonathan and Daniel Roberds, settled on tracts purchased in 1742, as parts of Stephen Kent's 5th division of lands. The ruins of their home are still to be seen on or near the Adams farm.

The proprietors of Haverhill gave to Hon. Richard Saltonstall, a member of his Majesty's Council, one-half of the large island in the Island Pond, in consideration of valuable services rendered the proprietors; the remainder was sold to him for thirty shillings an acre, March 21, 1731. It was then estimated to contain two hundred acres, and called "Island farm in Perch pond." It was sold by Saltonstall in 1734, to

Jonathan and Peter Eastman and Peter Green, who sold it to Governor Benning Wentworth in 1741. It was owned by him and his heirs until 1780, from then till 1865, when it was purchased by the present owners, it was transferred seventeen times.

Hugh Tallant, an exile from Ireland, and servant of Col. Saltonstall, who set out the long rows of sycamore trees on the "Saltonstall seat," or what has been known in later years as the "Buttonwoods," on Water Street, Haverhill, came as a pioneer to the "Island Farm," in 1731. He later married a daughter of Daniel Little and made a settlement near the present home of Benj. W. Clark. He was known as "Fiddler Hugh." It is evident that misfortunes came to him, as we find a record November, 1757, of "a warrant given to John Dow Jr., constable, to warn out of the town of Plaistow, to go back to the town of Hampstead, where they belong, Hugh Tallant, his wife Mary, and their sons, Joseph, John and James." He died in Pelham, N. H.

Such are some of the early families of the Timberlane section in the Haverhill District, who were faithful to the injunction given them by the Puritan church, which was to first provide homes for their families, second, to erect a house in which to meet for the worship of their creator, and third, to provide for the education of their children. While their homes were being established, the country revealed a vast expanse of forest, dotted here and there with openings made by the axe of the early settler, controlled by the surveyor of woods, appointed by the crown in King William's reign, in accordance to an order sent to the governors of the provinces, for the preservation of the white pines. In 1708, a law was passed in New Hampshire, prohibiting the cutting of such pines as were twenty-four inches in diameter, at twelve inches from the ground, without leave of the surveyor, who was instructed by the queen to mark with a broad arrow those which might be fit for the use of the navy, and to keep a register of them.

In each of these openings might be seen an unpretentious log cabin with the smoke curling upwards from its rude chimney, the home of the settler and his family. Sometimes a rude hovel or barn could be seen, as the family prospered.

Often want and toil was the story of the pioneer fathers to whom we are so largely indebted for our present prosperity. Their clothing was of the poorest quality, and their food of the coarsest kind; still they worked amid poverty, united in a purpose which became strength, as they patiently and perseveringly labored and prayed.

They opened the forests, built the walls and fences, cleared the fields and roads, trained up Christian households, and planted their church and schools. We find evidence of an honest yeomanry, "a nation's pride," liberty loving, God-fearing, working out in their individual ways the problems of builders on new foundations. It was but in course with their life work that they were ambitious to be incorporated into a township or parish.

Accordingly, a petition was presented to "His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-chief, in and over his Majesties Province in New Hampshire, the Honorable, his Majesties Council, July 29, 1746, in behalf of the committee, Richard Hazen, Daniel Little, and John Webster, and others to the number of about one hundred, who lived in that part of Haverhill District commonly called Timberlane, together with that part of South Hampton District usually called "Amesbury Peak," to see if that Honorable Court in their wisdom will incorporate into a township."

The inhabitants, during the winter of 1733, sent the following request to the District Parish, that "by reason of the great distance of their dwellings from the meeting-house, they undergo many and great difficulties in attending the public worship of Almighty God" and "prayed that they be permitted to hold meetings by themselves." Their request was granted, and a rude but sacred log house was built by those

faithful worshippers, which was used, as a convenient meeting house for winter use, about fifteen years. Tradition says it was built to accommodate twenty-five families, and stood on the spot where Mr. Daniel Emerson now resides.

Their aid and contributions were holden by the North Precinct, until "at a Legall District meeting, february ye 9th, 1747," it was voted to set off Timberlane into a District Parish, to hold meetings by themselves. Richard Hazen in behalf of the people, petitioned Governor Wentworth, May 12, 1748, that they might be freed from any further aid and support of the North Parish minister.

The customs of our ancestors, in their work on the Sabbath day, can but illustrate the never-tiring power of progress, and interest the present generation.

A century and a half ago, or more, before the common use of bells, a drum was beat from some central place, or a horn sent its echoes over the still country, to warn the people from absenting themselves from meeting on the Lord's day, or pay the penalty, which was sometimes a half bushel of corn or the equivalent of it.

The services commencing by nine o'clock in the morning and continuing six or eight hours, and sometimes until after sunset. The hours of reading and explaining the Bible, the long prayer, and the longer sermon, the hymns, lined out by the deacon in couplets, the sinners' confessions, and trials before the congregation, the gossip and dissensions caused by the "seating of the meeting house" at town meeting which was decreed to be according to the age, importance, and social standing of the people. The escorting of the minister by the sexton to the meeting house, his huge periwig, with massive powdered rolls, hanging down over his shoulders, his clothing of the finest broadcloth, with elaborately ruffled shirt bosom and bands, his black silk stockings, and bright silver shoe buckles, almost concealed by a long black flowing robe, warning the people that they must be plainly attired, or be called before a magistrate and fined.

The long distance through the dense forests, guided only by marked trees, along the bridle paths, that the fathers, mothers, and all the children (excepting infants) must travel, generally walking, except a few families, who mounted the faithful family horse, as wagons and other vehicles were unknown.

A general order was passed, "that a good stack of powder and ammunition, should be kept under the pulpit." We have read of boys saying it was kept there, because it was the dryest place in town, but those faithful worshippers had lived through scenes in the Indian wars, even fought like demons to defend their homes, and their storehouse was valued by them.

Such are some of the inconveniences, illustrating the urgent need of a parish by themselves. Every family, who formed the nucleus of the new parish, came from Essex County, Mass., and nine-tenths of their parents from Newbury.

By order of the General Court, in 1641, a catechism for the use of the children, was prepared by "that eminent divine" Rev. James Noyes, who was accorded to be one of the greatest worthies of the age, the teacher of the emigrant church at Newbury. He and his colleague, taught them the one hundred questions and answers of his catechism. He taught them to revere and love their Bibles, so that to them, the lessons from their Bibles were as a message from the throne of God.

In after years, it was their oracle, the sole authority for their faith, and the supreme rule for their practice. Their family life was regulated by its precepts, and their civil government was founded upon its law.

With these principles deeply implanted in their breasts, next to the building of their simple homes, their interest centered in their place of worship. They had outgrown the small log house as their numbers increased, and as the surety of being formed into an independent parish dawned upon them they laid plans to establish a permanent place for worship and public uses.

The preparation of substantial timber was being carried on from 1745 to 1747, and between then and January, 1749, they had laid the foundation for their new meeting-house, and although the floors were only partially in place, the building not clapboarded or the windows glassed, the doors not made or hung, nor was it plastered for several years, it was occupied for meetings, and they were content to work as their God prospered them. Their house was literally founded on a rock, on an eminence overlooking the surrounding country. There it has stood, the most historic place in our midst, for a century and a half, proclaiming the solid character and sterling worth of our ancestors.

The deed of the land upon which the house stands was given by Capt. George Little, on consideration of his "always having a place for a pew in the meeting-house at the right hand of the fore door in the house."

For about ninety years it was the meeting-house and town house combined, until the Congregational Church removed to a new place of their own in 1837, as other religious denominations claimed the meeting-house part of the time. Since then it has been generally known as Hampstead town house. The old pews and pulpit were removed in 1852, and the lower part fitted for a more convenient town hall, for which the town appropriated $600 of the proceeds from the sale of the parsonage farm, which is now the farm of Mr. Charles Rundlett.

The porch and steeple, which rises to the height of one hundred feet or more, were built by Col. Thomas Reed and Abner Rogers, in 1792, who subscribed for two pews in the meeting-house, in part payment for their work. The wooden weather vane was made by Stephen Colby of Haverhill, Mass., while he was serving apprenticeship with Daniel Nichols, the pioneer of the Nichols family in the town. The vane was replaced by the one now seen in 1882. The bell, that rings from the town hall tower, was a gift from Thomas Huse of West Newbury, in 1809, and bore the inscription,

" The living to the church I call,
And to the grave I summons all."

But upon the scenes that have found voice in that historic house, upon the work of our fathers, and the results attained there, from January 19, 1749, when they gathered and listened to the words of the welcome Charter.

The sun rose on a brighter day to those hardy settlers, who that day became inhabitants of the new town of Hampstead, who had anxiously waited three years for the Governor and his Majesty's Council to answer their petition to be incorporated into a township.

How proudly they set themselves into working order for the upbuilding of the town! The first warrants for town purposes were emblems of the faithful labors of the freeholders of Hampstead. The germs of morality, of good citizenship, and of freedom, shone from every act, as they enacted their simple laws.

We read that Rev. Mr. Parker, who lived a short time at the late Abner Chandler homestead, with a Mr. Phillips from Exeter, and other neighboring ministers, supplied as their teachers of the Gospel, until Rev. Henry True was ordained, June 24, 1752.

As the 150th anniversary of the organization of the Congregational Church occurs in 1902, and as we anticipate the observance of that event by an appropriate memorial, we will pass over the many interesting phases of the church, which all these years has wielded such a power of good in our town.

Cotton Mather said that " the Puritans came to this country on account of the low state of learning in the old country," and while, after they came to America, they did what they could, under the conditions of the times, to elevate education, the advantages of a majority of our ancestors were necessarily limited. It was imperative that they learn to read their Bibles, but they realized the need of better educational facilities for their children than they could enjoy.

The first law passed in New Hampshire, after its separation

from Massachusetts, was one relating to the establishment of schools in every township which had fifty householders. In every township that had one hundred householders there should be established a grammar school, in which Latin and Greek should be taught. Therefore our town carried that law into effect as soon as the organization for town purposes was well perfected, under the new charter, by "voting to hire a schoolmaster six months in ye year, in ye summer season."

The history of Education, by the late Caleb Moulton, in 1876, and the "Decadel Year Book" of our High school, in 1884, and High school catalogues, faithfully record the progress and results of our system of schools, established by the founders of the town.

There was a marked increase the first few years in the population, industries, and cultivation of the soil. Joshua Corliss, who founded his home on the west of the road, nearly opposite the home of George Bragg; Thomas Arnold, where Wm. Keazer resides; Ebenezer Hoyt, on "Hoyt's Corner," so called, later the home of Samuel Dexter, son of Lord Timothy Dexter; Gen. Jacob Bailey, near the home of Mr. Frank Rowe; Benjamin Pillsbury, east of the Angly pond; John, Nathaniel, Joshua and Abel Merrill, owned tracts of land on the farm of the late Washington Noyes; Capt. Hezekiah Hutchens, where Edward F. Noyes now resides; Asa Currier and Dr. John Bond, near the home of the late Ezekiel Currier; Rev. Henry True, where the late Francis Merrick house was burned, and later at Mr. Frank Sawyer's homestead; Thomas Wadleigh, at "Wadleigh Corner," so called; Joseph Noyes, at the old Noyes place burned in September, 1797; Joseph Merrick, a short distance south from the residence of Henry Noyes; Wm. George, at "old George place;" John Muzzey, Edmund Moors, Jeremiah Allen, Benjamin Hale, Daniel Nichols, at the "old Nichols' place," near "Kent's farm;" and probably others came, before 1760, and lent their aid and support to the growth and prosperity of the town.

Their homes, their church and their schools founded, the prospect before our fathers must have been one of contentment and prosperity, but a mightier obligation had been instilled in their breasts, they had been taught by their ancestors to be alive to the protection of those sacred institutions.

The period from the first settlement of our town until the close of the war of 1812 was one of war and preparations for war, with intervals of a few years of outward peace.

The gathering clouds and lightning flashes of discontent among the French, Indians, or British, who sought to usurp the liberty of the colonies, aroused the inhabitants to immediate action.

Many of the fathers who had been active in the settlement of the town fought in defence of the Colonies. In every battle, at Crown Point, Louisburg, and on the Plains of Abraham, Hampstead was represented by some of her thirty-three or more soldiers, who served during the years from 1745 to 1762. Capt. Samuel Watts, Col. Jacob Bailey, who afterwards became the famous Revolutionary General, Capt. John Hazen, and Ensign Otho Stevens, who was killed at the battle of Oswego, especially distinguished themselves in the French and Indian wars.

In 1774, when the Provincial Congress adopted a plan for organizing the militia, maintaining it, and calling it out when circumstances should render it necessary, it provided that "one-quarter of the number should be in readiness to muster at the shortest notice."

It is a pleasant remembrance to know that in Hampstead every man except one, eligible as a soldier, signed the association test, which was a pledge, which read: "We hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, *with arms*, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United Colonies."

When the signal "to arms" came they sent their proportion willingly. In 1777 there were one hundred and forty-one

men between the ages of sixteen and fifty eligible for the calls.

During the years from 1775 to 1781 one hundred and forty-two men proved their faithfulness to American principles, serving from eleven days to three years in the army, several enlisting over and over as calls came.

Hampstead ranked among the first towns in the state, by the promptness with which Capt. Hezekiah Hutchens gathered sixty-one men at the "old Hutchens' home," thirty-five of them from this town, in a few hour's notice, to march to Bunker Hill in June, 1775, when New Hampshire men constituted nearly two-thirds of all the men and officers in that battle. Hutchens' company were among the first heroes in the Revolutionary war. Fearless and brave they faced the disciplined troops of Great Britain. They were plain, honest men, handled plain firelocks, carried their powder in ox horns, and their bullets in their pockets. They were ununiformed, many of them coatless and otherwise destitute, but with hearts loyal to the American cause, they opposed the armed hosts of Britain.

When the British again invaded our shores in 1812, as a sequel to the Revolutionary troubles, thirty-eight or more men from Hampstead went to the defense of American liberty. No lack of patriotism is recorded, no act of cowardice or desertion reported. Each man was ready to carry out his promise, from 1774 to the surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781, or long after the peace treaty was signed and America had started out to sustain an independent form of government.

Then followed a period of depression and distress in every township. Hampstead men came back to their homes to find nearly all of their life work swept from them; poverty stared them in the face. Their church, schools and industries were nearly, if not quite, suspended.

They had won their cause, and with undaunted courage and a firm tread they set themselves at work to fulfil their part in the Government towards a haven of prosperity. It was in

those years that Hampstead welcomed such men as the Ordways with their thrift and enterprise, in establishing a thriving business in the manufacture of poplar and palm leaf hats, etc. The Gordons, with their extensive tannery; the Welchs who established the mills for making cloths, grist mill and bark mills at Island pond. The Kellys, Smiths, Bucks, Shannons, Garlands, Bricketts, Putnams, Ayers, Sanborns, Stickneys, Marbles, Sawyers, Bartletts, and others who lent a powerful, and often a guiding hand to bring, as the years rolled on, an era of prosperity, until the century mark was reached.

The memories of July 4th, 1849, are fresh in the thoughts of many who are with us today. The celebration of the 100th anniversary was the day of days in the life's history of those who gathered in this grove to renew pleasant associations, and to review the faithful work of those at rest in the silent graves.

The treaty of peace with Mexico had been welcomed less than two years before; the two heroes, William Stickney and Benj. Arnold, had returned, and the people doubtless believed the days of war were over in our fair America and made it a celebration of gladness.

A peace, as of a benediction, must have settled over the hearts of all present as they listened to these words, spoken by Hampstead's honored son, "where swept the tide of war, now all is calm, and fresh, and still. The roll of musketry, and the clash of arms are hushed, and the pillow of repose is pressed in quiet."

In twelve years how changed the scene! History repeats itself. From the race of the grandfathers of 1776 came the patriotism of 1861, which would not allow our constitution to be violated and the union of states to be ruptured.

When two millions of men took the field to enforce that unity and preserve the nation as a whole, Hampstead's one hundred and ten men, the fathers, brothers and friends, with the blood of a noble ancestry in their veins, won for themselves a record which their descendants will cherish for centuries to come. Living voices of those veterans can today tell to the sons and daugh-

ters of Eastman, Corson, Grover, Little, Martin, Shannon, Morse, Frost, Davis, McDuffee, Brickett, Arnold, Hoyt, Tabor, Johnson, Stevens, Currier, and others of their brave comrades, the story of their long and weary marches, of the privations they endured, and of their companions "who came not home again," and they will hold the remembrance forever "In memoriam."

Each year has wrought its change in the homes of our people. One by one the fathers and mothers have been borne to their rest, and as we read from the tombstones the names and dates placed thereon in sacred memory, and say "He or she was a parent or ancestor of mine," and as we recall the noble deeds and the faithful work they performed, the self sacrifices they made that the sons and daughters, who fill their places in life's great battle, might enjoy better advantages and reap the harvest of their labors, an inspiration steals over us to so live:

> That when our beauteous spirit shall flee,
> From its realm of loving and giving,
> Our stainless monument shall be
> The lives that were blest by our living.

Modern inventions have been utilized, machinery of all kinds have come into use to simplify labor; the various uses for electricity have been discovered; the telegraph, telephone, cable, and numberless other improvements have rapidly succeeded one another in the thirty-three years since the civil war.

The churches have gained in numbers and influence by the building of the Methodist church at West Hampstead, which was dedicated June 25, 1884, and the church at the East Village, Apr. 28, 1897.

The schools have been more liberally endowed, and new school rooms taken the places of the old buildings of the past generations in each district of the town. The residences of our people have been improved and beautified by generally a contented and happy family.

The building of our public library (which was dedicated May 18, 1897), through the helpful endowments of our re-

spected townsman, Nelson Ordway, has given an impetus and thirst for progressive thought and ideas to all classes of our people who can but reverence the founder, and each succeeding generation bless him for his benefactions.

One year ago the outburst of patriotism again swept over our land; the deadly war with Spain, "the war for humanity's sake," while the triumphs of victory were quickly won, the shadow still settles over the nation.

Industry was a prominent trait of the ancestors in all New England towns, and next to their piety, their national pride, and high sense of honor, were their most striking characteristics; and while the whole American nation, stands by those traits, we know it is equally true of the Hampstead son or daughter, who has ever gone from our town to higher fields of usefulness, whether as employer or employed, in the city, or country, in the pulpit, in the school room, in the halls of Legislation, in the professions, on the prairies, or in the logging camps, on the farms, in the factories, or employed at mechanical trades, or fighting his country's battles in the wilderness, our inherited characteristics are tracable in his indomitable courage, in his persistency, in his love of justice and equal rights, and his inflexible determination to come out ahead, at any and all honorable cost.

As we stand on the threshold of a new century, a hope shines over all. We look forward to a clear bright line, trusting that it may be a century of peace, that it shall not ask of us any of those ministrations which war demands. A hope that fifty years hence, when the children and grandchildren of the schoolboys of today, may gather in this grove to do honor to a longer line of ancestry, that the Hampstead of today may have given place to a Hampstead, that in population, culture, arts, and refinement, which embellish and adorn civilized life, will be vastly in advance of our position now.

A hope that they may search deeper into the history, legends and personal acts of the town builders, preserving with zeal and enthusiasm the ancient landmarks, whether they be that

SPEAKERS STAND, BRICKETT'S GROVE, JULY 4, 1899.

giant of strength, the "Royal Oak," or noble elms that have stood as a guard over our beautiful town all the years since its early settlement, the old meeting-house, the early homes, or the relics, rescued from the public or private life of the fathers.

Holding all as sacred as the old tombstones, and burnish every link that binds them to the ancestral chain until it shines, and feel that our ancestors, the pioneers of Hampstead, chose for their inheritance the most goodly land and the most wise precepts.

To duty firm
To conscience true,
Honor tried and pressed,
In God's dear sight
High work, we do.

At the conclusion of the address Miss Manora Jenness of Charlton, Mass., sang "Memories of the Past" (Mankeville). The first lines;

"In the old village school house that stood on the green,
Barefooted I played when a boy,
And the old familiar faces as I recall the names,
Now fill my heart with ecstacy and joy."

Miss Jenness' singing was especially pleasing and in response to the wish, she sang,

"When the dew begins to fall" etc. (Turner.)

An original anniversary poem was recited by Rev. William Tenny Bartley of Salem, N. H.

ANNIVERSARY POEM.

Slowly the years elapse, and slowly the centuries marching
Pass with their steps majestic o'er nations, and cities, and peoples.
Slowly from Time's great bell peal the notes that register cycles
And, after fifty years silence, anew the hour is sounded.

Homeward again from afar, the clans are returning with gladness,
Back to their Hampstead—ham-stede—their homestead they joyfully journey.
Thou who with light all-illuming surroundest thy dwelling celestial,
Visit in mercy thy children, and bless us assembled before Thee.
Strengthen each tenderest tie that binds us in love to this village;
Hallow this day as a season of union fraternal and friendship.
Not yet have two centuries finished their flight
Since Hampstead first greeted the colonists' sight.
Till then in the forests that girted it about
The cry of the beast and the Indian's shout
And the song of the birds filled the arch of the wood,
Where the oak and the pine in companionship stood.
But the strenuous Saxon is never at rest;
Over seas and through forests he gallantly pressed;
Green woods he beheld, and the Lake of the Isle,
And the waves which at sunset in rosy rays smile.
The tall waving trees and the ripples, sun-kissed,
Were a sight his heart had no strength to resist.
So the axes flashed bright and the clearings were made
And to solid foundations of homesteads were laid;
And where the tall pines in their verdure had grown
The plow ran its furrows and gardens were sown.
Not great were the treasures in gold that were brought
From the home over seas by the fathers who sought
To build a new Hampstead; but better than gold
Was the fear of the Lord, which was riches untold.
Their statutes were His, and they worshipped His name
With hearts full of faith that no sorrow could tame,
And early a temple their piety reared
For the praise of the God whom they loved and revered.

Not blind were their eyes to the value of school;
The pedagogue early established his rule,
And reading and writing to dullards he brought,
And (aided by flogging) orthography taught.

And since to our fantasy given the rein,
We assert to be true what we only are fain

To believe, let us further with fancy take flight,
And ask what occurred on the highways at night.

No glare of the arc, neither rumble of cars,
No sound but the frog, and no light but the stars—
For what were the evenings in Hampstead more meet
Than a slow promenade on the elm-shaded street?

'Twas *solus cum sola*, for then as today,
They spoke their devotion in Jacob's old way,
When he labored for years for the hand of a maid,
And just as Priscilla by Alden was prayed,
When his plea for a friend she had scornfully spurned,
And he blissfully saw that his love was returned.
Since Antony basely deserted the fray,
Because his sweet siren was sailing away;
Since the judge in his judgment was shaken and stirred
By graceful Maud Muller, 'tis safely inferred
That Cupid was here with his bow and his darts,
And pierced with his arrows the flintiest of hearts.

But tale of love or sportive song,
Or daily toil, or cares that throng—
They are all fleeting and at last
The pall of death is o'er them cast.
As leaves we fade, we pass away,
How few recall that ancient day,
When fifty years ago, our sires
Renewed about their altar fires
The memories of days gone by;
On few of us the sun will shine
In nineteen hundred forty-nine.

The solemn course of nature's law
Confirms the words the fathers saw,
(They are now sleeping neath the sod)
In Hampstead's ancient house of God.
Depicted on the church bell old
Which with its peals it clearly tolled—
"The living to the church I call,
And to the grave I summons all;"

And still at times those notes resound
And tell the truth to all around.

All thanks to God, the grave begins,
Not ends the day, the dying wins
(If true his earthly life) a home
Beneath the skies cerulean dome.
Should wasting fire sweep this place
And every human mark efface;
Should time's relentless tooth invade.
In ruin every wall be laid—
We fear not lest oblivion fall;
The saints this soil beloved recall,
Her glorious dead have gone before,
And Hampstead lives forevermore.

The singing of "America" followed the recitation, and as the echoes stilled over the waters of the pond, the president announced that an hour's intermission would be taken, during which lunch would be served to the company. A bounteous collation had been provided by the committee and housewives of the town, consisting of sandwiches, pies, cakes and hot coffee.

The refreshment committee were assisted in the entertainment of the guests by Mesdames Abbie (Dow) Emerson, Louise (Roundy) Bailey, Jane (Taylor) Davis, Ida (Thomas) Noyes, Esther Emerson, Mary (Clark) Corson, Grace Allen, Alice (Hamlin) Emerson, Minnie (Stevens) Emerson, Abbie (Corson) Tabor, Annie (Knight) Mills, Abbie (Gale) Little, Lizzie (Gilmore) Hoyt, Jennie Woods, Marcia A. Woods, Myra (Fellows) Pressey, Bessie (Grover) Mills, Sarah (Collins) Allen, Nellie (Hadley) Moulton, Ada (Emerson) Garland, Misses Ada M. and Lillian D. Rundlett, Lulu Corson, Addie B. Gardner, Mary F. Heath, Lena Pressey, also the pupils of the high and common schools, in passing the lunch to the company.

RESIDENCE OF EDWARD F. NOYES.
(HUTCHEN'S HOME.)

John E. Mills and assistants served lemonade and ice cream.

A most enjoyable hour was spent and many old acquaintances were renewed after a lapse of years, in some instances.

About 1.30 P. M. the president again called the company to quiet and introduced the Rev. Dr. W. W. Silvester, rector of "The George W. South Memorial Church of the Advocate" of Philadelphia, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Members of the Committee, and Citizens of Hampstead:

I am sensible of the honor you have done me in asking me to address you on this 150th Anniversary of Hampstead and on this American day, the Fourth of July. By a single ancestor my life connects itself with this town. This is a day to talk of deeds.

My old ancestor of Hampstead was no ordinary hero. I am glad to speak of his soldiership and long service for his country. I shall not attempt to conceal the pride I feel, that through him I am standing here, a part and parcel of you today.

In 1748, a year before this town was organized, my ancestor at twenty-one was at the first capture of Louisburg, and again, ten years later, at the second capture. He was ready for the Revolution when it came. He had seen much service. He wrote a blunt, soldierly letter offering himself for duty. It ran thus: "Hezekiah Hutchens hereby requests the honorable Committee of Safety and Gentlemen of the Congress, that he is willing to serve his country in this province service in the common cause; and that he has been in all the wars in this country since the taking of Louisburg the first time; and in the last war was captain of a hundred men; part of the time did the duty of chief engineer at Fort Frederick, near two years."

Promptness was in order in the emergency of 1776. The Captain did not receive permission to enlist a company until the first of June. Hot patriotic blood hereabouts was plentiful one hundred and twenty-three years ago. By the 15th,

he was in Charlestown with a full company of men, mostly from this town; on the 16th he received his commission as captain, and had his men on the 17th in the fray at Bunker Hill.

Let us respect this man. The soldier is a man with a liking for the sniff of honor as well as a sniff of battle. Henry the 5th, in Shakespeare, gives an example of this.

> "I am not" says he, "covetous for gold,
> Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost.
> * * * *
> But if it be a sin to covet honor
> I am the most offending soul alive."

Then he graphically pictures the renown which shall follow a battle impending.

> "This day is called the feast of Crispian,
> He that outlives this day and comes safe home,
> Will stand a tiptoe when this day is named,
> And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
> He that shall see this day a live old age,
> Will yearly on the vigil, feast his neighbors,
> And say, 'Tomorrow is Saint Crispian,'
> Then will he strip his sleeve and show his scars;
> Old men forget: yet all shall be forgot,
> But he'll remember with advantages
> What feats he did that day: then shall our names,
> Familiar in his mouth as household words,—
> Harry the King, Bedford and Exeter,
> Warwiet and Talbot, Salisbury and Gloster,—
> Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd."

For the sweets of fame, such is the appetite of the hero who is living. But the appetite does not end there. He expects posthumous fame; besides, he looks forward to the time when men shall remember him and say pleasant things of him after he is dead. The soldier not only says "tomorrow commemorates the battle of Bennington or Buena Vista, but he believes when he shall be gone from the world, that his country or state or townsmen, will say that "Mr. so and so, or Captain this or that, fought at Germantown, in Mexico, or Cuba.

Great it is to do something in this world worthy of re-

ward, and that excites the admiration and gratitude of men and one's country. Undoubtedly this expectation of winning a fame which is to last forever, is that quality which has thrown a splendor around the military lives denied to other professions.

We remember Captain Hutchens today, and his fellow townsmen, soldiers who fought as valiantly as he. We remember them kindly and affectionately—those old-time, hon orable soldiers! Honorable Soldiers!

Men like Captain Hutchens were the fashioners of this town and this country. The making of a country is a curious thing. No fixed law declares that one nation shall be like another. You do not get good potatoes by planting poor potatoes year after year. What a nation will be, and a town too (let it be appropriately said), depends upon the quality of men it starts with. America began with the first rate, a little over Puritan perhaps, but still first rate. Heroes peopled this region any time these 150 years. We are tempted to believe sometimes, that this country came into existence at the signal of the Declaration of Independence. Not so; the stuff which goes to the founding of a republic like ours, is not so hastily created.

The Declaration of Independence was a peg put in at the right moment in the right place. It makes the beginning of the intended government which has since not retarded. But the material of which the nation was to be made came from England, in our ancestors. The sparks of the Declaration of Independence flew from the swords of our soldiers at Louisburg and Ticonderoga, as well as at Trenton and Bunker Hill. I mean, that in our people was the same spirit in both instances, the character and grit that came with them from England—the peculiar thing that is known today as the Anglo-Saxon race—composed of a quality of men which in the history of the civilization seems now to be dominating the world, and saying, "we want the earth."

We know liberty as a nation, root and branch. We are

quite right, I hope, in our mission in Cuba. We shall encounter no moral difficulty, I trust, in justifying our position in the Islands of the Pacific, for which, with a swift generosity we paid twenty millions of dollars without guarantee of the delivery of the goods—human goods whom we are now whipping in spite of the persistent rebellion, into "good form" of the American pattern.

We can make it obvious, let us hope, to our consciences, that we are not again, like very Britishers, fighting against the Declaration of Independence, against the Fourth of July, of those dusky Philippinos in the isles of the East.

Here never had you tyranny. No autocrat, a hundred and fifty years ago, told you how you should live. You people decided that for yourselves. This town is today what you have willed it to be, and had the power to make it. The history of its 150 years is the record of the lives of your townspeople. The chiefest minds among you have, I doubt not, invariably been the standards and rulers of the town.

Be it so always. The law that the superiors are to guide, is the perpetual lesson of a self governing people.

In the days past the best minds thought out the democracy, and studied the way by which their ideal should be realized; the best minds planned and directed the battles which achieved a people's government. And so the best minds now set the pace for what the American Government thenceforth is to be.

Deep observation is not required to see that our national affairs grow more complicated every year: demanding higher statesmanship. A more imperative duty never rested upon a great people to see to it that the false and corrupt, the commonplace and the second rate, do not dominate and spoil us.

Hon. Lyman Dewey Stevens, of Concord, N. H., was called upon and addressed the company with the following remarks:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Permit me in the first place to express my grateful appreciation of the kindness of your committee in inviting myself

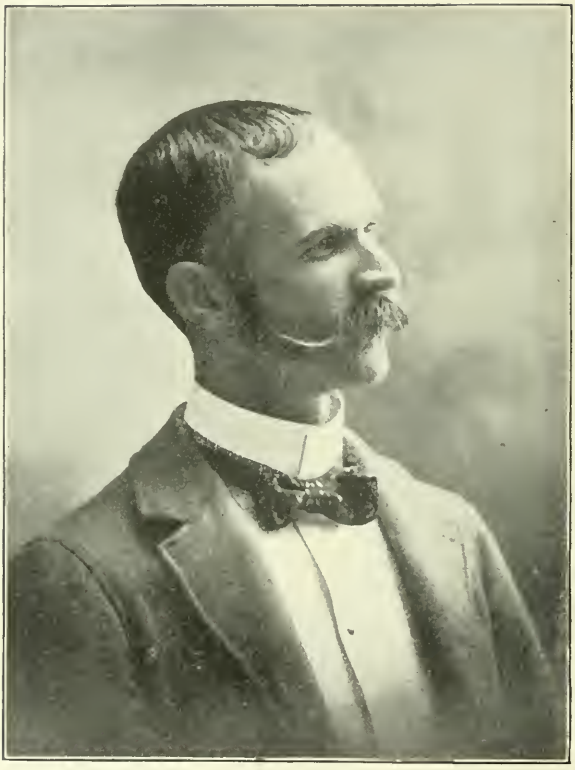
Joshua Flint Noyes

Rufus K. Noyes, M. D.

ISAAC WILLIAM NOYES.

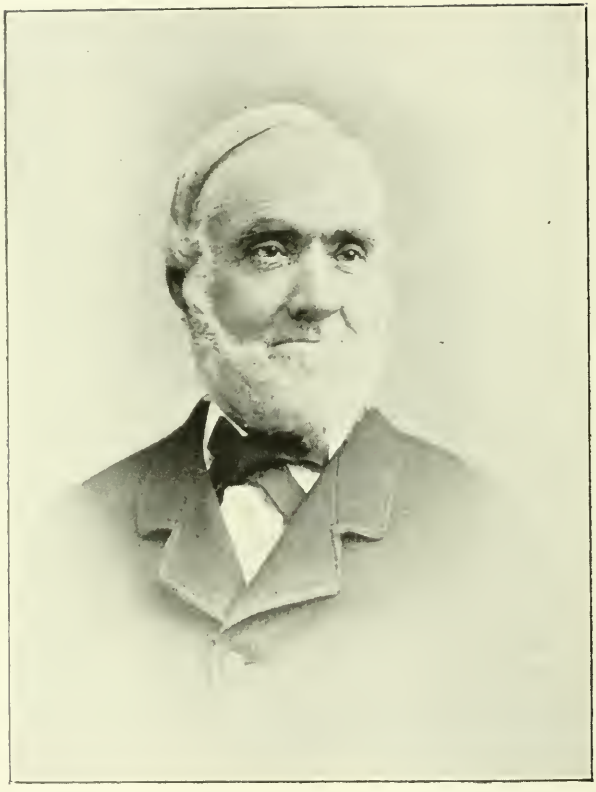
Rufus K. Noyes, M.D.

ISAAC WILLIAM NOYES.

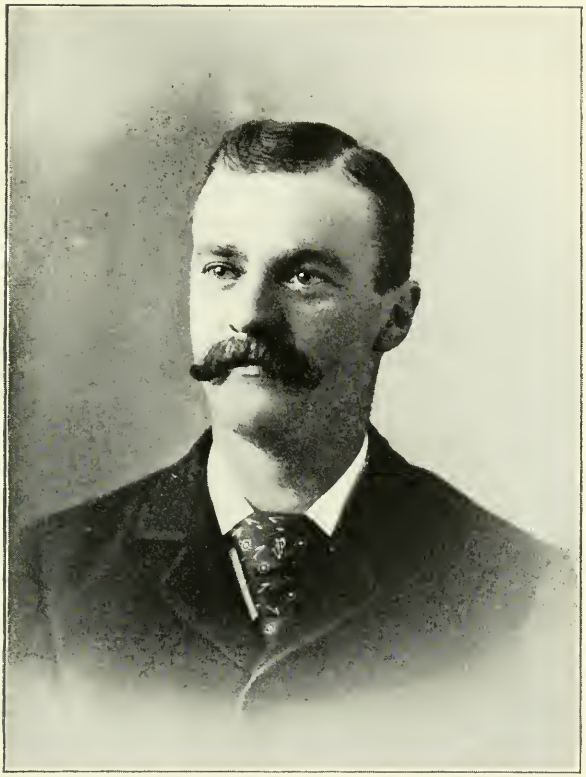


ALBERT PEABODY NOYES.

NOYES BIRTHPLACE.



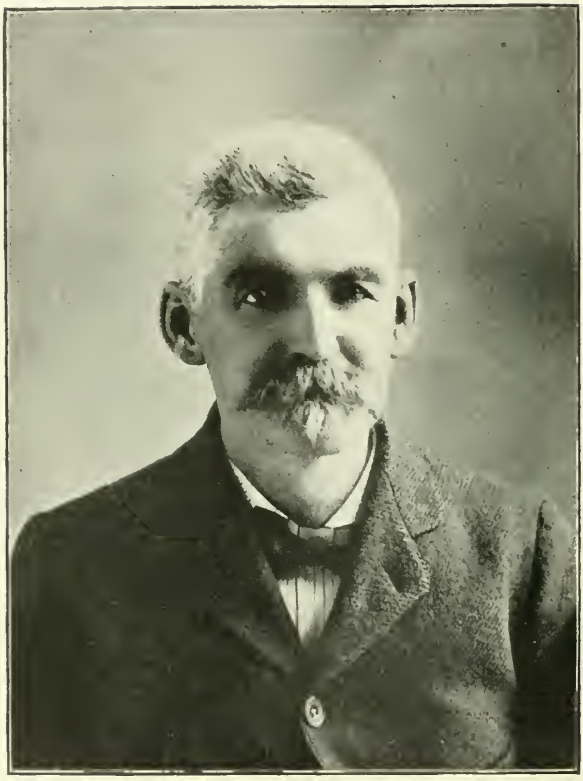
EDWARD RAND NOYES.



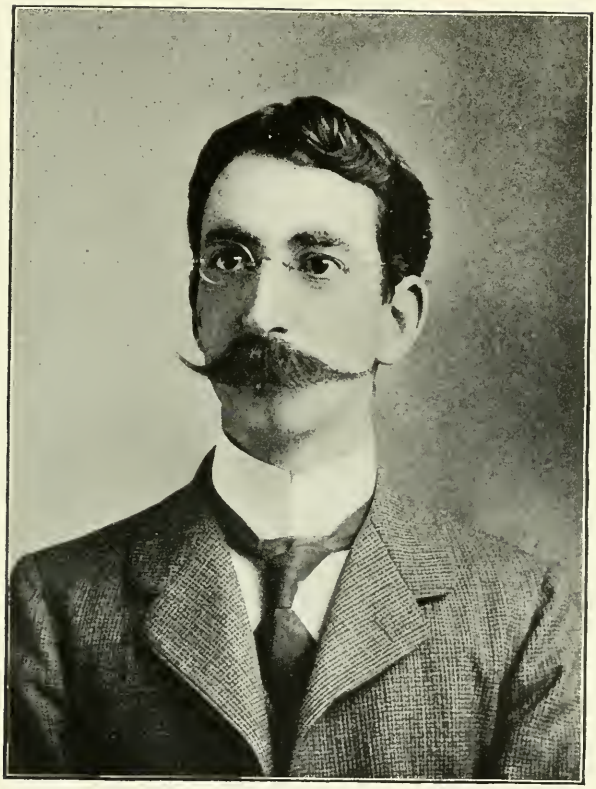
WALLACE PEABODY NOYES.

HENRY NOYES HOMESTEAD.

HENRY NOYES.



CHARLES HENRY GROVER.

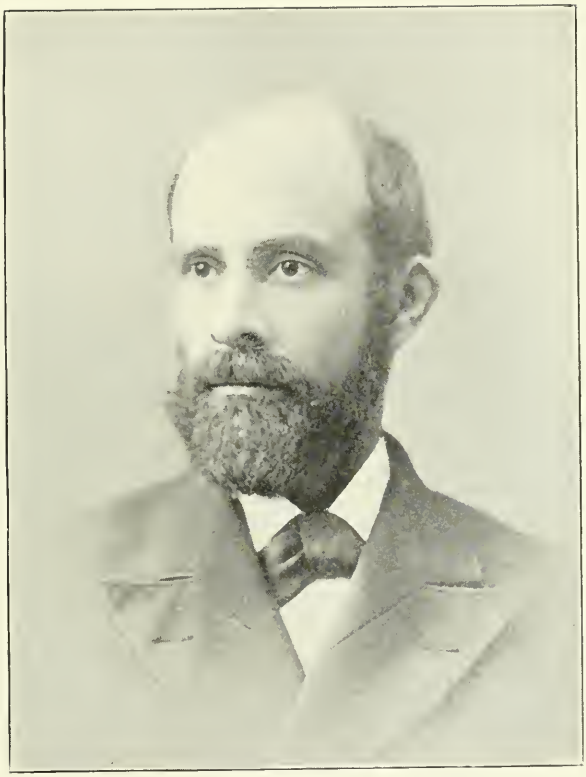


CHARLES HENRY GROVER JR.

CHARLES H. RANDLETT.

"NOYHURST." RESIDENCE OF THE LATE ELBRIDGE H. NOYES.

RESIDENCE OF JOSHUA F. NOYES.



ELBRIDGE HENRY NOYES.

WALTER F. AND CARL P NOYES.

and family to participate in the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth birthday of this fair town. I come in the evening of my life to see for the first time the home of my ancestor, my great-grandfather, William Stevens, one of the early settlers of this town, whose remains rest in your soil. My grandfather and my father were born here, and as I look today upon the scenes which were so familiar and so dear to them, I cannot feel that I am a stranger in Hampstead. The beautiful waters of Wash Pond rippling at our feet greet me as a friend, for its name has been familiar to me from my childhood.

I feel as though I had come to celebrate Old Home Week, which our Governor so warmly advocates, and I have, in common with you, a just pride in the history of Hampstead. I am proud that no page of its history is stained by the record of any heinous crime committed within its borders; proud that the character of its people has been conspicuous for a sturdy adherence to the principles of good government, for the advancement of general intelligence and popular education, and for the maintenance of a high standard of moral and religious life.

It is natural that we should look back today to the time when our forefathers dwelt here; and if we contrast the narrow limitations of their lives, the poverty which confronted them, the hardships which they had to bear, with our present condition, we may justly congratulate ourselves on the wonderful progress which characterizes the century and a half whose completion we have met here to celebrate. Our ancestors loved and defended and made free a country consisting of a few colonies scattered along the shores of the Atlantic; but to-day we behold them expanded into forty-five great states, stretching grandly westward until they reach the shores of the Pacific ocean; nay, more, until they rule the islands of the sea.

Our fathers were confronted with grave problems, the solution of which compelled them to lay upon the altar of their

country the offering of "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." Today we, their descendants, are no less called upon to meet problems vitally effecting the welfare of our republic; problems, my fellow-citizens, which we have a share in solving, and we shall be guilty of neglect if we fail to give to their consideration and adjustment any less devotion, if need be, than was shown by our forefathers in the infancy of our nation.

I regret that my ancestors are not more ably represented on this occasion, but as I am the only available descendant, they will have to be content with what I can do. I may not possess all the estimable qualities which they presumably had, for the records show *all* the people of Hampstead to have been good, but I will not yield to them or to any one in my love and veneration for the high qualities which constitute the character of a true man.

My friends, when another one hundred and fifty years shall have rolled away, I think we may fondly hope that your descendants and mine may gather on this lovely spot to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of your corporate birth. We may believe that on that auspicious day they will behold this sun shining upon a free government, purged of its present weaknesses and imperfections, securing effectually to all the people of the land their just rights and privileges. Such a government will challenge the respect and admiration of the world, as the noblest monument of human wisdom and the best birthright of mankind.

Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to thank you heartily for the attention and patience with which you have listened to me. I give you the assurance that I shall carry with me so long as memory lasts most pleasant recollections of this beautiful and happy day which I have spent in Hampstead.

Hon. William C. Todd of Atkinson, was introduced as the only living person that addressed the people at the centennial celebration. He was received heartily, and spoke of the pleasure it afforded him, after a lapse of fifty years, to again

visit this same grove on a similar occasion. He alluded very feelingly to his friends in Hampstead at that time, especially to the late Judge Isaac William Smith, with whom he had closely associated since his boyhood, a college classmate and friend of later years.

He had pleasant remembrances of "Parson Kelly," Rev. Mr. Bartley, Major Isaac Smith, and John Ordway, the prosperous merchants of the town; of Dr. Josiah C. Eastman and others whose memory he loved as men worthy of the respect of the town.

"God grant that all of us while we live may do some good in the world. Hampstead has reason to be proud of its men and its record in the past. May it continue to prosper, to be active in every good work, and when, half a century hence, its sons and daughters again assemble in this grove for the two hundredth anniversary, they can rejoice that the honorable history of the fathers has not been impaired."

Rev. Albert Watson of Windham, N. H., spoke in part as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen :—

I feel as if I ought to make some response to the very hearty greeting that we received when we came together.

When we visit a friend's house to celebrate his birthday, and he says he is glad to see us, the least we can say is, "Thank you; we are glad to see you and wish you many happy returns of the day."

I am sure it is a great day for Hampstead, and it is a great day for a great many people, not only those who belong to Hampstead, but those who belong to the adjoining towns.

I certainly do feel that I am at a disadvantage to-day in not having the good fortune to be born in Hampstead.

I am reminded, by the way, in view of what has been said, of a son, or would-be son, of the Emerald Isle, who, speaking at a great public meeting, thus expressed himself: "I'se glad to be with you, my boys, you know I was born in the

east end of London, and it has always been my lifelong regret that I was not born in my native land." So I may say today, in a certain sense like the Irishman, it has been my lifelong regret that I was not born in my native land. I am glad to say, however, that I could do the next best thing, get around to the land as soon as I possibly could.

I have taken pains to visit Old Hampstead, London, and could tell you some interesting things; however, I will only take time to mention a fact in history and apply the same.

In the year 1882, Gen. N. P. Banks appeared here in one of our Popular Lecture courses, and gave us a talk on "What a man owes to his country," and the subject comes up afresh on this anniversary day. I should like to speak at length upon it, but time will not allow. One word must suffice. Every man owes himself, his best, to his town. Let the debt be paid, let the obligation be met by every one, especially the young and rising generation, and not many decades will pass away before the town will receive a decided uplift and a greater glory than ever before.

The president then introduced Rev. Myron P. Dickey, of Milton, N. H., who spoke as follows:

There was introduced to you a few moments ago a man who was present and took part in the exercises fifty years ago. That fact made him seem a very ancient man. And I will say that this is *my* second one hundred and fiftieth anniversary that I have been privileged to attend. The other was not, however, in the town of Hampstead, but in my native town of Derry.

That was thirty years ago this summer, I believe. I remember very distinctly two things with reference to myself connected with that anniversary thirty years ago. One of the things was that I took my first shave that day. The other was I heard Horace Greely speak. And as I came to the depot this morning and did not find, or did find a team there, but did not get aboard, and had to walk down through the heat, I am sure

I will have something to remember this one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. I want to say that it did not appear to be any fault of the managers of this occasion that I did not get a ride down; they had arranged to send a young man to meet the minister and his wife up to the depot; nobody ever knew me in Hampstead as a minister, and it has been very difficult for me to make people believe I am a minister. Next time I come to West Hampstead for any occasion I am going to put on a white tie and black coat, and then the lad will not run off and think I am not the one he is looking for. I do want to come to Hampstead on an anniversary yet to come. I want to live to be able to be present at the semi-centennial of the Hampstead High school, for as intimated in the remarks of your president, my interest and abiding memories cluster around the High school, and I hope that I may live, and that when the time comes, twenty-six years from now, for the fiftieth anniversary of the High school, I may be able to be present. It does not do to talk very much of good or bad men while they are above ground. It would not do for me to speak about the trustees of the Hampstead High school, worthy men as they are today, because there are some of them not yet passed over, but in twenty-six years from now I think I should be able to speak of them with some of the appreciation that I came to have for them.

I suppose the first thing in the thoughts of us who come from a distance is of hearing the voices, looking into the faces, and taking by the hand those that we formerly knew. I do not suppose my wife will be called upon to say a word in her behalf on this occasion. For here she spent her honeymoon, and I have begun to see how the honeymoon came to rank so high. It is that little period of time when the anxious lines are allowed to pass away, the anxious lines that come sometimes sooner and sometimes later in life, as the girls and perhaps the boys get to be concerned whether they can find anyone to marry them. When they get married that anxiety passes away until the new cares come with the cares of the

family, and as I am sure that Mrs. Dickey would say that the years that she passed in Hampstead were her honeymoon years, and she and I and all of us have ever been glad to come back and take you by the hand, and I want to say to some of you, who may not know, that our first born son, born in Hampstead, last week took his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Dartmouth College in the largest class that ever graduated.

But these gatherings do have a deeper meaning than the greetings and the revival of past memories. I can recall how, as a young man on the like occasion in my native town thirty years ago, I received an impression from the gathered people and the words spoken that quickened my aspirations for worthy manhood.

The speakers that have preceded me have told what a fine looking audience this is, and looking from this platform you do make a beautiful picture. One would not suppose there could be a homely face among you, but if you were inspected by some critical eye very likely there would not be a perfect beauty in the whole company, so it is in the daily routine of life, as we see men and women singly and in their individual acts. We see what seems to be imperfections, but on occasions like this we see the gathered results of the past generations, and we say the results are good. The fathers wrought well. The imperfections are dropped out of sight. It is the morality, the uprightness, the sturdiness of the fathers that hath wrought the good citizenship of today. Humanity is always grand though the individuals that make up humanity are full of infirmity.

I have many times thought of the address at the dedication of your beautiful library building three years ago, made by Judge Smith, who has been spoken of with so worthy reverence here today. In his address about the olden times of his boyhood recollections, he evidently wished to be understood that the old customs were very narrow. The religion was austere, the Sundays were long, and the sermons fearfully uninteresting, to the boys, at least. But when he came to speak

of the fathers and mothers that grew up amid those hard customs, it would seem as if he had never found better folks in all his later years whom he revered as those folks of his boyhood memory. As I listened to him, though he was a lawyer and an honored Judge of our highest court, I almost felt he had made a mistake, either in his facts or his logic, that we ought not to call customs bad that produce such good men and women. And I have wondered if we may not be overdoing this matter of seeking some new device or method in the great concerns of education and religion and government. Perhaps those old methods after all were good for those times. The method after all is but the working clothes of the age. We don't judge the past generations by the clothes they wore, but by what they did and what they were in sterling character.

And so it seems to me, the main thing in this matter of method is that the method shall suit the time and people in the work they have to do. The old truths, the old standards of righteousness and morality, never change. What we need is to preach these eternal truths to the rising generations in the language and the thought that is now living, not in any dead tongue of men that are dead.

The main thing is to produce men and women of staunch integrity, with strong faith in humanity's God. Problems that loom up before us will, like the problems of the past, be solved by the manhood and the womanhood that has to meet the problems.

The president then introduced Prof. Joseph Dana Bartley, whose remarks were substantially as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends:—

I have two regrets in my mind as I stand before you today; one, that I was not here in the morning to be out with the boys at four o'clock to join in the celebration of the opening of this day, with fire crackers and cannon. The other, that I was too late to ride in the procession, through our beauti-

ful town, even though I know that "he better sees who stands outside, than they who in procession ride," and that there could be few left to "see," as I suppose you were all in the procession; however, I am glad to be here at the opening of these exercises, trusting that the boys did justice to the occasion, as boys knew how to do fifty years ago, when the centennial celebration was held in this same grove July 4th, 1849.

It would be interesting to know how many of those who took part in that celebration are here today. Of the seventeen members of the committee of arrangements of which Isaac Smith Esq. was Chairman, there are present only Tristram Little, Nelson Ordway, Joseph G. Brown and Stephen S. Shannon. Of the seventeen ladies who composed the decorating committee of which my aunt, Miss Esther Bartley, was chairman, only five are with us today; Mrs. Merrill, then Miss Susan Putnam, Mrs. Frederick A. Pike, then Miss Mary Ann Garland, Mrs. William Sanborn, then Miss Mary J. Heath, Mrs. Henry Clark, then Miss Clara A. Kent, and Miss Philena Hoyt, whose married name has escaped my memory.

Of those on the stage on that occasion, I see, only as a blessed memory, the faces of my loved and honored father, the Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, Isaac Smith Esq., Mr. Frederick Emerson, and the handsome young orator of the day, then only twenty-four years of age, the late Hon. Isaac W. Smith of Manchester, who, till within a few short months, earnestly desired and expected to be here today. I am happy to count Mr. Smith as one of the most respected teachers of my boyhood.

It is gratifying to see here today the loved teacher who fitted me for college, the Hon. William C. Todd, whose benefactions to the public have made him well known and honored by a far wider circle than that of his many pupils.

I also see the Hon. Lyman D. Stevens, my steadfast friend since I went to the fair city of Concord in 1868 to be principal of the high school; also a few of my schoolmates, Dea.

William H. Davis, Rufus C. Smith, Job Tabor, Charles H. Grover, Francis Sawyer, William and Horatio Emerson, and others whom I remember most pleasantly.

Some of you recall my father's personal appearance, tall, dignified, serious, but with a singularly kind expression of face and manner. He was proud of children, and his many years of service as chairman of the superintending school committee kept him youthful in feeling. Of his prominent traits of character, the first that occurs to me is his modesty. In what I may say of him and his family, I trust you will not think his son has failed to inherit some portion of it.

He was not one to talk much of what he intended to do, nor of what he had done, but quietly pursued what he thought to be the way of Christian usefulness. Some here today can recall his tender sympathetic visits in times of sickness, bereavement and sorrow.

His public spirit was manifested in the active part he took in whatever would be of benefit to the town. He was one of the leaders in village improvement and with the help of such man as Daniel Emerson, Ezekiel Bartlett, Isaac Smith, John Ordway and Captain Buck, carried out the work of providing shade for our procession today.

The trees in the cemetery were also a part of their work. There is one tree, in the planting of which I am sure he had no part, one which has not apparently added a single inch to its circumference since we saw it fifty years ago, the great oak in front of Mr. Francis Sawyer's residence, of which the Rev. Henry True wrote for the centennial celebration:

> "The royal oak, it was the tree,
> That swiftly I ran down to see,
> The first time I had trousers on."

This tree is thought to be nearly or quite 300 years old.

He showed a marked interest in the education of the young. He introduced me, both to singing and day school, at an age so young that I cannot remember the beginning of my school life. He was not only devoted to his work in the public schools,

but was active in the annual organization of those delightful singing schools, and the select school in the fall, where every one, in the words of those choice teachers, was a "young gentleman" or a "young lady." How often we heard some courteous young lady teacher say, "The young gentlemen may have recess." Didn't it make us ambitious to deserve the name?

The founding of the Emerson High school was the result of my father's intimate acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Benjamin Dudley Emerson, and their frequent conversations on the subject of the education of the youth of Hampstead.

By reading that charming book "Bends the Bonnie Briar Bush," you have come to love the schoolmaster. "We called him Domsie because we loved him," says the narrator. He was always looking for a "lad of pairts" that in some way he might be sent to the university for a complete education.

My father, too, was on the lookout for "lads and lasses of pairts" and I can count a dozen or more for whom in some ways not altogether known to me, he secured a college education.

Of course, he would not neglect his own children, and so he sent my brother William to Andover and Bowdoin College, my sister Susan to the Female High school, Newburyport, Mass., and myself to Atkinson Academy, Williams College and Princeton Theological Seminary.

In coming back to Hampstead I feel that I am coming home, and to friends, who may be interested to know something of my life since leaving here thirty-nine years ago. These years have been exceptionally happy as a high school principal, for more than thirty of them chiefly in the Female High School of Newburyport, Mass., and the high schools of Concord, N. H,, and Burlington, Vt., and Bridgeport, Conn.

It is gratifying that many of my graduates have completed courses at Yale, Harvard, Williams, Columbia University, Smith, Wellesley and Radcliffe Colleges and Brown University, and to count among them, members of the faculties of

Yale, Williams and Vassar, the present Assistant Commissioner of Patents at Washington, and the newly elected President of Brown University, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D.

Among those taking college courses, I should not forget to mention my own children; my daughter Helen taking the course at Smith, and my son William Tenny, at Yale and Andover Theological Seminary.

It is a great pleasure to be with you today, amid scenes fraught with delightful associations of a happy boyhood, and I thank you for the opportunity of addressing you.

The President called upon Mr. Charles H. Grover of Haverhill, Mass., to respond for the young men of Haverhill, which he did as follows:

Mr. President, Friends, and Fellow Citizens:

Today marks an event that I have looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation, ever since I can remember, and I am glad to say that the realization today has been no disappointment. Today is, and should be, a day for rejoicing, retrospective in character, and an occasion for reunion of old friends.

Words of mine in reference to Hampstead's past would be but an idle repetition, and would add nothing to the lustre of her already bright name. Our historian has done well her work. The few words I bring to you are the loving greetings and the heartfelt thanks of the young men of Haverhill, who are proud to claim Hampstead as their birthplace. We are grateful indeed, friends, to our ancestors for their unselfish liberality in giving to us so many privileges that they themselves did not enjoy. Our fine free High school is one example of their generosity, and hundreds of sons and daughters will have a chance to honor and bless the name of Hampstead High School. Our free public library is another example of the liberality of a fellow citizen, and his name will go down to posterity as a man who has done much for his fellowmen. These, friends, are but noble examples. Our

peaceful, prosperous town of today, is the work of our fathers, the men of fifty years ago, and for all this we are truly grateful. Haverhill has ever been the course on which scores of the young men of Hampstead have run the race for wealth or fame. An enviable percentage have won or are gaining in that race, and whatever their successes may have been, they realize that not a little credit is due to this dear old town for their early training and education.

Hampstead has sent forth into the world a type of young men peculiar to herself. No matter where they are or how long they have lived elsewhere, they always regard her as their real home. An especial love seems to cling to them for their native town. They are proud of her, and why not? Nature has done much for Hampstead: her placid lakes, surrounded by fine forests and picturesque hills, unite in making one of the most beautiful towns in the state, noted for its beautiful scenery; her citizens have ever been men of high moral character and sterling integrity. Tragedies of any character have never stained her fair name nor disturbed her peace, and so friends, I say today that we have nothing to blush for, and much to be proud of, in our dear old town's history.

Mr. President, you have honored me in calling upon me to respond for the young men of Haverhill. As I look around me today, it seems to me that they are all present, and I know they are well able to speak for themselves. What better evidence indeed, sir, could we have of the loyalty of the young men of Haverhill to their native town, than the mere fact that so many of them have returned here today to celebrate with her this, her 150th birthday. But I realize the hour demands us to be brief. Before I close I want to leave with you this sentiment, and I know that I voice the feelings of all our young men, when I say: That Hampstead to us is the fairest spot on God's green earth; may Heaven continue to bless and prosper her, and may her sons be as good men, as worthy citizens, as true to every trust in the future, as have always been her sons in the past.

The remarks by Mr. Rufus C. Smith of Haverhill, Mass., a native and formerly a prominent resident of Hampstead, were listened to as follows :

Mr. President, Sons and Daughters of Old Hampstead, and Friends :—

It is with the greatest pleasure that I join you in these pleasant exercises. Wherever the sons and daughters of this good old town may be today, whether in foreign lands, or in some distant part of our own country, they will all turn with loving thoughts, and tender memories to the scenes of childhood.

We, who today are permitted to assemble together, in the home of our youth, amid the scenes of that time, with the remembrances which old familiar faces bring to each of us, should count this occasion as one of the pleasant experiences of life.

What a rush of past memories come to us at this time ! how our hearts and minds are filled with the sweetest and tenderest recollections of the past ; and with what fond hopes do we look forward to the future.

The old town of Hampstead needs no eulogy from any of her sons and daughters. Her record is her best eulogy. True to herself : true to the principles of right ; loyal and steadfast in her devotion to this grand nation, in war as well as peace ; the record of the good town of Hampstead is the pride and admiration of her sons and daughters, whether at home, or dwellers in distant parts of the old Granite State, or in that grand old sister state, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, where so many of them have been honored and trusted, or in distant parts of the world.

We come in unison today, as the children of this goodly town, back to the old scenes, to pay our tribute of love and affection to the town and its people, which all the changes of time and place can never take away.

And now, Mr. President, let me thank you for this oppor-

tunity of saying these few words; and allow me to close with this sentiment, which will re-echo from every heart.

"The Old Town of Hampstead—May her sons in the future be as strong, as true, and as loyal as the fathers; may her daughters be as gracious, as lovable, and as noble as the mothers; and may the record of this town, which we all love so much, be as grand and as creditable in the future, as her record has been in the past."

Remarks of Rufus K. Noyes, M. D., of Boston, Mass.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

It is a great honor to be called upon to speak on this occasion, however little one has to say. Taking part in celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth birthday of our town, is pleasant and interesting to even the younger ones among us, but especially satisfactory must it be to those who have resided here in town a half century or more.

We have reason to be proud that our town was named after Hampstead, England, since that town is now a part of the greatest metropolis in the world.

When I was in London, about the first place I visited was Hampstead, and I was surprised to find a location on Hampstead Heath, which corresponds to, and resembles topographically that where our town hall stands.

While we are justly glad that our Hampstead was named after so great and renowned a place as London, I am sure that Hampstead, London, would be proud to know of the progress and greatness of little Hampstead, New Hampshire, and I would suggest, if it has not already been proposed, that an account of our celebration be sent to the Lord Mayor of London.

We have reason to congratulate ourselves that we belong in New Hampshire, where so many of her sons and daughters have received from her invigorating atmosphere and healthful climate, so much that counts for progress and success in life, and one has only to see the faces, to hear the speeches, and to sit at the banquet boards, at the New Hampshire Club of

Boston, where more than two hundred and fifty natives of New Hampshire come together annually, to realize how much the sons and daughters of our dear old State have given, and are continually, in all departments of human endeavor, to the welfare and progress of Massachusetts, and even to the world in general.

But we must especially congratulate those noble, brave and faithful ones of each generation who do not go to cities, but who remain at home and prevent the farms from being abandoned, build school-houses, libraries, improve the roads and highways, rear families, and help the parents who are growing aged and infirm.

Much may be said about the advantages of city life, but those who have had experience in both city and country, incline towards the country as the only place where peace, contentment, comfort and the satisfying qualities of the truest joys of life, can be found in the greatest measure. Even the wealthiest of men, have an unfulfilled ambition until they have a country home, and it seems to be a general desire on the part of those, especially, who were born and bred in the country, to return there to spend their declining days.

It is fortunate that we live in this age, and in this country, and in New England. It is fortunate that we possess those activities, energies and ideas of progress which have enabled us to accomplish more in one hundred and fifty years, than the people of England have in more than six hundred years. Here, the farmers use the best machinery, and instances where women labor in the fields are exceptional, while in England and in Europe the people use antiquated implements and little machinery, and the women are commonly harnessed with the dog and the donkey, and work in gangs, breaking stone, building roads and doing general farming, while the man-bosss its under the shade of a tree, smoking his pipe.

Then let us reflect when we feel discouraged at the weeds, potato-bugs, and drouth, and the dubious farming prospects at any particular time, that thirty per cent. of the people of

some of our large cities live on charity, and that sixty per cent. live from "hand to mouth" in a most precarious fashion.

Let us not be contented, however, but let us be able to be congratulated, and congratulate ourselves on many things.

I desire to express the hope, after seeing how good a time we all have had here today, that we act on the recommendation of His Excellency, Gov. Rollins, and repeat our hospitalities and home coming each succeeding year.

And now, thanking you for your kind attention, let me offer to you the sentiment of Shakespeare, which says,

"Upon this land, upon this people, a thousand, thousand blessings."

Rev. Daniel J. Smith, of West Rindge, N. H., was the last speaker of the afternoon, and it was a pleasure to the older people to once again listen to his voice. He spoke of the pride he felt in being a native of a town, whose location and surroundings were so pleasant, in which he spent the first thirty-one years of his life in the Ordway district. He brought to our thoughts two sides of a home-coming, especially to him. A sad side, that all of his family were gone, and the old house where he was born almost gone also, and he might go through the town and not see one familiar face or one to recognize him; still there was a bright side for him, to note the progress that had been made in the town since he could remember it nearly seventy years ago. The improvements he saw on every hand told him that his native town was a progressive town, and he felt that those that had remained here all the years could say truly "the lines have fallen in pleasant places." He contrasted the little library in the center of the town that they had when he was a boy, where he was so interested in one book which then was there, among the few about the northwest passage and polar regions, with the beautiful library we now have with its many books.

"Yes, I am proud today of my native town, and of the Granite State, that it is my native state. They have done much for me, and I rejoice to be with you today."

ADDRESS PREPARED BY EDWARD CLARKE SMITH, OF MANCHESTER, N. H., A SON OF JUDGE ISAAC W SMITH.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :—

There is one familiar face missing in this company today, one known and loved by the citizens of Hampstead, whose interest in its prosperity never flagged and who cherished to the last the ties which bound him to his native place. My venerable father had looked forward to this important anniversary with delightful anticipation. He had invited his sons to accompany him to the scenes of his boyhood, and they had gladly consented. But heaven willed otherwise. Crowned with years and honors, he sleeps within sound of the river on whose banks the greater portion of his life was spent.

If he could have been permitted to speak of the future, next to his own desire at being here and taking part in these exercises, I know he would have desired that one of his sons might be permitted to represent him, upon this, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the place of his birth. It seems to me as though this wish had been transmitted to your committee, and I want to express to them the sincere thanks of my family and myself for the privilege of addressing the dear old friends of my father whom he loved so well, and who are gathered here today to commemorate the birth of the town of Hampstead, and, as the only son now residing in New Hampshire, I represent the family, and in their name extend to the good citizens of Hampstead sincere congratulations upon this most interesting of occasions.

The town of Hampstead will always have for me the tenderest of memories. My great grandfather and my grandfather lie in yonder cemetery. Honored and respected during their lives, their memory is still cherished. My father's early days were spent in Hampstead, and here he elected to pass his college vacations. His interest in this town never diminished throughout his long and busy life, and all that went to make up its prosperity lay very near his heart. When this

town made its first century run, my father, fresh from college, just entering upon his professional career, was chosen orator of the day. How eminently fitting were he with us today in a similar capacity.

Mr. Chairman, the many evidences of prosperity and progress which I see around me, assures me of the fact that the old town is keeping pace with the demands of the times. Your library, your high school, your town hall with its interesting associations, your churches, testify to the public spirit and generosity of your fellow citizens. The little red schoolhouse, the corner stone of New England civilization, has merged its identity into something more pretentious, but its real influ ences still survive.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a suggestion in keeping with the spirit of progress which animates the citizens of the new Hampstead. In yonder cemetery lie the parents and grandparents of many within sound of my voice.

Dear to our hearts are the "last long homes" of our loved ones. Ennobling is the work of erecting suitable monuments to them. Beautiful is the custom of placing flowers upon their graves. The care of their last resting places should be a duty sacredly to be performed. And this care is a matter which is occupying the hearts and minds of educated people in all large municipalities. I regret to say that in smaller communities I have found little interest in this matter. I know of no work being carried on today more worthy of support than the beautifying of our "cities of the dead." It is one in which we may take pride, and which finds commendation in the eyes of civilized men, and I believe is pleasing in the sight of our Heavenly Father.

I would that some son of Hampstead might leave the town a legacy for beautifying God's acre where our fathers dwell. I would that these graves might have perpetual care. That strangers coming to this town might be impressed with the perfect condition of the grounds and the taste displayed in their decoration.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I want to add to my congratulations the sincere wish of my family and myself for the future welfare of this town. May her citizens continue to cherish the traditions of the past and maintain undimmed the fair name of old Hampstead. For a century and a half it has stood for all that goes to make up plain living and high thinking, manly men, womanly women, and upright, law-abiding citizens. May the God of our fathers watch over you and keep you, for

"Unless the Lord this city keep,
The watchman wakes in vain."

Rev. Rufus P. Gardner read the following letters from absent friends:—

FREMONTVILLE, VENTURA COUNTY, CAL.,
June 19, 1899.

To the Committee of Arrangements and Friends of Hampstead:—

I send you greetings, and regrets that I cannot be with you to help celebrate and enjoy the occasion of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the settlement of good old Hampstead.

Many of the pleasurable days of my boyhood were passed in the grove where you this day celebrate. The beautiful "Wash Pond," how much I have enjoyed sailing on its surface and swimming in its waters. I think it is worthy of being called a lake, and charming enough to have a gem of a name. I would suggest Crystal Lake. I hope you will that day christen this lovely lake by some appropriate name.

I congratulate all that are able to be present.

From a native son of Hampstead,

WILLIAM TENNY RICHARDSON.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, July 1st, 1899.

Messrs. GARDNER, BENNETTE, and EMERSON, Committee.

Gentlemen and my dear old Townsmen :—

Sixty-five years ago today I first saw light in "old Hampstead," and fifty years ago the coming Tuesday I was one of the young boys to help decorate for the one hundredth anniversary, and I assure you nothing would delight me more than to be one of the "old boys" to enjoy your celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

We have the great crowd of Christian Endeavorers here fourth of July next, and my business will be such that I cannot leave.

With hearty regards to everybody in my old town, I am

Sincerely yours,

EBEN H. AYER.

METUCHEN, N. J., June 29, 1899.

Gentlemen :—

Your invitation to attend the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of Hampstead is before me. I should be very glad to be present on that occasion, but advancing years make it seem a very formidable task.

Hampstead has always had a very warm place in my memory. There was I born, there my ancestors rest. Her hills and valleys, her beautiful lakes, are still vivid pictures before me. The schools where I received the beginnings of education are still fresh in memory.

I often go over the list of friends and neighbors who were so much a part of my early life, and a sadness comes over me to think nearly all have passed away.

The old meeting-house is perfectly represented in your note of invitation. The High school and Library buildings are of later date, and signs of progress for which old Hampstead was always noted. Let the people ever remember that "Righteousness alone exalteth a nation," and that the great-

ness and glory of our country will ever be in proportion to the virtue and intelligence of its individual citizens.

I am drawing near to the eightieth milestone, and my wish for you all is,

When the strength is diminished,
And the work of life finished,
And the final orders come,
"Ground arms! break ranks!"
May the ruddy sunset glow,
Rest on heads of snow,
Emblem of waiting glory
In the heavenly home.

I am, Gentlemen, very truly yours,

ARTHUR WARD MARSHALL.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL, BUSTLETON (near Phila.),
PENNSYLVANIA, June 24, 1899.

REV. RUFUS P. GARDNER, Hampstead, N. H.

My Dear Sir:—

Your kind invitation to attend the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Town of Hampstead, July 4th, was duly received and greatly appreciated. I have delayed my reply in the hope that I might send a favorable answer, but professional duties will make it impossible for me to be with you on that interesting occasion.

My brother, Edward C. Smith, will attend, and has consented to read an original ode dedicated to the citizens of Hampstead, which I have just completed. After the ode has been read, my brother will deliver the MS. to the committee for such disposition as they may deem proper.

Please convey to the gentlemen completing the committee of arrangements my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me, and my sincere regret that my duties will not admit of my being with you in person.

With kind regards, I am faithfully yours,

WILLIAM ISAAC SMITH.

Mr. Edward C. Smith regretted exceedingly being detained at home in Manchester, as he felt it his duty to represent his father (the late Judge Isaac W. Smith), who was looking forward to the 150th anniversary of the Town of Hampstead with so much pleasure. The following "Ode, dedicated to the Citizens of Hampstead, New Hampshire, on the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of its Birth, by William Isaac Smith, July 4th, 1899," was read by Rev. Rufus P. Gardner.

Old Hampstead, fairest, loveliest of all New Hampshire's inland towns,
Rich in thy store of manly sons and noble daughters unsurpassed,
Beneath whose soil my grandsire and his sire await their heavenly crowns,
Among whose fields and woods my father's happy boyhood days were passed,
We greet thee, on this day of days. These woods, these lakes, these vernal skies,
Unite to do thee honor. Thy children meet around this festal board,
Renew once more their early friendships, forge anew the ancient ties
Which bind us all to thee. Just as the miser counts his precious hoard,
So canst thou count thy loyal sons thy richest treasure, thine alone,
And yet to-day all come not at thy call. Some lie in distant graves,
Thy deathless heroes—Hampstead's loyal dead—whose names are carved in stone
From yonder Granite Hills. Some lie beneath old ocean's restless waves,
And some in yonder churchyard—all at rest with God. We see them not,
And yet, perhaps, their pure souls hover near and bless us here today.

Sons of old Hampstead, wist ye why your fathers chose this lovely spot,
One hundred two score years and ten, ago? Grant me the right to say.

In the heart of every true man is enshrined a Heaven-born flame,
Growing brighter when its owner lifts himself above the plane,
Where his brothers dwell contented, to the heights which those may gain
Who make ladders of their failures, scorn defeat, and laugh at pain.
And this Heaven-descended fire spurs man on to deeds sublime;
Deeds that echo through the ages, growing with the growth of time.
Wrongs are righted, truths supported, faiths are strengthened, slaves set free—
Where the fire burns the brightest, shines the light of Liberty.
And the flame which leads to action, planted in the human heart,
Finds in every age and nation, in all lands, its counterpart,
For it burns among the lowly, and with those of high descent;
It is known in every language by the name of Discontent.

From the ages comes the warning, from your fathers comes the cry,
Forward, Sons of Hampstead, Forward! 'Tis a message from on High.
Let your discontent wax stronger; if it lifts you 'tis sublime;
Man can never rise with fetters, 'tis the free alone who climb.
So shall your circles widen, till their radii, longer grown,
Merge themselves among the countless emanating from the Throne.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29, 1899.

REV. RUFUS P. GARDNER, Chairman of the Committee of the 150th Anniversary of the Town of Hampstead.

Dear Sir:—

Your kind invitation to be present on the 4th of July next at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of my native town received. It would give much pleasure to be present on that day and it is only the distance that keeps me from it.

Fifty years ago I attended the Centennial celebration in the same grove, where you will now assemble. May the day be as comfortable and pleasant as it was on that day, July 4th, 1849.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. TRYPHENA W. LADD.

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA, June 21, 1899.

MR. R. P. GARDNER, Hampstead, N. H.

Dear Sir :—

Permit me to avail myself of this earliest opportunity to thank you for the invitation to be present at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town of Hampstead. Two very important factors—time and distance have the control of the situation at present and will only allow me to participate in imagination, the renewal of old friendships on this anniversary day.

Your invitation, illustrated by the old meeting house, high school and public library, teaches a lesson of substantial growth ; the ready facility for moral, educational and social improvement. Hampstead—conforming to the best in literature and art—chaste, pure, and refined, will I trust, with such an environment, ever be loyal to that which makes for the betterment of its citizens, and its homes now and in the years to come the birthplace of a perfect manhood.

Yours fraternally,

HARLEN H. PILLSBURY, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. July 3d, 1899.

Messrs. GARDNER, BENNETTE, and EMERSON.

Fellow Townsmen and Friends :—

Your kind invitation to be present July 4th, at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town of Hampstead duly received.

My heart was overjoyed to realize that while absent, I am not forgotten. Sadly do I regret that on account of sickness in my family I will not be able to be present, although up to

this date I had expected to once again visit the home of my childhood, where the happiest days of my life were spent; to once again visit the old church, where I loved to worship with my mother; to once again visit the high school where I finished my education; to once again (as in days gone by) to ring the bell that yearly reminds our townsfolks that we are living in a glorious land of liberty and independence.

My memory will not carry me back to the incorporation of my native town, but since leaving my home, I have learned of many changes.

Ten years ago God, in his infinite wisdom, saw fit to call home my schoolmate and friend, Dana G. Marble, soon after followed my Sunday school teacher, Deacon Sanborn, and but recently I have learned of the death of my grandfather (Amos Atwood). Such men will be sadly missed, and it can be truly said that when their life's work was ended, there passed from earth to heaven the spirits of true Christian gentlemen.

Time is ever passing on, and pauses not in its swift career but snatches away the young and the old and bears them on to the dark ocean of eternity.

Of the pleasant changes that have taken place in the past twelve years, I am not familiar, but I trust they are many. God grant that you may continue to prosper, may your anniversary be of such a nature that it will do the most credit to my old New England home.

Though absent, my heart will be with you on the fourth.

Most truly yours,

WILL C. WILSON,

3244 Fairhill St.

From Rev. Henry A. Merrill, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Kennebunkport, Me.

KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE, July 3d, 1899.

REV. RUFUS P. GARDNER.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

I am so sorry not to be able to be with you July 4th. A fall makes it impossible to get about without crutches.

Hampstead, Atkinson and Plaistow are towns of great interest to me. My great grandfather Noyes went from Atkinson where he was born, to Landaff, N. H. in his later years. He married a daughter of Reuben and Mehitable (Putnam) Harriman, who were early and prominent residents of Hampstead until their deaths, in the early part of this century.

My grandfather, Abel Merrill, moved from Plaistow to Warren, N. H. and was a son of Dea. John Merrill of Hampstead's interests, before the town's incorporation. My grandmother Merrill was a daughter of Dea. Benjamin Kimball of Hampstead, who was a son of Dea. Jonathan Kimball, first deacon of the church at Plaistow. Dea. Kimball's wife was a daughter of Dea. Daniel Little of Hampstead, who was named in the charter of the town on its incorporation, to call the first town meeting.

Thus four of my great great grandfathers were of the Proprietors of the town, the Harrimans being there as early as 1722, when sent out as one of the scouting party from Haverhill, Mass.

Permit me through you to extend to the people of Hampstead, my hearty congratulations, on all that the day brings to your minds of the past and present; and your hopes for the future. Towns, as well as nations, are made up of persons, individuals. Each person's character is a part of the town's life. It cannot be separated from it. The true, earnest Christian men of the past, gave strength and character to your town. They rehearsed their principles to their children, who tried their experiments in their colonies, and when God's hour struck, furnished forth these United States. When we remember what they accomplished with their meagre resources, can we no less than stand with uncovered heads before their memory? Urged on by a common faith, they made intelligence, equality and uniformity, characteristic of our country. Hampstead has had a century and a half of progress of which she may well be proud. Her citizens may well look towards heaven and say "Bless God for the glorious heritage that has

come down to me from the fathers." Every citizen of the town should make a solemn vow to God, in the secret chamber of his heart, to hold in sacred trust the inheritance that has come down to him ; nothing less will pay the debt of allegiance—nothing less will pay the solemn duty.

The future of Hampstead depends upon the individual. To-day's acts of today's actors, are sowing the seed of the next half century's reaping. It is for the men of today to decide what the future of the town shall be.

I wish for the town greater and more important results, in the next half century, than any which has marked the past.

May the intellectual, moral and spiritual development increase. May the divine blessing be conspicuous in its enlarged views of the people.

Very cordially,

HENRY A. MERRILL,

Pastor of South Congregational Church.

STILL RIVER, MASS., June 30, 1899.

RUFUS P. GARDNER.

Sir :—

The invitation to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the incorporation of Hampstead was received. An answer was delayed in the hopes that it might be an acceptance, but it must be a regret that we cannot gather with the other sons and daughters of the old town.

With warm wishes for a successful celebration and for the continued life and prosperity of the town, we are,

Most Respectfully Yours,

ISAAC H. MARSHALL.

M. ALICE MARSHALL.

READING MASS., June 26, 1899.

REV. RUFUS P. GARDNER.

Dear Sir :—

Your letter addressed to my father, Silas D. Gordon, was duly received.

He appreciates fully the honor your committee have tendered to him to address the town's people of Hampstead on the afternoon of July 4th, and would hesitate in declining, but the infirmities of age are unsurmountable and he must be excused as physically incapable (being past the allotted three score and ten).

That he has always taken a deep interest in the good old town there is no doubt, as he often comments upon the public spirit, and the honest practical government of the town affairs.

We accept with great pleasure the part of your invitation to be present, and heartily and sincerely thank you for the attention you have given our family.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR D. GORDON, for S. D. G.

CHARLTON, WORCESTER CO., MASS.,
June 19, 1899.

REV. R. P. GARDNER.

My dear Brother :—

Your very kind letter of invitation to the coming celebration of the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Hampstead, was duly received.

In response to your kind solicitation, it would afford me great satisfaction to be present and be a happy participant in its exercises. But I am sorry to say that ill health compels me to forego the pleasure I should no doubt experience, and must decline the invitation.

My wife and two daughters, however, expect to be there, and will rehearse to me the many excellent experiences of the occasion.

From 1848 to 1875, with the exception of some five years spent in the South, I was a resident of your good old town. Here I found and won my wife, whose ancestry was prominently and honorably identified with the interests of the town in its earlier history. The remains of my mother, my grand-

mother, my step-father, and of the three first born of my children, and later those of my father and mother-in-law, have all been laid to rest in the old cemetery.

For several years the town honored me with the office of Superintending School Committee, and while Rev. Ebenezer Bullard was pastor of the Cong'l Church, the Sunday School of which I was superintendent, I was called by the New Hampshire Missionary Society to become one of its Home Missionaries over a Congregational Church in the town of Wakefield, where I remained five years when I removed to Massachusetts, my native state, where I have since labored in the ministry, most of the time as a Home Missionary.

In the twenty-four years absence from the good old town of my childhood, very many of the inhabitants I used to know, and with whom I was pleasantly associated, have passed on beyond. But some yet remain whose friendly hands I would like to grasp once more within the precincts of the old home.

I need hardly say, that in spirit I shall certainly be with you, altho' absent in the body.

Yours most cordially and sincerely,

GEORGE O. JENNESS.

HAVERHILL, MASS., June 29, 1899.

REV. RUFUS P. GARDNER, Chairman of the Committee of the 150th Anniversary of the Town of Hampstead.

Dear Sir:—

Your kind invitation of the 13th inst. inviting me to be present at the coming anniversary of our town, received. I should have replied sooner only I was waiting to see if I could possibly make arrangements to attend the celebration. I find that my arrangements are such that it will be impossible for me to do so. I very much regret that this is the case for I have always felt a great deal of interest in the town of Hampstead, which was my birthplace, and I well remember all of the older people in the town with a great deal of satisfaction and pleasure.

Such old families as I once knew have many of them passed away, but the memory of them comes trooping back at this time. The Tabors, the Dows, the Emersons, the Eastmans, the Moultons, the Smiths, the Hoyts and many others which I knew so well I cannot forget.

I hope the celebration will be all that you anticipate and that everything will pass off well and do honor to the town, and when I read the names of your committee I am sure such will be the case. I can assure you that no business engagement would detain me from being with you to participate in the 150th anniversary.

With regards to you all and regretting exceedingly my inability to be present, I pray God bless the good old town.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES W. ARNOLD.

A GREETING.

BY SARAH ELLEN IRVING COWDERY, OF HAVERHILL.

Today we come; the children
Of a proud and stately dame,
Who long upon these hill-tops
Has bourne an honored name;
We come to give our homage,
We come to render praise,
With joyous hearts and voices
Our loyal song to raise;
We love her fertile valleys,
Her charming lakes and rills.
We love, as in our childhood,
Her many wood-crowned hills.

We love her rocky ledges,
We love this "Wash pond" grove.
Our hearts are full of gladness
As through its paths we rove;

We miss familiar faces
Which we as children knew;
We miss the smiles of welcome
From loving friends and true.
Yonder in God's own acre
Our many dear ones sleep,
Their lives a precious memory,
That in our hearts we keep.

Who, loyal to our country,
Their lives so freely gave.
Yes: Good old town of Hampstead,
One hundred fifty years,
We proudly call you Mother,
And greet you with our cheers;
Cheers for the town of Hampstead,
From loyal hearts and true;
Cheers for our starry banner,
Our own Red, White and Blue.

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87 Lynnfield St., South Peabody, Mass.
June 22d, 1899.

Gentlemen of the Committee:

Sirs:—

It would give me much pleasure to accept your kind invitation and be present at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Hampstead. It was the birthplace of my mother and the home of my dear parents till they moved to Danvers. In Hampstead my aged grandparents lived, and are buried there, and many other dear friends.

I think it would be too long a journey at my age, as I have entered upon my ninetieth year.

Wishing much happiness and prosperity to attend all your efforts for the welfare of Hampstead,

I remain your aged friend,

Susanna Mills.

Letter from William Little, President of the Newbury and Newburyport Historical Society, for about thirty-five years part owner of the celebrated "Island Farm," on Island pond, in which he takes much interest historically.

NEWBURY, MASS., June 2d, 1899.

Messrs. GARDNER, BENNETTE and EMERSON, Committee on Invitations.

Gentlemen :—

I gratefully acknowledge an invitation to attend the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Hampstead.

I trust that you may have a very successful celebration, and that it may provoke a feeling of loyalty to the honored town.

May it lead to a livelier remembrance of those who in your town, and other towns, endured the toil and suffered privations, sowing the seeds of a harvest, that we, all over New England, and far beyond its limits, are now reaping.

It would give me great pleasure to accept your invitation, but I fear my health will not enable me to do so.

Most respectfully yours,

WILLIAM LITTLE.

Charles H. Little of Newport, N. H., wrote :

"I am interested in all that concerns the "Old Town," as it was the home of my father and mother. It was there that they were united in wedlock by "Parson Kelly," the pastor of the church so many years, and immediately removed to this town, where they resided till their death. Although I and my brothers and sisters were born here, we spent years of our youthful days in old Hampstead with our maternal grandparents (James Brickett), and paternal uncles, Nathaniel and Jonathan Little.

Time has made great changes and has left but few of the old inhabitants. The time was when I could call at almost

MOSES HOYT ESQ.

every house on the main road from Chester to Plaistow, and find a relative or dear friend of my father or mother.

I have got to be an old man (eighty years almost), but when I look back to my young days and years I spent with my Grandfather Brickett and Uncle Nathaniel Little, it seems but a short time.

I wanted to visit old Hampstead at your celebration 4th of July, but the infirmities of old age prevented."

Lt. Col. A. W. Corliss, 2d Infantry, U. S. Army, sent thanks for anniversary invitation. "Would have been glad to have been present. My great grandfather, Joshua Corliss, was one of the early settlers of your town. I was major of the 7th infantry and severely wounded at El Caney, July 1st, 1898."

John W. Emerson of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, sent regrets that he could not be present and thanks for the kind remembrance of him. "It is fifty years since I visited Hampstead, but I feel well acquainted with the town, for father referred to it often, and especially to the elections held at the town hall."

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 5th, 1899.

Rev. RUFUS P. GARDNER and Committee of Arrangements.

Dear Sir :—

Permit me to acknowledge with great gratitude your kindness in forwarding me a copy of the programme of the very interesting exercises that occurred at the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Hampstead, my native town and the home of my childhood and youth, whose memory (together with the incidents of my life there) will ever abide among the sweetest and dearest recollections of my existence.

I also thank you most cordially for the pretty souvenir worn by participants in the celebration, and exceedingly re-

gret that I could not be present to join hundreds of others in the festivities of the day, whose hands I would have warmly grasped in renewal of lifelong and highly esteemed friendship.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM E. BUCK.

Letters of greeting to the town and inability to attend the exercises were received from Hon. A. A. Collins of South Danville, Helen Brickett Sturgis of Auburn, Me., Moses H. Dow of Haverhill, Mass., Mrs. Clara Tewksbury Hitchcock and family of Aurora, Ill., Moses C. Noyes of Bethlehem, N. H., Thomas Calef of Bridgeport, Conn., George B. Merrick of the University of Wisconsin, Col. Henry E. Noyes, U. S. A., Santa Clara, Cuba, Mrs. H. N. Carter, Newton, N. H., Mrs. Susan McEvoy, Lowell, Mass., Harry Shannon, Cleveland, Ohio, Abby Dustin, Peabody, Mass., Ellen K. Ladd, Newport, N. H., Will. P. Shannon, Laconia, N. H., Mary J. Barry, Buffalo, N. Y., Rev. Geo. E. Lake, Patten, Me., and Elmer E. Harris of Melrose, Mass.

It was nearly five o'clock when the assembled company left the grove, many of the guests from out of town returning to their homes, but all who could do so remained to join in the evening festivities, enjoy the music from the band, the fireworks from the village street, make friendly calls, or pay a visit to the display of antiquities in the High school hall.

A collection of articles, many of them of historical interest, loaned by the families in town who cherish the olden time relics, were on exhibition in the hall of the High school building from 6.30 A. M. till 9 o'clock P. M., and nearly a thousand visitors attested to the pleasure afforded by this feature of the day's enjoyment.

The collecting, tasteful arrangement, and care of the four hundred and thirteen articles exhibited, was under the charge of Dr. George R. Bennette, who labored assiduously to make the exhibition interesting. From his own home he had brought a

bed, which was brought from England, in 1720, by his ancestor Thomas Eaton, one of the petitioners of the town. A sabre which was carried to Louisburg, in 1745, by Thomas Eaton, in Capt. Titcomb's Co. from Newbury, Mass. Continental hat, flint lock, cartridge box, two powder horns, two bullet moulds, canteen, linen coat, trousers, and vest of ancient date, infant's clothing, Indian cradle, pewter plates and platters, candle mould, snuffers and tray, three chairs at least two hundred years old, two pictures, three bags, sampler, Bible, handkerchiefs, two papers of early publication, also twenty-four pieces of different designs of rare and valuable old china.

The collection by Miss Mary Emerson was a center of interest, sixty-seven articles, including many pieces of china, some of which dated back to the sixteenth century; glassware, pictures, pewter plates and cups, lamps, bellows and lanterns, andirons, and various other relics of antiquity.

Mr. Joseph G. Brown loaned another large collection, forty-six articles, including many ancient pieces of tableware and household furniture, also spinning wheel, tow combs, reel, swifts, distillery, many of the articles being in use before 1775.

Daniel N. Hoyt loaned King's Arms, used by Eliphalet Hoyt in the Revolution, and other keepsakes. Clarence B. Morse exhibited a brick from the house early built by Peter Morse, said to be the first framed house in Hampstead, and a good collection of household articles of early date.

James H. Emerson sent a shingle which was put on the old meeting-house in 1792, and taken off in 1882, and in a good state of preservation, also wooden bodkin, door latch, linen wheels, wool spread, etc. George C. Fitts sent a wedding vest of ancient date, powder kegs, hackle, mortar and pestle, etc. Giles F. Marble, china and glassware of rare design and other articles of early use. Mrs. Betsey Ayer contributed an hour glass two hundred and fifty years old, water-barrels, family tumbler, cartridge box carried in the Revolutionary war, pictures, brooch, New England primer and catechism, looking glass used two hundred years ago, samplers,

bowls, and various pieces of china. Mrs. Aaron Smith added to the interest of the visitors by her loan of the baptismal bowl and plate used by Rev. Henry True ; sermons, the wedding skirt worn by the wife of Rev. Mr. True, warming pans, etc. From the Noyes family were sent a cradle, poke bonnet, green calash, shoe buckles worn in 1800, branding iron marked H. H. from the old Hutchens homestead, ancient mirror and holder, newspaper containing the death of Gen. Washington, sugar bowl brought in "the Mayflower," powder horn used at the battle of Bunker Hill, and other articles. Nelson Ordway contributed case and contents, footstove, lantern, calash worn in the early part of this century, home made linen, etc. Daniel H. Emerson, several augers, and other ancient tools. From the Putnam home came goose quills, relics of table use, pewter porringer, etc. Mrs. Mary Johnson Carter sent a cannon ball brought from the battle of Bunker Hill, mortise axe, chair once used by Aquila Chase, etc. Mrs. Mary A. Pike loaned a Captain's Commission under George II, china, papers, etc. Other interesting contributions were the original Indian deed to the Wheelwright Co. with Indian signatures, owned by Charles W. Garland. Paper weight and watch once owned by John Hancock, also other articles, from Daniel Emerson. The memorials from the navy department, medal of honor, resolutions, etc., presented to Daniel G. George, the hero of the destruction of the Rebel Ram Albemarle, in 1864. Diary belonging to Hon. John Calfe in times of the Revolutionary war, sent by John S. Sanborn. Shoe, worn by Priscilla, wife of John Alden. Many articles of various uses in household purposes by Mr. Tristram Little, William A. Emerson, Nellie Chase, Alden Pillsbury, George Lake, Mrs. Mary Richardson, Willard Williams, Mrs. Mary Tabor, George Titcomb, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Randall, Andrew M. Moulton, Mr. Henry Clark, Mrs. Darby, and others.

The articles, with very few exceptions, were such as were used before 1825, and breathed an atmosphere of by-gone days.

It has been said that "history is the essence of innumerable

biographies," so those historical relics reveal to us the spirit and character of our ancestors, and tell us of their ways and their work.

Thus ended our 150th anniversary. A perfect July day. The committee and their assistants labored assiduously for the success of the celebration, but the realization was beyond their most sanguine hopes.

The lessons it taught to old and young alike can never be forgotten. Their eyes, as never before, saw the beauties of our hills and valleys, our broad fields and forests, our rocks and rills, our ever lovely "Wash pond" whose waters never seemingly glistened as on that day, our pleasant homes where want very rarely exists, our prosperous churches, our library, our educational privileges, our well kept "God's acre" where so many of their friends have been lain to rest, alike inspired a reverence and love for the town of their nativity.

"Such is the patriot's boast, where'er we roam,
His first best country, ever is at home."

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W., ENGLAND.

The residents of our town in all generations, have been familiar with the words of Governor Benning Wentworth, "Declared and ordained to be a Town Corporate, and are hereby erected and incorporated into a Body Politick and a corporation to have Continuance forever by the name of Hampstead," as recorded in the charter of our town in 1749.

All have known that Hampstead was the name of a pleasant village in the County of Middlesex, five miles from London, and that our town received its name in honor of that place in England of that name.

When a parent names a child in memory of some friend, it generally implies a great regard and respect for that friend, and often when the child grows to manhood a spirit of curiosity causes that child to learn all he can about his parents' friend. In like manner have we, in this age of historical research often queried why Gov. Wentworth chose Hampstead as the name of our township. We have wondered much concerning the mother town of Hampstead, England, of her natural scenery, of her people, of her interests.

When as school children we read the Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, and the resolutions unanimously agreed to, and recorded in the transactions of the club, in which the warmest thanks were returned to Samuel Pickwick Esq., G. C., M. P. C., for his paper entitled "Speculations on the source of the Hampstead ponds," and where Mr. Pickwick was described as the "man who had traced to the source the mighty ponds of Hampstead." While the papers might have been written in derision, the belief clung to us that over in Old England there was a place which, in similarity of its natural scenery, its ponds and its hills, reminded

the Governor and his Majesty's Council of the new township they were to name.

Rev. W. W. Silvester of Philadelphia, Dr. Rufus K. Noyes of Boston, Hon. William C. Todd of Atkinson, Henry C. Ordway Esq. of Winchester, Mass, Dr. G. R. Bennette of Hampstead and others closely associated with the exercises of our 150th anniversary, have given us pleasant thoughts of their visits to the older Hampstead, but to Rev. Albert Watson, the former pastor of our town, we are indebted for much of our knowledge concerning the town of Hampstead in London.

Rev. Mr. Watson gave a delightful talk in January, 1879, in this and surrounding towns, upon his recent visit to his native country, and especially his gleanings from observation and inquiry concerning the town whose name we bear. I quote from his memoranda sketched at that time. "Starting with the name, we may observe that the Etymology of Hampstead is evidently derived from the Saxon ham or home, and stede or place. The modern form of the word homestead is still in common use, generally for a farm house surrounded by barns or other outbuildings. Hame is the well-known Scotch form for home. The syllable ham is preserved in hamlet, Hampshire, and in the names of many places in this and other countries. The name of the solitary Saxon farmhouse or homestead was applied in the course of time to the village, or town which surrounded it, and at length took the place.

The original homestead from which the place took its name in Hampstead, Eng., would naturally have been in the sunny slope by Frognal where the little Bourne runs away to the south. The letter p seems to have been added in the sixteenth century.

The earliest mention of Hampstead was in a grant in 978, to King Edgar to one Mangoda, and a second grant in 986, to King Ethelred, who granted the manor of Hamestede to the Abbot of Westminster, and to this day, the Dean and

Chapter of Westminster owns a considerable income therefrom, owing to the increased value of the property.

At the time of the Conquest, Hampstead was a tiny hamlet with a few wattle and daub dwellings, inhabited by borderers and serfs.

In Puritan times the "Hot Gospellers" as they were nicknamed, often preached under the shade of an enormous elm tree, which was certainly a great curiosity. Within its hollow trunk a winding staircase of forty-two steps had been constructed, and an octagonal tower on the summit, thirty-four feet in circumference, with sixteen side lights, and capable of holding twenty persons. The height from the ground to the base of the turret was thirty-three feet.

Hampstead is now joined to London by rows of villas and terraces; but within the memory of the present generation it was separated from town by a broad belt of pleasant fields.

Eighty or one hundred years ago it was a rural village. For many years it has been and is now, a fashionable summer resort. It has its donkeys, its bath chairs, its fashionable esplanade, its sand and its sand pits, its chalybeate springs, its eligible houses to be let furnished, its more humble apartments, its "Vale of Health" where parties can be supplied with hot water for tea, its fancy stationers' shop, its old church and its new church, its chapel, its flagstaff, ready to dip its colors to steamers, which from the nature of the case never appear in the offing, its photographer's pavilion, and all the other requirements that make up a fashionable English watering place.

The great attraction of Hampstead is its breezy Heath, which has long been the resort not only of kings and princes, but also of artists and poets. The heath is a small eminence, and affords a fine view of the surrounding country, standing as it does upon the broad roadway which crosses the Heath, the visitor will be at a loss whether to admire most the pleasing undulations of the sandy soil, scooped out into a thousand sand cavities and pits, or the long avenues dotted here and

there by some ancient and some modern buildings, or the dark firs and beeches which fringe it on the north.

A stranger climbing to the top of Hampstead hill on a bright summer morning before the air is darkened by the smoke of a single fire, and looking down on the vast expanse of London to his left, and to his right for miles along the basin of the Thames valley (from Greenwich and Woolwick up to Herr and even to Richmond) with its towers, spires, and roofs all crowded before him as in a panorama. He, with pride and enthusiasm, may well exclaim with the Essayist "Yonder is the metropolis of the empire, the abode of the arts and sciences, as well as the emporium of trade and commerce, the glory of England, and the wonder of the world.

> "It is a goodly sight through the clear air,
> From Hampstead's healthly height to see at once,
> England's vast Capital in fair expanse,
> Towers, belfries, lengthened street and structure fair.
> St. Paul's high dome, amidst the vassal bands
> Of neighboring spires, a regal chieftain stands.
> And over fields of ridgey roofs appears,
> With distance softly tinted, side by side,
> In kindred grace, like 'twain of sisters dear,
> The tower of Westminster, Her Abbey's pride."

The Heath is very much like a large common or public park. Originally it covered a space of ground of about five hundred acres, but from the gradual growth of the town, and unlawful encroachments it has been reduced to about one half its original dimensions. It is now left to the sole use of the people, as a place of resort and recreation, where they can breathe the fresh air and indulge in sports and amusements, provided for them under the canopy of heaven. On fine Sundays and holidays it is alive with swarms of visitors; sometimes as many as fifty thousand have been brought together.

In the famous Jack Straw Castle, or hotel, I had the pleasure of lounging for a time. Immediately at our feet, as we look down towards the east from the broad road in front of the "Castle," is the "Vale of Health", with its large modern hotel and its ponds glistening in the sunlight.

There are two noted walks in Hampstead, one called "Wall Walk" and the other "Flask Walk"; at the junction of these two walks, and nearly opposite the "Wall Tavern," are the Middlesex Militia Barracks, a spacious brick buiding partly formed out of an old mansion.

The waters and springs of Hampstead were known far and wide in the early days of their celebrity. After the discovery of "medicinal waters" there, in about 1740, it was a rendezvous for the fashionable classes of London, seekers after health or pleasure, and no doubt beneficial to people whose principal complaints were idleness, dissipation, or frivolity, but which had been made valuable by the description in very extravagant terms by a local physician, while as a matter of fact the water was, and is simply an exceedingly pure spring water, with a faint trace of earthy salt, or those of magnesia and lime. The total amount of solid matter is about seven grains to a gallon, much like that of our home springs.

The "Wells" seem to have been in full favor for the first ten or twelve years after discovery, and they continued to be more or less a place of resort for invalids, real or fancied, down to the early part of the present century, but the waters of the springs are no longer taken to any extent except out of curiosity.

Hampstead has long been celebrated for the choice medicinal herbs growing abundantly in the fields and hedgerows. A local physician says, "The Apothecaries Co. very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every spring, and here they have their herballizing feast. I have heard them say (he adds) that they have found a greater variety of curious and useful plants near and about Hampstead than in any other place."

Passing along Heath street we come to the Congregational church. This church is supposed to owe its origin to the preaching of Whitefield there in 1739, who in his Journal of the 17th of that year says, "I preached after several invitations at Hampstead Heath, about five miles from London. The audience was of the polite sort, and I preached very near

the horse course, which gave me occasion to speak home to the souls concerning our spiritual ease. Most were attentive, but some mocked. Thus the Word of God is either a savour of life unto life, or of death unto death."

In a house on the same side of Heath street is the Hampstead Public Library founded sixty-six years ago. The old parish church of Hampstead stands at the bottom of Church Row, and its green coating of ivy, contrasts pleasingly with the red brick and tiled houses on either side as we approach it. The building seems to have exercised a strange fascination over the artistic minds of the day, for a proposal to pull it down and rebuild it, was received with a perfect shout of disapproval. It is, indeed, most picturesquely situated, and the distant views of the spires, as it peeps from the mass of variegated foliage which adorns the church yard, is exceedingly pretty.

There are many notable country seats of antiquarian form of architecture, as the estate of the "Earl of Mansfield," and others made famous as being the homes of authors, painters or statesmen.

Caen House is a large and massive building of yellow stone, impressive from its build and its commanding situation. An old tavern called the "Spaniards" is said to have received its name from the fact of its once having been inhabited by a family connected with the Spanish company, or from its having been taken by the Spaniards and converted into a house of entertainment.

Quite near the "Spaniards" is Erskine House once the residence of the famous Thomas Lord Erskine. The building is a plain white house with a long portico opening upon the roadway. Another large house is that in which the great Lord Chatham lived for a time in gloomy retirement. It is now called Wildwood House."

Many other interesting thoughts we have learned from our friends about Old Hampstead, but more pleasant than to hear from the home lands through our friends' visits there, is to

receive letters direct from home, which seem to bring the mother town very near to us at this time.

Charles W. Garland sent the following letter, enclosing newspaper clippings, programme of our anniversary exercises of July 4th, etc., to the Lord Mayor of London:—

"HAMPSTEAD, N. H., U. S. A., July 6th, 1899.

To His Excellency the Lord Mayor, London, England:
Sir:—

Inasmuch as the town of Hampstead, N. H., has just celebrated its 150th birthday, and as at our anniversary several of the speakers alluded very pleasantly to visits to the mother town, Hampstead, England, it gives me much pleasure to forward to you a copy of the programme, and also a brief newspaper sketch of the event.

Most respectfully yours,
CHARLES W. GARLAND,
Chairman of Selectmen, Hampstead, N. H."

Mr. Garland received the following letter:—

"THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON,
July 19th, 1899.

Dear Sir:—

The Lord Mayor desires me to thank you for your letter, which he has forwarded to the local authorities of Hampstead, in London, who, he feels sure, will be much pleased and interested in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of their prosperous American namesake.

Yours truly,
W. J. SOULSBY.

Mr. C. W. Garland."

From the "Hampstead Record," under date of Saturday, 22 July, 1899, was noted, "Greetings from America! Hampstead's Daughter Town's Anniversary. On Thurs-

day, at the Hampstead Vestry meeting, the chairman (Sir Henry Harden) said that he had received a very gratifying communication from the Lord Mayor, which he read to the Vestry as follows:—

"The Mansion House, London,
July 19th, 1899.

Dear Sir Henry :—

The Lord Mayor thinks the enclosed may interest you and your colleagues on the Vestry of Hampstead, and perhaps (through the local press) the residents.

Yours truly,
W. J. Soulsby.

Sir Henry Harden."

Mr. Garland's letter to the Lord Mayor was read to the Vestry of Hampstead, London. The chairman saying "the whole communication showed cousinly good feeling and was very gratifying." Action was taken to acknowledge the greetings.

The following communication was sent to Mr. Garland:—

Vestry of the Borough of Hampstead,
Vestry Hall, Hampstead,
London, N. W., 26th August, 1899.

To Charles W. Garland, Esq., Notary Public, Chairman of Selectmen, Hampstead, N. H.

Sir:—

The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London has conveyed to the Vestry of the Borough of Hampstead your letter of the 6th July last, together with a copy of the programme and newspaper extract of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of Hampstead, N. H.

This Borough reciprocates in the fullest manner the kind feelings which prompted you, on behalf of the citizens of Hampstead, N. H., to forward so interesting an account of such an auspicious occasion.

The documents have been read with the greatest interest, not only by this Vestry, the governing and municipal body, but also by the inhabitants of this Borough.

The allusions made to this Borough at your celebration have been received here with feelings of pride and joy—pride in that Hampstead, England, is proud of the fact that her name has been so fitly perpetuated in the United States of America: and joy in that the descendants of the founders of Hampstead, N. H., should have recalled the existence of their mother town and the pleasant visits paid to it.

The Vestry hear of the prosperity of your town with much pleasure, and trust that this condition of affairs may long continue.

It may be of interest to record the fact that Hampstead was mentioned in Doomsday Book more than 800 years ago, so as to longevity your town has no mean parent.

That the feelings of friendship so cordially expressed may long continue between the two towns is the sincere wish of the citizens of this borough.

Reports of the proceedings of the Vestry for the past two years are forwarded herewith, as likely to be of interest to yourself and your colleagues, and in the hope that they may find a resting place on the shelves of your Public Library.

We are, sir,

Your obedient servants,

HENRY HARDEN, Chairman.

ARTHUR P. ISHMA, Vestry Clerk.

Mr. Garland also received the following communication from the Secretary of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society, President, Sir Walter Besant, M.

8 ARCHILLES ROAD, WEST HAMPSTEAD, N. W.

8th August, 1899.

Dear Sir :—

The communication and enclosures addressed to the Lord Mayor of London relating to the recent celebration of the

town of Hampstead, New Hampshire, U. S. A., having been forwarded to the Vestry of Hampstead, were made known to the people of Hampstead by means of the local papers. As soon as your letter appeared in the Hampstead press I brought the matter to the notice of the council of this society, and suggested that we should acknowledge the cousinly feeling shown in your communication.

Accordingly, at the meeting of our Council, held on 25th July last, W. D. Chandler in the chair, it was cordially agreed, on the motion of Mr. E. E. Newton, seconded by Mr. S. C. Mayle, that I should convey to you, and through you to the town of Hampstead, N. H., our heartiest congratulations on the important anniversary you have just celebrated, and our most sincere wishes for the continued welfare and prosperity of your town, named after our celebrated suburb.

I was further directed to forward to you, with this letter, a copy of the Transactions of the Society for 1898, for preservation in the Public Library of your town. This volume, whilst giving particulars concerning the Society, also contains a great deal of information concerning the history of this ancient borough, and of many of its famous residents, which will, no doubt, be of interest to you and your fellow-townsmen. I also send herewith a copy of the Rules and Proceedings of the Society, which has for its president, Sir Walter Besant, and a long roll of members, many of whom are celebrated in literature, art and science. I may add that the municipal governing body of Hampstead, viz., the Vestry of St. John, is well represented in this Society. The chairman of the Vestry, Sir Henry Harden, being one of our vice-presidents, and the following members of our Council: Messrs. D. E. Chandler, C. W. Cunnington, E. H. Evans, and the Hon. Secretary are members of the Vestry, whilst a goodly number of Vestrymen are ordinary members of the Society.

My council have directed me to say that they would feel greatly obliged if you would favor the Society with copies of

the papers enclosed in your letter to the Lord Mayor, especially the "Historic Address," which would be read to our members at one of our meetings. The papers would be placed among the archives of the Society, and there become a record of the friendly relations existing between your town and the mother town of Hampstead.

In conclusion, I desire to renew the expression of our cordial feelings, and have the honor to remain, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

C. J. MUNICH,

Honorary Sec'y and Treas.

Charles W. Garland, Esq., Chairman of Selectmen,
Hampstead, New Hampshire, U. S. A.

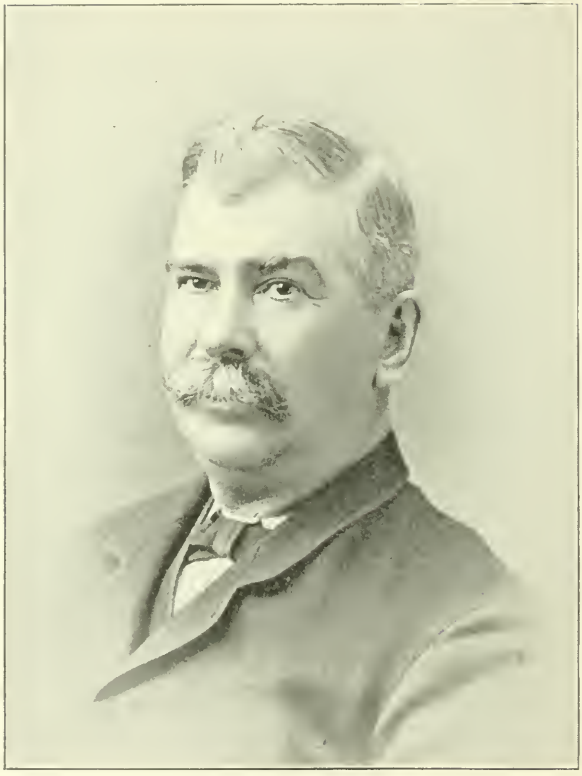
Accompanying the communication was the volume mentioned, "Transactions of the Hampstead Historical Society for the year 1898," presented to our Public Library.

Mr. Garland also received from F. E. Baines, "Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath," Chine Cresent Road, Bournemouth, Hampshire, England, the "Records of the Manor, Parish, and Borough of Hampstead in the county of London to December 31st, 1889." He has also enjoyed a pleasant correspondence with Mr. Baines, in which he expressed much interest in "the cousins across the Atlantic," adding "three cheers for the stars and stripes in general, and New Hampstead in particular." Mr. Baines called attention to an item of interest to us, as Americans, in relation to the first Earl of Chatham, a resident of Hampstead, "whose policy, if his breath and life had not failed, might have obviated the war of Independence."

Mr. Garland also received copies of "the Hampstead Record" and "the Hampstead High Gate Express," papers printed in Hampstead, London, N. W., each giving cordial mention of our celebration, and of the proceedings that followed the receipt of Mr. Garland's letter by the Vestry of Hampstead.

They are precious mementoes from the mother town, and

DEA. WILLIAM SANBORN.



JOHN W. TABOR.

MR. AND MRS. PARDON TABOR.

MR. AND MRS. LEWIS C. LITTLE.

DEA. JONATHAN KENT.

FORREST EUGENE MERRILL, A.M.

HIGH SCHOOL AND GROUNDS.

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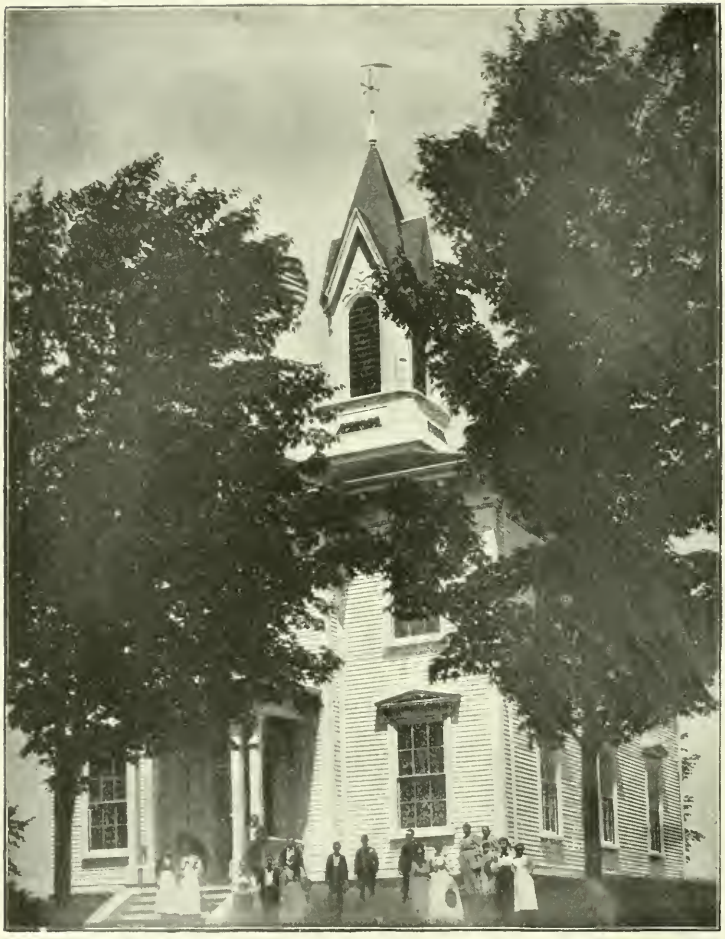

HIGH SCHOOL.

SARAH ORDWAY BRICKETT.

DANIEL F. ORDWAY.

JOHN D. ORDWAY.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN ORDWAY.
(Present Residence of Mrs. Clara Irving Davis.

WILLIAM HENRY DAVIS.

WALTER ALFONZO JOHNSON.

SCHOOL HOUSE DISTRICT NO. 7.

JOHNSON HOMESTEAD.

JOHN HENRY CLARK.

we feel certain that they will be loved and treasured by the residents of our town with thankful hearts for the remembrances and greetings received.

The volumes and papers received contain much of interest, and while it is hoped all our people may enjoy the works for themselves, we cannot forbear noting some historical facts from them.

Sir Walter Besant said, at the inauguration of the Antiquarian and Historical Society, 6 April, 1898, of which he is president, that in the work of the society "they must first deal with prehistoric Hampstead, the time of the tribal tribes before the Romans, Saxon charters and monuments. Coming then to the mediæval period it would carry them back 400 or 500 years, into the fourteenth century, when nearly the whole of this district was covered with a vast range of forest, connecting the two hills of Hampstead and High Gate." "Numerous streams existed in the forest, and from them three ponds took their existence. One the Fleet, the outcome of two streams, from the Hampstead and High gate ponds."

In reference to the ponds that have of late years disappeared, mention is made in the "Records of Hampstead" of "Branch Hill pond," in which many fine carp were taken. This pond was not filled in, but drained off. In the winter season this pond was a favorite place for skaters, as the water was made about three feet deep, and no danger of drowning if the ice gave way.

Another was called "Clock House pond." The water of this pond was not of the purest kind, and the filling in was a decided improvement. A gentleman now has a residence and stable erected on the site.

The "Frognal" was early called "Cole's pond," so named by a gentleman who resided near, and his garden reached to the shore. The pond was chiefly used for watering horses and the roads.

Then there was the "West End pond," that was mainly used for the watering of horses and household purposes.

"The Red Lion pond" was the larger of either pond, and used like the others for washing purposes.

The "White Stone pond" and the "Pond Street pond" have been filled in and railed round and planted with trees, and now takes the name of "South End Green."

We also learn from the Records that they have sixteen schools for elementary education, besides many privately conducted schools. There are also three institutions of collegiate cast. The new college, opened in 1851, was projected with the object of uniting the three institutions, "Homerton College," "Coward College," and "Highburg College."

The "Hackney College" has for its object the spreading of Christianity among the poor, by preaching the gospel and teaching their children to read the scriptures. This college originally had its headquarters in Hackney, but recently removed to West Hampstead.

The third is an "International College."

Where once the parish was traversed by bridle paths and beaten walks, we have at the present day forty-six miles of the finest roads that skill and money can maintain. In 1889 there were 9,136 houses in Hampstead and an area of 2,248 acres, while we, with an area of 8,350 acres, have less than 210 dwelling houses.

At an ordinary meeting of the Society, 27th May, 1898, Mr. George W. Potter gave mention to the charters, and many reminiscences of the place. He said Hampstead comprised 2,240 acres, and at the highest point was 443 feet above the level of the sea. Nearly sixty years ago it contained about 9,000 inhabitants, and from the Hampstead Record of July 22, 1899, we learn the present population is about 80,000.

Sir Richard Temple expressed the opinion "that the Hampstead of the present, if less picturesque and artistic than the Hampstead of the past, is yet far more imposing, and in a comparison with the surroundings of the capital cities of other countries, might fairly be ranked amongst the grandest suburbs of Europe."

Thomas Park, of Church Row, Hampstead, published a work, "Morning thoughts and midnight musings." In it he says, "I have surveyed the beauties of the Continent through the eyes, and the representative of others, I am quite satisfied to possess a miniature of them close at home. Hampstead to me is Italy in many of its views, Switzerland in its diversity of its aspects, Montpelier in its salubrious air, Spain in its pure chalybeate, and dear England in all its domestic and amicable associations."

We learn that Hampstead, England, was once the home of many laundresses, that only "a few years ago the Western Heath was white on a fine summer's day, from the vast quantities of linen placed there to dry; and in the days of the eighth King Henry the washing of the Royal household was done there." We also read "that the springs and wells were often dry in a very warm summer, and that the water from the ponds was used for household purposes, and also carriages, carts, horses, and nearly everything that needed to be cleansed was taken there to be washed."

From these notes it seems very evident that Hampstead, England, had its wash pond. I may here suggest to the many who have asked, have you learned how our beautiful "Wash pond" received its name? that possibly Governor Wentworth, who came from England to Portsmouth December 12, 1740, and was appointed Governor of the Province of New Hampshire in 1741, and who purchased the "Island farm" in our "Islandy pond" April 14th, 1741, which, ten years before, was given in part to a member of his Majesty's Council as a present (for services rendered the Haverhill proprietors), may have noted a resemblance in form, waters, location or surroundings of the pond in the central part of "Timberlane" to the ponds in old England where they did their washing, and named it the "Wash pond." We find a record extant, where it was so called before 1743, in a deed of land bordering on the shores of the Wash pond, formerly owned by Peter Eastman. Also, it is so called in a petition to the Governor in 1743 from a neighboring parish.

We read that many distinguished people celebrated in literature, art and science, drama and statesmanship, and great men of all kinds, have been connected or resided in Hampstead.

Charles Dickens was extremely partial to and constantly turned his suburban walks towards Hampstead Heath. In a picturesque cottage, with its pretty balcony environed with creepers, Leigh Hunt lived for some time. Byron and Shelley visited him there. The sisters Agnes and Joanna Bailee, who acquired no small fame as a poetess, and also wrote several popular plays which were greatly praised by Sir Walter Scott, lived for a time on Hampstead Hill.

The mother of Alfred Tennyson spent the last years of her life and died there about 1861. Her poet son was a constant visitor during her life.

The famous "Kitcat Club" met in a house in Hampstead. Admiral Sir Edward Parry, the Arctic explorer, lived there, as did the elder William Pitt, the founder of the British empire.

Edward Henry Bickersteth, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter, labored thirty years in the ministry of the Episcopal church in Hampstead; while there he wrote several literary works; the one best known, and very widely circulated in the United States, is his "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow."

Dr. Butler, when he was Bishop of Durham, whose work "Butler's Analogy," was and is now used quite extensively in many of our academies, colleges and seminaries, lived in the house built and occupied by Sir Henry Vane. The house from which he was taken for execution in 1662, had probably received and welcomed within its doors such men as Cromwell, Milton and Fairfax. It is now occupied as a Sailors' Daughter's Home, and under the patronage of royalty, including Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Canterbury, and others.

Among the noted residents in Hampstead was Mrs. Bar-

bauld, the wife of a Presbyterian minister, who, in the estimation of Wadsworth, was the first of American literary women. He greatly admired Mrs. Barbauld's "Address to life," written in extreme old age, and was said to have been heard muttering to himself "I am not in the habit of grudging people their good things, but I wish I had written those lines."

"Life! We've been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather.
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear,
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh or tear:
Then steal away, give little warning:
Choose thine own time:
Say not good night, but in some brighter clime,
Bid me good morning."

Sir Rowland Hill, also Sir Francis Palgrane, the noted historian of the Norman conquest, and many antiquarian essays, lived there, as did also Keats, who composed the well-known "Ode to a nightingale," "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and other imperishable works.

Steevens, the commentator of Shakespeare, Mrs. Siddons, Steele, Addison, Miss Lucy Aiken, Mrs. Opie, Dr. Johnson, Sterne, and many other famous authors had homes in Old Hampstead.

Sir Walter Besant, one of the best known English novelists at this day, still lives in Hampstead.

For a century and a half, Hampstead was a favorite resort of painters. Herbert, whose frescoes adorn the House of Parliament, lived and worked in Hampstead. G. Ramsey Clarkson, William Blake and others famous in art, made homes in that town.

Lords Wilberforce, Mansfield, Spencer and Erskine, are noted as eminent statesmen and lawyers of the place.

I have noted these interesting items in regard to Hampstead in London, feeling that so many of our townsmen may never behold the fair land across the waters, or have the privilege of listening to the glowing accounts of visits to the place from those more favored, hoping we all may be im-

pressed in some degree, with the truly striking resemblance as to natural scenery, between our pleasant country home and the land made famous in literature, art and science, from which we received our town's name.

While our public buildings or private homes have none of the grandeur of European cities, or can we boast of such a long array of distinguished people of world-wide fame within our borders, we can and do pride ourselves that thrift and industry shows about our simple homes; that no country town has fairer ponds, or more attractive scenery for lovers of the quiet beautiful in nature; that no dishonor has ever stained our good name as a town.

We have always had a just pride that the settlers of this town were in nearly every instance descended from emigrants to Essex County, Mass., from England. The Littles from Unicorn street near London bridge, and so on, and from Yorkshire, Hampshire, Lancestershire, Wiltshire and other counties, there have sprung a race of noble men and women, examples of honesty, integrity, and sincere worth.

Let us remember that our Hampstead has a history of less than two hundred years, while Hampstead, London, has a history to record, of more than a thousand years, and we must hope to progress as the years roll on. Let us ever strive to be an honor, and worthy to be called the "American namesake" by the historic English suburb of London.

October 4th, 1899.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN HAMPSTEAD.

The progress of education in Hampstead was carefully told by the late Caleb Moulton, in a pamphlet prepared in 1876, for the educational department of New Hampshire, at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. I copy such portions of it as were not taken from Judge Smith's address at our centennial celebration, and appears elsewhere, in these pages ; also from the Decadal Year Book and catalogue, prepared in 1884, by Osman C. B. Nason, A. B., preceptor of our High school at that time, with such other items concerning our schools as have been taken from "The Sketch of Hampstead High school," 1894, by Prof. Merrill, principal of the school.

Mr. Moulton said,—"The literary history of Hampstead, is in some respects quite different from that of some of the neighboring towns. Education seems to have been one of the first questions to engage the attention of the fathers. There is a tradition handed down from the grandfather of the writer, that a private school was kept at different dwelling houses a portion of the time of each year for several years prior to the incorporation of the town in 1749. Be that as it may, it is certain that the next year the voters took the matter in hand in earnest, and made ample provision for the education of the children, considering their circumstances.

In 1752, 200 pounds, old tenor, was raised by taxation for school purposes, and expended by the selectmen ; they being empowered to limit the several school districts. There is no record showing the number of districts, but the general belief seems to be that there were four.

For many succeeding years the selectmen were instructed to limit, or divide the districts as formerly. The amount of school money was, in a few years, increased to 400 pounds, old tenor, and the same amount was raised, even when the

town refused to raise money to pay the town officers for their services. While there appears to have been some few who refused to vote for raising money for school purposes, there were enough true friends of education always found ready to take care that the children did not suffer on this account.

In 1767, 20 pounds, lawful money, was raised, and in 1782 it was raised to 30 pounds.

About the same amount was raised yearly until 1800, when $75 was raised to support a woman's school, to be proportioned the same as other money. From this and other evidence, we may infer that female teachers had not been employed previous to that time.

Although there is no record of the election of a school committee until the year 1801, there is not much doubt, but that such committee had been chosen in many previous years.

It was the custom to choose the clergyman, physician and some justice of the peace, for a school committee, and for the committee to serve without remuneration; still there were men selected to fill the office who were willing to serve, and no bills for service were paid until within the last thirty years.

In 1804, there were six districts, but whether there were as many schoolhouses, is not known for a certainty. New districts were formed from time to time, until 1820, when there were eight. The eighth was soon united to number two, on account of the small amount of money received. Another number eight district was formed by severing number seven, but the separation lasted only a few years, when the same districts were reunited.

During the last quarter of a century, there has been an increasing interest on the subject of education. Parents have been more careful about sending their children to school, and children have appeared to be more anxious to attend. And this may account, in part, for the dissatisfaction in some of the districts in regard to the division of school money. The amount raised by taxation for school purposes, has uniformly been proportioned according to the valuation of the school

districts, and the literary fund, and interest on what is called the parsonage fund, has for a series of years been divided equally among the several districts."

I note from the "Decadel Year Book" as follows: "At just what time the higher branches of study began to be taught in the town cannot be ascertained. They were probably introduced into the regular district school at such times as there was a demand for them, and when teachers could be secured who were competent to teach them. Such studies as algebra, history and surveying, were taught at the time when our oldest citizens began their school days.

Private schools, however, have been held in the towns at various times, at which many of the advance studies were doubtless pursued.

For any very extended course of study in the higher branches most of our people attended Atkinson Academy which had long afforded superior advantages. It was here that the late Benjamin D. Emerson laid the foundation for his after acquirements. Often was he seen passing along the road on horseback on his way to and from school there.

Those who best knew the needs of the town, however, realized the advantages which would accrue to it from the founding of a free institution of higher instruction within our own town. Such a one was Benjamin Dudley Emerson, whose warm interest and affection for his native town and solicitude for the education of the youth of Hampstead, as elsewhere, can best be seen from his letter sent to the committee of arrangements of the centennial celebration, in 1849.

No further reasons need be sought as to why Mr. Emerson gave money for the founding of the Hampstead High school." Mr. Emerson died in 1872.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WILL OF BENJAMIN D. EMERSON.

"I, Benjamin D. Emerson of West Roxbury, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, make this my last will and Testament.

After the payment of my just debts and funeral expenses, I bequeath and devise as follows:

(Clauses from I to VII relate to personal bequests.)

"8th. All the residue of my estate, real and personal, I direct shall be sold by my executors, at public or private sale, according to their best discretion, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, and the proceeds applied as hereinafter directed.

Whereas it is my desire to provide for the establishment and permanent maintenance in my native town of Hampstead, in the state of New Hampshire, of a school to be called "The Hampstead High School", and to be for the free use and benefit of that town forever, but only upon the following conditions, namely:—

First. That within two years from the final probate of this Will, there shall be procured from the Legislature of said State an act of incorporation, making seven persons, namely, John Ordway, Tristram Little, William C. Little, Amos Buck, Amos Ring, and Frederick A. Pike, together with the pastor of the present Congregational Society in town for the time being, ex-officio, or such of said persons as shall then be living and residing in said Hampstead, together with such other persons residing in said town as said Legislature may name in the place of any who may have deceased or removed from said town, a body corporate by the name of the "Trustees of Hampstead High School," with the power to fill all vacancies that may occur in their own body, and to establish, govern, maintain, and administer a high school in said town of Hampstead, subject to the substantial observance of the following principles and regulations, which are to be regarded as the fundamental constitution of said school, namely: (1) The said school shall be open and free to youth of both sexes belonging to said town of Hampstead, impartially and without distinction; but no scholar shall be admitted who shall not have attained the age of twelve years, and who can read, write and spell the English language with reasonable correct-

ness and facility, considering his or her age; nor shall any scholar be admitted or retained who does not sustain a good moral character. (2) The whole number of scholars in said school shall not exceed thirty at any one time. (3) No person shall be appointed to the office of preceptor or master of said school, who has not been regularly graduated at some University or College in our country, or who does not sustain a good moral character. (4) It shall be the duty of the preceptor to commence the daily exercises of the school by reading, or causing to be read, some portion of the sacred scriptures, and by prayer; and on each alternate Saturday during school term, he shall be required to devote one half hour at least to instruction calculated to improve the manners and morals of his pupils, impressing on their minds the duty of practising the cardinal virtues of truth, temperance, modesty, industry, benevolence, and especially filial love and obedience, and deference and respect for old age. The last named virtues, which have been too much neglected in later years, should be made an important part in every youth's education: they are indispensable to the forming of good morals and good manners, as well as the religious character. I cannot too strongly urge their claim upon those who have in charge the education of youth. The emphatic words of Sacred Writ are, "Honor thy father and thy mother." "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honor the face of the old man, and fear thy God." On each other alternate Saturday during term time, said preceptor shall devote one half hour or more to the inculcation of the doctrine and practice of religion as displayed in the Old and New Testaments, and as exemplified in the conduct of our great exampler, Jesus Christ, and his disciples; carefully excluding all sectarianism and uncharitableness, as tending to not only to make the narrow way still narrower without necessity, but even turn it from its heavenly direction: it being believed that simply inculcating the doctrine of the Saviour and his apostles, as nearly as possible in their own language, without attempting to make proselytes to the pe-

culiar views of any class of Christians, is the best instruction in religious knowledge.

Second. That within three years of the final probate of said Will the said town of Hampstead shall erect a suitable and substantial schoolhouse, satisfactory to said trustees, on a lot of land containing not less than one acre, measuring not less than two hundred and ten feet on any side, and situated in said Hampstead, on the main road between the Old Meeting House and the house formerly owned by Dr. James Knight, at the corner of what is called "Kent's Farm Road," and shall within said three years convey said lot of land, with said schoolhouse finished and well fitted for the reception of scholars, to the said Trustees for the use of the said High school forever; the said lot to be planted with not less than fifty ornamental shade trees, one half elms, and the other one half sugar maples, and the distance between the schoolhouse and the road to be not less than one hundred feet.

Now, therefore, in case the foregoing conditions are complied with, then, and not otherwise, I direct my executors to pay one half of the net proceeds of the sale of my real estate in West Roxbury, together with one-half of any net income of such proceeds that may accrue before the time of such payment, to the said Trustees of the Hampstead High School upon the following trusts: namely, to invest the same, and from time to time to change the investments, having regard always to the safety of the fund, rather than to its productiveness; and all the net income thereof, but no part of the principal, to apply to the use, benefit, and support of said High School, forever.

* * * * * * * * * *

In witness whereof I hereto set my hand and declare this to be my last will in the presence of three witnesses, this twenty-fourth day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

BENJAMIN D. EMERSON."

In 1873, through the efforts of Mr. Frederick A. Pike and Judge Fowler, assisted by Dr. Josiah C. Eastman, an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Hampstead High School was secured by an act of the Legislature.

After much discussion as to the location of the new building, it was finally voted, on the 30th day of October, 1873, to purchase the lot owned by Jesse O. Bailey, with building thereon, with the two acres of land, as it seemed best fitted for the needs of the town and to meet the requirements of the will.

Tristram Little, Nelson Ordway and Amos Clark were chosen a building committee. The building was erected by Moulton D. Pressey of Haverhill; when completed, it cost about $9000. Mr. John Lyman Little of Atkinson acted as mason for the cellar of the High school building, and is said to have found nearly enough stones in the cellar of the buildings removed from the premises to build the cellar of the High school building.

From measurements by the late Caleb Moulton the house is 48 feet long by 38 feet wide, has 30 foot posts, is covered with a slate roof, topped by a 40 foot spire, with the cardinal points of the compass and a fine metallic weather vane. The hall on the first floor is 36 by 38 feet, and the school room above is of the same size, is neatly finished and blinded, and is furnished with approved modern school room furniture.

Mr. Myron P. Dickey commenced the first term of school ten weeks, May 4th, 1875, with the full complement of scholars selected from each district in town, according to the number of school children.

Mr. Dickey remained four years and one term. The following are the names of the pupils who attended under Mr. Dickey:—

John W. Adams, Charles Adams, Nathaniel E. Bartlett, Mary J. Bean, George L. Bragdon, Mabel A. G. Brown, Myra M. Bartlett, George E. Brown, Frederick L. Clark, Mary E. Clark, Flora A. Corson, Linus L. Chase, Emma F. Chase, Charles O. Carr, Kate E. Coaker, Jennie E.

Coaker, Wallace E. Currier, Alice M. Davis, Albert H. Emerson, Charles H. Emerson, Daniel Emerson, Emma E. Emerson, Frank W. Emerson, Albert Eastman, J. Bartlett Eastman, William E. Fitts, Carrie M. Fitts, Charles W. Garland, Lillie R. Griffin, James N. Haseltine, John E. Haynes, Mary E. Heath, Hattie E. Hoyt, M. Lillie Hoyt, Edward W. Hall, Etta M. Hunkins, Mattie M. Irving, H. Albert Irving, Willie L. Johnson, George A. Johnson, Ella F. Johnson, George E. Kent, Frank Keazer, William A. Love, Orrie B. Little, William F. Little, Alice M. Little, George A. Lake, Mary S. Lawton, Ruth A. Marshall, Marilla Moulton, Charles B. Marshall, Dennis Maley, Kate E. Mayley, Dana G. Marble, Walter Marble, Fred D. Marble, Cynthia S. Mills, Mary B. Morse, James Noyes, Isaac W. Noyes, Arthur O. Page, Ella F. Page, Edwin S. Pressey, Isaac Randall, Nellie T. Randall, Abbie R. Randall, Helen F. Rundlett, Orren B. Rundlett, Elwood L. Shannon, Sarah Sagar, John C. Sanborn, Susie C. Smith, S. Kate Smith, Alice N. Smith, Ida M. Tabor, Etta M. Tabor, Henry W. Tabor, Lizzie I. Tabor, Annie J. Tabor, Albert W. R. Verburght, Willie C. Wilson, Inez A. Wilson, Albert G. Wood, George G. Williams, Nellie R. Williams.

Mr. Dickey was succeeded by Mr. Forrest E. Merrill, who remained at that time about five years, and had in addition to the names in the foregoing list as his pupils :—

Cora M. Bassett, Abbie M. Corson, Fred W. Corson, Willie Dyer, James Lawton, Arthur H. Little, Mary Lake, John E. Mills, George E. Morse, Moses C. Morse, Newell G. Moulton, Willie Pike, Charles Page, Gilbert Rowe, George E. Rand, Clarence L. Sawyer, Charles Stevens, Susie N. Stinson, Walter J. Tabor, Myra C. Townsend, and Mary A. Williams.

The first class to receive diplomas, as completing a course of study, was the

CLASS OF 1880.

Alice M. Little, teacher. Resides Haverhill, Mass.
Katie M. Mayley (Mrs. Henry Merrick), Danville, N. H.
Emma F. Chase (Mrs. John Hunt), Salem, N. H.
H. Albert Irving, Boston, Mass.
Albert H. Emerson (mar. Susie N. Stimson, class of 1881), res. Haverhill.

CLASS OF 1881.

Daniel Emerson (mar. Esther Plunkett), shoe man'r, Hampstead.
Dana G. Marble, died at Hillsboro', N. H., aged 24 years.
Susie N. Stimson (Mrs. Albert H. Emerson, see class 1880).

CLASS OF 1882.

Emma F. Emerson (Mrs. Elwin A. Edgerly), Haverhill, Mass.

CLASS OF 1883.

Lillie E. Noyes (Mrs. George A. Sawyer), Atkinson, N. H.
Jennie E. Coker, Manchester, N. H.
George G. Williams, Haverhill, Mass.

CLASS OF 1884.

Arthur H. Little (mar. Annie R. Emerson, class 1885), Hampstead, N. H.
Moses C. Morse (mar. Nellie Simpson), Hampstead, N. H.
George E. Morse.

CLASS OF 1885.

Walter A. Allen, practising physician in Hampstead, N. H.
Annie R. Emerson (Mrs. Arthur H. Little. See 1884).
George E. Lake, pastor Cong. Church, Patten, Me.
William I. Carr, instructor, Harvard College.
Charles H. Grover, clothier, Haverhill, Mass.
Minnie C. Townsend (Mrs. Dr. Minot Steele).
Frank Keazer, lawyer, Haverhill, Mass.

CLASS OF 1886.

John M. Eastman (mar. Annie E. Worthen), Hampstead, N. H., farmer.
Annie L. Griffin (Mrs. Henry C. Eastman), class 1887, Hampstead.
Harriet A. Rand, mar. in California.
Susan A. Eastman (Mrs. George Palmer), Eliot, Me.
Albion D. Emerson (mar. Mary F. Calderwood of Atkinson), prop. of "Emerson's Greenhouses," Hampstead, N. H.
John W. Watson, graduate Dartmouth College, 1897.

CLASS OF 1887.

Bessie L. Grover (Mrs. E. Cecil Mills), Hampstead.
Delia H. Spollett (Mrs. Will Stevens), Haverhill, Mass.
Louise B. Griffin (Mrs. Everett Boyd), Somerville, Mass.
Laura A. Bailey (Mrs. John E. Tabor), Haverhill, Mass.
Henry L. Eastman (mar. Annie L. Griffin, class 1886), Hampstead.
Annie B. Fitts (Mrs. John C. Sanborn), Hampstead.
John H. Emerson (mar. Josie Hill), Boston, Mass.
Charles P. Pressey, Boston, Mass.
Blanche E. Currier.

CLASS OF 1888.

George S. Emerson (mar. Ella Hill), physician in Fitzwilliam, N. H.

CLASS OF 1889.

Mary L. Emerson (Mrs. Harry I. Noyes), Atkinson, N. H.
Fannie B. Williams, missionary in Kansas.
Mabel Watson, teacher, Peabody, Mass.
Fred S. C. Grover, clerk, Haverhill, Mass.
Ola May Foote (deceased in Hampstead, 1894).

CLASS OF 1890.

Edith S. Griffin (Mrs. Henry L. Eastman. See 1887).
Jessie Bailey (m. in Haverhill, Mass.).
Carrie E. Rundlett (Mrs. Lindell Pressey), Hampstead.
Grace N. Lovejoy, teacher.

CLASS OF 1891.

David D. Bailey, clothier, Haverhill, Mass.
Herbert N. Brown, Lynn, Mass.
Will A. Pressey, Haverhill, Mass.

CLASS OF 1892.

Frank N. Pillsbury (mar. Mary Alice Cutter), East Hampstead.

CLASS OF 1893.

None.

CLASS OF 1894.

Grace N. Bassett, teacher in Candia, N. H.
Ida A. King, teacher in Brenthood, N. H.
Carrie E. Davis, music, in Titusville, N. Y.
Clara E. Moulton (Mrs. Frank Darling), Hampstead.
Lillian D. Rundlett, at home, Hampstead.
Ethel L. Sanborn, at home, Hampstead.
Edwin L. Corson, Boston, Mass.
Harold E. Corson, Boston, Mass.
George J. Pinneo, student, N. H. Agricultural College.

CLASS OF 1895.

Jesse A. Emerson, prop. "Emerson's Poultry Houses," Hampstead.
Josephine E. Hyde (Mrs. Ellery E. Tabor), Hampstead.
Ora Ordway, teacher, Atkinson, N. H.
E. Maria H. Smith, at home, Hampstead.

CLASS OF 1896.

None.

CLASS OF 1897.

Gertrude Pillsbury, at home.
Esther G. Bailey, student in Bridgewater, Mass., Normal School, teacher.
Britta Cole.
Abbie C. Grover, teacher in Sandown, N. H.
Edward J. King, clerk, Haverhlll, Mass.
Ethel L. Spinney, teacher in District No. 6, Hampstead.
Elsie M. Hyde, teacher in Derry, resides Haverhill.
Carrie McNeil, Chelsea, Mass.

CLASS OF 1898.

Eugene Barnes, clerk at Haverhill.
Kimball K. Clark, student in French and American College, Springfield, Mass.
Mary G. Davis, at home, Hampstead.
Addie B. Gardner, teacher District No. 5, Hampstead.
Walter A. Johnson, student in preparation for a physician at Brewster Academy, Wolfboro, N. H.
Mary F. Heath, teacher, Epping, N. H.

Lester A. Williams, student at the French and American College, Springfield, Mass.
Horace Walter Little, student at the French and American College.

CLASS OF 1899.

Eldridge L. Bailey, Hampstead.
Myron E. Emerson, student Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.
Mary H. Davis, at home, West Hampstead.

The following are the names of the pupils attending the High School, 1899-1900.

Grace King, Alice Woods, George Titcomb, Thorndike Putnam, Norris Eaton, William Adams, Agnes Osgood, Grace Hyde, Alice Page, Nellie Adams, Mildred Osgood, Hazel Hoyt, Forrest Noyes, Charles Heath, William Bailey, Charles Page, Emma Hunt, Pearl Hunt, Nellie Tabor, Maud Moulton, Howard Cass, Ralph Marble, Willie W. Bond, Samuel George, Mabel King, Harry Hunt, Elsie Bartlett.

Course of Study in the High School.*

PREPARATORY COURSE.

First term.—Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Reading, Spelling and U. S. History. Second and third terms the same.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

First year. First term.—Physical Geography, Bookkeeping, General History, Composition.

Second term.—Physical Geography, Bookkeeping, General History, Composition.

Third term.—Commercial Arithmetic, Physiology, Civil Government, Composition.

Second year. First term.—Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric.

Second term.—Algebra, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric.

Third term.—Algebra, Botany, English Literature.

Third year. First term.—Geometry, English Literature, Geology.

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*Note.—Latin may be substituted the first year for Bookkeeping and Commercial Arithmetic; the second year for Rhetoric and Botany.

Second term.—Geometry, Political Economy, Mental Science.

Third term.—Geometry, Political Economy, Moral Science.

During the twenty-four years of its existence, the school has had eight preceptors. Mr. M. P. Dickey, four and one-half years, followed by Mr. Forrest E. Merrill, five years; Mr. O. C. B. Nason, one year; Mr. E. E. Bradley, one year; Mr. F. M. Rice, one year; Mr. E. H. Whitehill, two years; Mr. T. H. H. Knight, one year; Mr. W. D. Rich, one year; and again by Mr. Forrest E. Merrill, seven years, who is the present preceptor.

Former trustees have been Amos Ring, John Ordway, Amos Buck, William C. Little, Tristram Little, Frederick A. Pike, Albert L. Eastman, Edward R. Noyes, Rev. E. W. Bullard, ex-officio, Rev. Albert Watson, ex-officio.

The present trustees are: Rev. Rufus P. Gardner, ex-officio President; Andrew M. Moulton, Secretary; Charles W. Pressey, Auditor; Daniel H. Emerson, Treasurer; Charles W. Fitts, James W. Sanborn, Charles W. Garland.

Many of the graduates of Hampstead High School hold honorable positions in the busy activities of the business and professional world, or adorn the social and domestic life of our own town or of other towns, and the school's history for the past twenty-five years, furnishes reason for faith in its future prosperity, its increased power to be a source of advantage and blessing to the town.

The district schools have ever been called in a prosperous condition, and from year to year since the founding of the High school, the best qualified pupils from the district schools have advanced as vacancies occurred.

From the report of the superintendent of schools of 1841-2, Rev. John M. C. Bartley, Dr. Josiah C. Eastman and Isaac Smith, committee, recommended as a means to secure fidelity on the part of the teachers, and an increased interest and diligence on the part of the scholars, that a plan of giving the name of the teacher with an impartial report of his or her

management of the school, and of the diligence, application, and behavior of the scholars, be made known to the town in their annual report.

In the report of the committee for 1844-5 (Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, Isaac Tewksbury and A. B. Marshall), that recommendation was carried into effect, and until the past very few years, was followed from year to year, perhaps with some incentive on the part of the teachers to better perfect themselves as teachers, but too often their reputation was made or spoiled as they happened to win the favor of some friendly committee. Politics and religious views often had a great bearing on the selection of teachers in the days of "Prudential Committees," and the adoption of Chapter 86 of the General Laws relating to schools, and to establish the town system of schools, with a board of education in 1885-6, marked a decided improvement in the public schools of our town.

In the report of the years 1844-5, under District No. 1, we find: Teacher during the summer term, Miss Susan Putnam. The whole number of scholars, eighteen; average, fourteen. The attendance of the scholars was regular, and a commendable proficiency was made by the scholars generally. Special attention appeared to have been given by the teacher to the elementary principles of education—reading, writing, and spelling—and those pursuing higher branches were in no means neglected. "The mild, decided, and energetic manner of the teacher, and the lively interest she manifested in the improvement, both moral and intellectual, of her pupils, were entirely successful in winning their esteem and respect, and in securing an uninterrupted state of good order through the term."

During the winter the school was under the care of Miss Mary A. Garland. Term eighteen weeks. Whole number of scholars twenty-three.

"The quiet and orderly behavior of the children, the spirited and interested and accurate manner in which the various exercises were conducted, gave a very satisfactory illustra-

tion of the skill and fidelity of the teacher, in the general management of her school and the application and diligence of her scholars."

District No. 2.—Teacher during the summer term Miss Smith. Whole number of scholars forty-eight. Length of term fourteen weeks. Winter term ten weeks, under Mr. Moore, of Atkinson.

"Miss Smith succeeded admirably well in preserving order, and in promoting the efficiency of her scholars. The examination was conducted with spirit, and in a way that gave entire satisfaction to the committee as to the fidelity and skill of the teacher, and the interest, diligence and application of the scholars generally."

District No. 3.—Teacher during summer term Miss Sawyer. Whole number of scholars thirty-two. Length of term eight weeks. Winter term, Mr. Bartlett, of Hill, N. H., five weeks.

"With the exception of a few large boys the behavior of the children during the examination was in a good degree orderly. Miss Sawyer evidently took a lively interest in her pupils, and did much to advance them in their studies. She was thorough in her instructions and mild and affectionate in her mode of government."

District No. 4.—Teacher, summer term, Miss Calef. Whole number scholars thirty.

"This is the second season that Miss Calef has had charge of the school, and the committee are happy in being able to say that there had been no diminution from last year in the interest and success of the management of the school." Winter term, Mr. Smith teacher, ten weeks.

District No. 5.—The school was taught in the summer months. The term of fifteen weeks continuing through the haying season. The whole number of pupils was twenty-four, and the first thirteen weeks under the care of Miss Eliza J. Nichols, who had made arrangements to leave town for the south, and Miss Sawyer took charge the two weeks remaining.

"Miss Nichols was unwearied in her exertions to promote the improvement of her pupils, and gave, it is understood, entire satisfaction to the district. She secured the affection and respect of every scholar."

District No. 6.—Teacher in the summer, Miss Sophia Moulton. The number of pupils few, less than a dozen.

"Committee did not visit the school at the close, and so did not report. During the winter Mr. Page, of Atkinson, had charge of this school, which included the portion of pupils from No. 7, with thirty scholars."

District No. 7.—The school money in this district was well expended during the summer months. Teacher, Miss Sarah Morse, with whole number of scholars twenty-seven.

"The results of the examinations were such as to evince that the teacher had been interested and faithful in the discharge of her duty, and that the scholars had been to a commendable degree diligent and studious."

Dr. Elmer E. Lake, Irving Leighton and James W. Sanborn (Board of education for 1898-9), in their annual report give the number of school weeks as 34, and number of pupils in attendance as 163.

"Our teachers have been interested in their work, and have brought our schools up to a high standard of which we are justly proud. We have had a 'father's day' in some of the schools which was well attended.

Through the efforts of our teachers and scholars, and with the help of friends, five of our school rooms are provided with organs.

There have been new seats put in Nos. 1 and 5, also a new floor in No. 5, new steps in No. 6, and new blackboards in No. 7. The blackboards are not boards, however, but tin with mouldings to hold in place."

The following pupils were on the Roll of Honor, for 1898-9, as not being absent or tardy for the whole year:

Leona C. Garland, Myrta A. Little, Edith M. Little, Bernice Moulton, Bertha Moulton, Emeline B. Moulton, Everett

E. Judson, Ethel M. Hart, John A. Garland, Fred O. Bailey, Wilfred Vigneault, Perley Vigneault, Howard C. Cass, William P. Clark, Fred E. Judson.

The following are the text books in use in our common schools:

Raub's Elementary and Complete Arithmetics, Raub's Primary and Practical Grammar, Higginson's U. S. History, The Werner Primary and Grammar School Geography, W. E. Baldwin's Physiology, J. Baldwin's Readers and Spellers. Milne's Arithmetics are being adopted in place of Raub's, and other more modern books soon to be supplied.

The accompanying plates show the names and ages of all the pupils attending the common district schools in town, Oct., 1899, as written by themselves with few exceptions, reproduced to about two-thirds original size of writing:

Edward Dexter Hathaway, 6, of No. 1, attends school in Atkinson.

Marion Grace Spinney, 15, No. 1, private school.

List of some of the Natives of Hampstead who have had a College Education.

EDUCATED AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

James True, son of Rev. Henry True, graduated in 1780. Occasionally preached; died 1795, aged about thirty years.

Ezekiel Little, graduated in 1784. For twenty years a teacher in Boston and author of an Arithmetic. Died in Atkinson 183—, aged about 80.

Jabez Kimball, graduated in 1797. Was one year a tutor; practised law at Haverhill, Mass. Died there March 19th, 1805, aged 33.

Abner Rogers, graduated in 1800. Attorney at law in Charlestown, Mass., died in February, 1814, aged 37.

Robert Rogers, graduated in 1802. For a long time a merchant in France. Resident in Boston in 1835.

Edmund Tucker Eastman, graduated in 1846. A physician in Boston. (See sketch.)

J. William Carr, graduated in 1895. Instructor in Harvard College.

ABBIE J. WHITTIER, teacher,

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Lottie M. Whittier, 14.
Laura M. Spinney, 13.
Leona B. Garland, 13
Mary E. Sherman 14
Grace L. Whitten 12
Myrta A. Little 11
Lee W. Noyes 14
Howard Putnam. 12
John A. Garland 10
Maud L. Putnam 11.
Mildred R. Garland 12
Olive M. Noyes 9
Clarence Boyce 10
Eva Matava 12
Charles Matava 9
Fred Matava 7
Ellen Matava 6
Ernest Brown 7
Eddie Brown 5
Carrie Sherman 15
Jacob Whittier 7
Harry R Cole 7
Edith M Little 6
Carl W Mills 7
Leslie M Cole 9
Lewis B Whittier. 9
Gladys L Spinney 6

BESSIE P. BARRETT, teacher,

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Emerson, Ella Mary 10
Emerson, Clifford Daniel 7
Emerson, William Arthur 11
Gardner, Harold Parker 9
Heath, Abbie Alice 12
Heath, Christie Rolfe 8
Merrill, Charlotte Ruth 7
Merrill, Florence Margaret 9
Merrill Jeannette Edith 6
Merrill, Eliza Laura. 12
Merrill, Mary Alice 11
Randall, Eleanor True 6
Ranlett, Grace Pearl. 14
Tabor, Forrest Harold 9
Tabor, Flora Amanda 6
Vigneault, Arthur. 8
Vigneault, Bessie Amanda 12
Vigneault, Elsie Oris 11
Vigneault, Berley Henry 14
Vigneault, Wilfred 6

BESSIE P. BARRETT, teacher,

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Bailey, Forrest Osmon 11
Bailey, Fred Onslow 11
Bailey, Ruth Nancy 7
Beede, Frank Jackson 11
Beede, Anna Louise 9
Bond, Albert Arthur 10
Buzzell, Annie Louise 7
Buzzell, Bessie Mabel 10
Buzzell, Elsie Hilton 5
Buzzell, Florence Ethelyn 11
Buzzell, Mary Alice 9
Caswell, Willie Franklin 13
Clarke, Annie Cara 8
Clarke, Mable Alice 11
Clarke, Charles Henery 14
Clarke, Emma Frances 9
Clarke, Esther Viola 6
Damon, Albert Dwight 15
Damon, Howard David 14
Eastman, Mary Agnes 6
Emerson, Alice Mabel 10

MAE S. SHIRLEY, teacher.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Effie A. Senter, 14
Wilfred M. Worthen 11
Bernice M Senter. 10
Mildred L. Tucker. 11
Howard B. Nilson. 13
Ethel L. Edwards. 7
Leon Edwards 6
Harry Worthen 8
Alta E. Edwards 9
Arthur A Ordway 6

PERSIS L. CLEMENT, teacher,

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Willie P Clark 12
Ethel M Hart 9.
Laura M. Baker 12.
Eddie F Clark 11
Earle B Hart 10.
Maud S. Huston 12
Geo W. Hart 13.
Elsie B. Clark 16
Leroy N Bartlett 9.
Ethel A. Page.
Ernest Baker 9
Frankie E Clark. 9
Marion I Little 8.
Harold Bartlett 6
Ralph S Fogg. 7
Albert N. Fogg 9
Helen E Fogg 6
Olive L Page 7

ADDIE B. GARDNER, teacher,

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Lucy Almyra Adams. 11.
Horace Adams 9.
Helen Marion Adams 6.
Esther May Hunt 11.
Lois Frances Hunt 5
Lewis Arthur Paquette 10
Emma Lucia Paquette 7.

H. ETHEL SPINNEY, teacher,

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Bertha G. Moulton, 12
Bessie M. Belough, 14
Myrtle L Moulton, 12
Willie F Page, 13
Bill b Moulton, 12
Bernice A. Moulton, 9
Edith M. Belough, 11
Lottie. F Belough, 9
Charlie E F Strong, 11
Lizzie H Belough, 8
Jadie B Page, 6
Bruce Moulton, 7
Dean L Moulton, 5

MABEL E. MILLS, teacher.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Ella M. Folsom 5.
Carrie M. Tobyne 15.
Laveine P. Lewis 14.
Emeline B. Moulton 10.
Etta M Seavey 10
Bertha E. Tuttle. 13.
Adeline M. Allison. 10.
Mamie J. Clough. 13.
Mary A Lewis 10.
Rora M. Johnson. 8.
Annie M. Clough. 7.
Lillian M. Stevens. 6.
Louis C. Tobyne 15.
Fred C. Judson 11.
Everett C Judson 10.
Clarence A. Norman 7
Clifton C. Tuttle 7.
George A. Lewis 6.
Henry E Tobyne 6.
John M. Johnson 4.

EDUCATED AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Henry True, son of Rev. Henry True, graduated in 1796. For many years a minister of the Gospel in Union, Me.

Benjamin Dudley Emerson, son of Col. Benjamin Emerson, graduated in 1805. For many years a teacher in Newburyport and Boston. Author of the "National Spelling Book" and "Emerson's Reading Books," and founder of Hampstead High School. Died in Roxbury, Mass., in 1872.

Abner Emerson, brother of the preceding, graduated in 1805. Died in Charlestown, Mass., December, 1836, aged 51 years.

Thomas Williams, son of Moses Williams. Received also the degree of M. D. at Dartmouth College. Practised medicine at Canandaigua, N. Y.

Henry True Kelly, son of Rev. John Kelly, graduated in 1819. Minister at Madison, Ohio. Died in Canada in 1843, aged about 40.

Jonathan Knight Little, student of medicine and died young.

Arthur Ward Marshall, son of Andrew B. Marshall. For several years a teacher at Valparaiso, Chili, S. A. For several years, and at present a resident of Metuchen, New Jersey.

Isaac William Smith, son of Isaac Smith, graduated in 1846. (See sketch.)

Maurice Woodburn Dickey, son of Rev. M. P. Dickey, graduated 1899.

George E. Lake, son of T. P. Lake, graduated in 1896.

Daniel Henry Ordway, son of John Ordway, graduated in 1852. Died in '54.

Andrew Morse Moulton, son of Caleb Moulton, entered college in 1868, and remained two years. Now residing in Hampstead.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE GRADUATES.

John Kelly, son of Rev. John Kelly, graduated in 1825. Studied medicine in the Medical College in Fairfield, N. Y. Practiced in Fultonville, New York.

Joseph Dana Bartley, son of Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, graduated and at Princeton Theological Seminary. (See sketch.)

UNION COLLEGE.

Francis Welch, graduated, a minister at Brenthood, N. H., in December, 1833. Resided in Danvers, Mass., in 1876.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Joseph Smith, graduated in 1837. Ordained at Woonsocket, R. I., Sept., 1837, and continued four years; settled over Baptist church in Newport, R. I., several years.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Elbridge Gerry Little, graduated in 1845. Ordained over church in Monayunk, Pa., in 1848. Deceased before 1876.

Jesse Brooks Davis, son of Ezra Davis, graduated in 1846. Ordained a minister over the church in Plattsburg, N. Y., in November, 1849.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

William Morrison Bartley, son of Rev. J. M. C. Bartley.

YALE COLLEGE.

Henry Choate Ordway, son of Nelson Ordway, graduated in 1880. Columbia Law School in 1882.

Clarence E. Ordway, son of Daniel F. Ordway, Class of 1900.

BOWDOIN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Joseph Eastman, son of Joseph Eastman, graduated in 1841. Practised in Candia, N. H. Died in 1857.

DARTMOUTH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Daniel Hoyt, son of Ebenezer Hoyt, graduated in 18—. Practised in New York. Deceased.

Harlen Henry Pillsbury, son of Benjamin L. Pillsbury, graduated in 18—. Practised in Medford, Mass.

Ezekiel H. L. Gibson, son of James Gibson, graduated in 1850. Died in Hampstead, 1851.

Rufus King Noyes, son of Joshua F. Noyes, graduated in 1875; from Boston City Hospital, 1876. Practising physician and surgeon, Boston, Mass.

Walter A. Allen, son of George Allen, graduated in 189–. Practising physician in Hampstead.

Arthur P. George, son of Charles W. George, graduated in 1896. Practising in Haverhill, Mass.

Charles E. Marble, entered class in 1897, a student of medicine.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, NEW YORK.

Samuel Morse, son of Samuel Morse, graduated in 1844. Physician and dentist in Hampstead. (Deceased.)

BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

George S. Emerson, son of Alfred P., graduated in 1897. Located at Fitzwilliam, N. H.

OTHER GRADUATES AND TEACHERS, NATIVES OF THE TOWN.

Henry Augustus Little, son of Robert Little, graduated at Exeter Academy, Andover, Mass. Teacher of elocution.

William Ela Buck, son of Amos Buck, graduated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, in 1858. Teacher in Pennsylvania and at Manchester, N. H. At present superintendent of schools at Manchester.

Daniel Sargent Pillsbury, son of Benjamin Pillsbury, graduated Bridgewater High School. Residence, New York City.

John Boynton, M. D., professor of chemistry at University of Vermont at Burlington.

Daniel James Smith, son of James Smith, educated M. E. minister, at present pastor of church in West Rindge, N. H.

Samuel Morse, son of Edmund Morse, teacher twenty-five years.

Samuel Marshall, son of Silas Marshall, teacher, state senator and sheriff of the County.

Andrew B. Marshall, son of Silas Marshall, twenty-five years a teacher.

Moses Hoyt, son of Ebenezer Hoyt, teacher eight years, deputy sheriff fifteen years.

Caleb Moulton, son of Caleb H. Moulton, teacher six years, deputy sheriff fifteen years, sheriff and county commissioner three years.

Joseph Webster, son of John Webster.

Henry Putnam, son of Thorndike Putnam.

Isaac H. Marshall, son of Andrew B. Marshall.

William Ayer, son of Hezekiah Ayer.

Moses C. Smith, son of James Smith.

Charles H. Shannon, son of Joseph P. Shannon.

Moses H. Johnson, son of Moses Johnson, teacher many years till death in N. J.

Eliza Jane Nichols, daughter of Samuel Nichols, graduated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, teacher thirty years in Hampstead, Michigan, and in Chesterfield Co., Virginia.

Susan D. Bartley, daughter of Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, graduated N. P. High school, assistant teacher, Derry, Pinkerton Academy.

Mary Abbie Pillsbury, daughter of B. L. Pillsbury, graduated at Mount Holyoke Seminary.

Emma Pillsbury, daughter of B. L. Pillsbury, Mount Holyoke Seminary.

Mary C. Smith, daughter of Major Isaac Smith, graduated Adams Female Academy, Derry.

Mary Bartlett Eastman, daughter of Dr. J. V. Eastman, graduated Pinkerton Academy.

Ella Eastman, daughter of Dr. J. C. Eastman, graduated Pinkerton Academy.

Hannah Smith, daughter of Timothy Smith, a graduate.

Sophia Moulton, daughter of Caleb H. Moulton, educated at Lebanon and Pembroke Academies; teacher fifty years.

Mary Jane Moulton.

Belinda A. Sawyer.

Sarah Elizabeth Sawyer, daughter of Benjamin Sawyer (mar. James Hunks).

Mary E. Davis, daughter of Ezra Davis.

Joanna Davis, daughter of Ezra Davis.

Caroline Davis, daughter of Ezra Davis.

Clara A. Kent, daughter of Dea. Jonathan Kent (mar. Henry Clark).

Mary E. Kent, daughter of Dea. Jonathan Kent (mar. Col. Albert Eastman).

Helen M. Nichols, daughter of Daniel Nichols (mar. Rufus C. Smith).

Ada L. Nichols, daughter of Daniel Nichols.

Elizabeth Calef, daughter of James Calef.

Lois Calef, daughter of James Calef.
Almira Batchelder, daughter of Lorenzo Batchelder.
Sarah O. Brickett, daughter of Ralph Brickett, teacher thirty years.
Rebecca Morse, daughter of Samuel Morse.
Isabelle S. Moulton, daughter of Caleb Moulton (mar. Orrin S. Vittum).
Annie S. Moulton, daughter of Caleb Moulton.
Dora Etta Currier, daughter of Ezekiel Currier (mar. Charles Beals).
Sally P. Morse, daughter of Samuel Morse, teacher twelve years.
Clarissa Marshall, daughter of Silas Marshall, teacher ten years.
Eleanor Marshall, daughter of Silas Marshall, teacher five years.
Mary A. Garland, daughter of B. B. Garland (mar. Frederick A. Pike).
Belinda Little, daughter of Nathaniel Little.
Polly Little, daughter of Nathaniel Little.
Mary Eastman, daughter of Joshua Eastman.
Mary Ann Brown, daughter of Joseph Brown.
Abigail Brown, daughter of Joseph Brown.
Elizabeth Emerson, daughter of Deacon John Emerson.
Mary Emerson, daughter of Deacon John Emerson.
Abigail Little, daughter of Moses Little.
Ann M. Howard, teacher several years.
Hannah J. Bailey, daughter of Horace Bailey.
Mary Abbie Merrill, daughter of Simon Merrill (mar. Rev. Geo. O. Jenness).
Susan Putnam, daughter of Thorndike Putnam (mar. George Merrill).
Julia Williams, daughter of Jonathan Williams.
Dolly Ann Williams, daughter of Jonathan Williams.
Elvira L. Johnson, daughter of Capt. William Johnson, teacher several years (mar. Wm. A. Aldrich).
Helen M. Putnam, daughter of Henry Putnam (mar. Wm. E. Buck).
Helen H. Eastman, daughter of Joseph Eastman (mar. Elmer S. Harris).
Abbie Nichols, daughter of Hiram Nichols.
Sally Marshall, daughter of Caleb Marshall.
Hannah Irving, daughter of Jacob Irving.
Sarah Ellen Irving, daughter of Jacob Irving (mar. William Cowdery).
Annie L. Heath, daughter of Eliphalet Heath (mar. Calvin Merrick).
Grace H. Moulton, daughter of Bruce Moulton (mar. Russell Hooke).
Annie E. George, daughter of Warren George, teacher thirty years,—at present at Newton, Mass., as Master's assistant in Williams school.
Mary E. Noyes, daughter of Edward R. Noyes (mar. Lorenzo F. Hyde).
Harriette E. Noyes, daughter of Joshua F. Noyes.
Abbie A. Johnson, daughter of Nathan Johnson.
Orrie Belle Little, daughter of Wm. C. Little (mar. Rev. Edwin E. Pressey).
Lillie E. Noyes, daughter of Edward R. Noyes (mar. Geo. A. Sawyer).
Alice M. Little, daughter of William C. Little.
Annie Fitts, daughter of George Fitts (mar. John C. Sanborn).
Helen P. Lake, daughter of Thorndike Lake, teacher (mar. Harry A. Tucker).

Mary E. Lake, daughter of Thorndike Lake (mar. Charles H. Sweet).
Grace M. Bassett, daughter of Charles Bassett, teacher present time.
Minnie Townsend, daughter of Jacob Townsend (mar. Dr. Minot Steele).
Emma S. Nichols, daughter of Osa Nichols, teacher present time.
Flora Nichols, daughter of Osa Nichols, teacher present time.
Jessie M. Little, daughter of Eben and Mary (Nichols) Little, teacher of music, present time.
Etta Tabor, daughter of John Tabor (mar. Amos Fitts).
Abbie M. Grover, daughter of C. H. Grover, teacher present time.
Annie G. Smith, daughter of Nathaniel C. Smith, teacher.
Mary B. Smith, daughter of Nathaniel C. Smith, artist.
Susie C. Smith, daughter of Rufus C. Smith, teacher.
Alice N. Smith, daughter of Rufus C. Smith, teacher.
Emma E. Emerson, daughter of Daniel H. Emerson (mar. Elwin A. Edgerly).
Mary E. Emerson, daughter of James H. Emerson (mar. Harry I. Noyes).
Esther G. Bailey, daughter Charles W. Bailey, teacher, spring 1899, in Hampstead.
Dana O. Marble, son of Giles Marble, deceased, teacher at Hillsboro, N.H.
J. William Carr, son of Daniel Carr, Instructor at Harvard College, 1899.
Elsie M. Hyde, daughter of George H. Hyde, teacher present time.
Mary F. Heath, daughter John H. Heath, teacher present time.

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

FROM TOWN RECORDS.

1801. Rev. John Kelly, John Calfe, True Kimball.
1802. John Calfe, True Kimball, John True.
1803. Rev. John Kelly, True Kimball, John Calfe.
1804.
1805.
1806.
1807.
1808.
1809 to 1815. True Kimball, Rev. John Kelly, John True.
1815. Nathaniel Little, John Emerson Jr., John True.
1816. Rev. John Kelly, True Kimball, James Knight.
1817. Rev. John Kelly, Jeremiah Spofford, James Knight.
1818 to 1821. Rev. John Kelly, Isaac Tewksbury Jr., John True.
1821. Nathaniel Little, Samuel Smith, Jesse Gordon.
1822. Rev. John Kelly, James Knight, John True, Isaac Tewksbury.
1823. Rev. John Kelly, John True, Samuel Marshall.
1824. Rev. John Kelly, Isaac Tewksbury, James Knight.
1825. Rev. John Kelly, Samuel Morse, Isaac Tewksbury.
1826. Rev. John Kelly, Samuel Marshall, Jesse Gordon.
1827. Rev. John Kelly, James Calef, Isaac Tewksbury.
1839. Rev. John M. C. Bartley, B. B. Bunker, Josiah C. Eastman.
1842 to 1844. Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, Isaac Smith, Josiah C. Eastman.

1845. Rev J. M. C. Bartley, James Calef, Benjamin B. Garland.
1846. Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, A. B. Marshall, Caleb Moulton.
1847. Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, A. B. Marshall, James Calef.
1848. Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, J. C. Eastman, A. B. Marshall.
1849. Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, Isaac Smith, A. W. Marshall.
1850. Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, Isaac Smith, James Calef.
1851. Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, Isaac Smith, Caleb Moulton.
1852. Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, Caleb Moulton, F. J. Stevens.
1853. Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, Caleb Moulton, F. J. Stevens.
1854. Caleb Moulton, F. J. Stevens, Henry Putnam.
1855. F. J. Stevens.
1856. Benjamin Pillsbury, Samuel Morse, Henry Putnam.
1857. Rev. J. M. C. Bartley.
1858. Caleb Moulton.
1859. Caleb Moulton.
1860. Rev. T. C. Pratt.
1861. Josiah C. Eastman (resigned), and Caleb Moulton (appointed).
1862. Rev. T. C. Pratt.
1863. Rev. George W. T. Rogers.
1864. Rev. T. C. Pratt.
1865. Rev. T. C. Pratt.
1866. Rev. T. C. Pratt.
1867. Rev. T. C. Pratt.
1868. Rev. T. C. Pratt, Caleb Moulton, William C. Little.
1869. Charles S. Boynton, William C. Little, Caleb Moulton.
1870. George O. Jenness.
1872. Rev. E. W. Bullard.
1873. Rev. E. W. Bullard.
1874. Miss Mary E. Noyes.
1875. George O. Jenness, resigned, Caleb Moulton appointed.
1876. Caleb Moulton.
1877. Caleb Moulton.
1878. Rev. Albert Watson.
1879. Rev. Albert Watson.
1880. Rev. Albert Watson.
1881. Charles W. Peaslee, deceased, and William C. Little appointe Apr. 8th.
1882. William C. Little.
1883. William C. Little.
1884. Dr. Josiah C. Eastman.
1885. Rev. Albert Watson.
1886. The Board of Education consisted of John D. Ordway, elected for one year; James H. Emerson, two; and Moses C. Morse, three.
1887. James H. Emerson, one year; Moses C. Morse, two; John D. Ordway, three.
1888. Moses C. Morse, one year; John D. Ordway, two; James H. Emerson, three.
1889. Andrew M. Moulton, one year; James H. Emerson, two; John F. McCollister, three.

1890. James H. Emerson, one year; John F. McCollister, two; George R. Bennette, three.

1891. John F. McCollister, one year; George R. Bennette, two; Sarah O. Brickett, three.

1892. George R. Bennette, one year; Sarah O. Brickett, two; Moses C. Morse, three.

1893. Sarah O. Brickett, one year; Moses C. Morse, two; Forrest E. Merrill, three.

1894. Moses C. Morse, one year; Forrest E. Merrill, two; Sarah O. Brickett, three.

1895. Forrest E. Merrill, one year; Sarah O. Brickett, two; Andrew M. Moulton, three.

1896. Amelia F. Bennette, one year; Andrew M. Moulton, two; Elmer E. Lake, three.

1897. Andrew M. Moulton, one year; Elmer E. Lake, two; Oliver Putnam, three (deceased).

1898. Elmer E. Lake, one year; Irving Leighton, two; James W. Sanborn, three (resigned), and Adin S. Little appointed.

1899. Irving Leighton, one year; Henry Noyes, two; Walter A. Allen, three.

John S. Corson, Clerk of School District from 1886 to 1900.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The value of public libraries as a means of education was early shown by the people of New Hampshire and soon after the close of the Revolution, library associations were chartered rapidly in the state, at the rate of twenty a year, but relying wholly upon private enterprises.

They were not free libraries. The people of Peterborough established the first free library in New Hampshire, and were also the first in the United States to maintain free libraries by taxation. Hampstead was the first promoter of the act, as on Friday, June 29, 1849, Dr. Josiah C. Eastman introduced a bill in the legislature entitled "An act providing for the establishment of public libraries;" this was approved July 7, Samuel Dinsmoor being Governor. The text of the law was as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened. That any town in this state at any legal meeting notified and holden for the purpose, and the city council of any city in this state may raise and appropriate money to procure books, maps, charts, periodicals, and other publications for the establishment and perpetual maintenance, within the limits of such town, or city, of a public library; for the purchase of such lands and the erection of such buildings as may be necessary for the suitable accommodation; and for the compensation of such officers or agents as may be necessarily employed in the establishment and management of such library.

Sect. 2. Every public library established under the provisions of this act shall be open to the free use of every inhabitant of the town or city where the same exists, for the general diffusion of intelligence among all classes of the com-

munity, subject to such rules and regulations, for the well ordering and careful preservation thereof as may be established and ordained by such town or city.

Sect. 3. Any town or city shall receive, hold and possess, or sell and dispose of all such gifts, donations, devises, bequests and legacies as may be made to such town or city for the purpose of establishing, increasing or improving such public library; and may apply the proceeds, interests, rents and profits, accruing therefrom in such manner as will best promote the prosperity and utility of such library.

Sect. 4. Every town or city in which a public library shall be established under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to receive annually a copy of the laws, journals and all other works published by authority of the state, for the use of such library, and the secretary of state is hereby authorized and required to furnish the same from year to year to such town or city.

Sect. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Massachusetts followed the example two years later and other states soon after. Thus Dr. Eastman, fifty years ago, planted libraries, open to the free use of every inhabitant, which have sprung up in nearly every city and town. Another step forward was taken in 1891, in which the state could furnish money for the nucleus of a free public library in any town willing to care for it.

But Hampstead through the munificence of one of her public-spirited citizens had received a bequest for the purchase of books, with a permanent library in view, three years before the act of legislature. The town had what was called a Social Library with a collection of valuable books, as long ago as 1796, but we find recorded under the work of the annual meeting held Nov. 6th, 1888, "Whereas the town on the 29th day of March last voted to accept the proposal of Nelson Ordway in regard to the purchase of books and the location of a library, now, in order that there may be no mistake or

misunderstanding between the town and the said Ordway: Resolved, That the proposal between the town and said Ordway be as follows, viz.:—That said Ordway shall pay the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended in books to be selected and purchased by Henry C. Ordway and others elected as trustees by the town, and that the town shall furnish a suitable place for keeping said books, and taking care of them in some suitable building, now or hereafter built between the town house and Col. A. L. Eastman's house in Hampstead, and that the books and the building for keeping the same forever, be located within the limits aforesaid. The aforesaid sum shall be payable by said Ordway when a place for keeping the books is provided as aforesaid, and is called for by the aforesaid trustees."

The brick house owned by Willard F. Williams (known as the Gibson House) was selected for the keeping of the books and rooms fitted for the purpose.

The town elected Henry C. Ordway, Dr. Josiah C. Eastman, Dr. George R. Bennette, Samuel Morse, and Wm. A. Emerson, as trustees for one year, also chosen to purchase the books, and Willard F. Williams was selected as librarian, which place he filled until 1896, when Mrs. Fannie S. Foote was chosen one year, to 1897.

The following proposition was given by Nelson Ordway, March 10th, 1896, to the inhabitants of the town of Hampstead.

"As I feel interested that the town of Hampstead should have a suitable public library, in a suitable location, and should have a public library properly cared for and well supplied with books for the free use of the inhabitants, I make this offer.

That I will give to the town of Hampstead, at my decease, the sum of three thousand dollars ($3000) for the use of the Library, said sum to be kept invested by the Selectmen of the town as a permanent fund, in such securities as are authorized by the laws of the State of New Hampshire, for the in-

vestment of funds by guardians and trustees, and the income arising therefrom to be paid over annually, or as much oftener as the Selectmen may see fit, to the board of trustees selected by the town to manage the affairs of the Library, and applied and used by them for the purchase of new books for the Library or the rebinding of old books when necessary. I will also give to the town the further sum of one thousand dollars ($1000) towards the purchase of a suitable lot, and erecting thereon a suitable building to be used for the purpose of the Library, to be paid as soon as the conditions as to the lot and buildings are complied with. I offer to give these sums on these conditions: That the town shall, within six months from the date of this offer, procure a suitable location for a library building, obtain plans for the building, raise and appropriate a sum of money in addition to the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000), sufficient to purchase the lot, and build and furnish the building for the uses of the Library, and commence the erection of the building. The location and plans to be subject to my approval, and that the town, by the acceptance of the gift of three thousand dollars ($3000) for the purpose above specified, shall be forever bound to furnish all suitable arrangements for the care and keeping of the Library, and delivery of books therefrom for the use of the inhabitants of the town."

The town accepted the bequest from Mr. Ordway, and Charles W. Bailey, Charles W. Pressey, and Herrick C. Huntoon were elected a committee on library building. The Hampstead Public Library was dedicated with appropriate exercises in the Library Hall, and continued in the Congregational Church, on the afternoon of May 18th, 1897. Charles W. Garland, Chairman of Selectmen, was president of the occasion. Rev. Rufus P. Gardner delivered the principal address of the afternoon, followed by Judge Isaac William Smith, and Wm. E. Buck of Manchester, N. H., Rev. M. P. Dickey of Milton, and others.

The following have served as trustees of the Library, namely:

James H. Emerson, Geo. R. Bennette, Andrew M. Moulton, John S. Corson and Francis H. Sawyer, elected in 1889 for one year.

1890—Geo. R. Bennette, John S. Corson, and Moses C. Morse.

1891—John S. Corson, Isaac Randall, and Geo. R. Bennette.

1892—Geo. R. Bennette, for three years, John S. Corson, for two years, Daniel N. Hoyt, one year.

1893—Daniel N. Hoyt, three years.

1894—John S. Corson, three years.

1895—Geo. R. Bennette, three years.

1896—Daniel Emerson, three years.

1897—John S. Corson, three years.

1898—Rufus P. Gardner, three years.

1899—Daniel Emerson, three years.

Miss Mary Lillian Hoyt was elected in 1897 and is the present librarian.

In addition to the books purchased by the fund of one thousand dollars ($1000) in 1888 from Mr. Nelson Ordway, he has since given one hundred dollars ($100) for the same purpose. Other individuals interested in the Library have, from time to time, made gifts of books. Hannah M. Millard, a native of Hampstead but lately of Providence, R. I., left by will "To the town of Hampstead, two hundred dollars ($200) for the purchase of a set of standard library books, upon art or science, for the Public Library in said town, said books to be approved by the executors thereinafter named, to be suitably inscribed with my name, and they shall always be kept in the Library building." Thus, we have a LIBRARY of well selected and valuable books numbering nearly fifteen hundred volumes, valued by our people as a means for the promotion of intelligence and education of our community.

RELIGIOUS WORK IN HAMPSTEAD.

The Pioneers of Hampstead had been taught the principles of the Congregational faith, the established church of New England. They brought with them their love of that form of religion, and early built their first rude house for public worship. The history of that building as far as known to us, and the reasons for the erection of the "new meeting-house" will be found in the historical addresses of the Centennial and 150th Celebrations. The efforts to secure a pastor and final settlement of Rev. Henry True, as well as the extensive repairs and addition of porch and steeple, will be also found in another part of this work, as well as the causes that led to the leaving of the "old meeting-house" in 1837 and the erection of a new church building by the minister people (as they were then called) for their own exclusive use. The church stood on the same site of the present church edifice and cost three thousand dollars. From some cause the building was deemed unsafe, in 1860, and early in the spring of 1861, about two week before the Civil war was declared, a church meeting was holden and a decision agreed to take down the church and rebuild a new and more commodious one. Had that decision been deferred a few days, the plans must have been stayed for a time at least. Dea. William Sanborn and Frederick A. Pike were a Committee to remove the old building, and build the new one.

The old church was taken down and removed to Merrimac, Mass., where the lumber was used in one of the carriage factories there, and the present building erected on the spot.

The chapel was added to the church building in 1886 at an expense of nearly $2000 and dedicated, free from debt, Jan. 27, 1887.

The prosperity and advancement of the age is marked in the comparison between the rude log house in which our fathers worshipped, with its seats and pulpit of the rudest form, without fire or other conveniences, and the house in which we worship today, heated with furnace, its cushioned seats and carpeted floors, its handsome pulpit set and chandeliers, its pipe organ and piano, its hymnal for church services, and gospel song books for devotional meetings, its well appointed chapel, with audience room neatly furnished with pulpit set, organ, chandeliers, etc., its walls handsomely frescoed and graced with pictures of several of its pastors, its pastor's study, ladies' parlor, dining room, kitchen and cupboard, well filled with dishes, etc.

Pastors and Deacons.

The Congregational church was organized June 3, 1752, with sixty-eight members, thirty-one males and thirty-seven females, and on the 24th of the same month Rev. Henry True was ordained pastor, which position he held thirty years, until his death, May 22, 1782. During his pastorate eighty-three members were received into the church. The church was without a pastor for ten years after Mr. True's death, during which time only five members were added to the church.

Rev. John Kelly was ordained pastor Dec. 5, 1792, and continued forty-four years, receiving one hundred and sixty-eight into the church. He was dismissed Oct. 12, 1836, when seventy-three years of age. Rev. John M. C. Bartley was installed the day of Mr. Kelly's dismissal, and served as pastor twenty-one years, during which time one hundred and four were received into membership. The church was again without a pastor from December, 1857, to June, 1859, when Rev. Theodore C. Pratt was ordained. During his ministry of eleven years sixty-six were added to the church. Rev. Ebenezer W. Bullard was installed Dec. 14, 1870, and dismissed Oct. 25, 1875. He received twenty-two into the church membership. Rev. Albert Watson was installed March 23, 1876, and dis-

missed June 11, 1893. One hundred and eighty-two were added to the church during his pastorate. The present pastor, Rev. Rufus P. Gardner, commenced work Nov. 1, 1893, and was installed one month later, Dec. 5th of the same year. Fifty-eight members have been united with the church during his pastorate to October, 1899, thirty-seven of them on confession of faith.

In 1828 the church contained one hundred and ten members; in 1834, eighty-one; in 1844, ninety-five; in 1858, sixty-eight (its original number); in 1861, eighty-three; in 1876, seventy-two; in 1887, one hundred and fifty-seven; at the present time, one hundred and sixty-five.

Parsonages.

Tradition says that "the Rev. Mr. Parker and other neighboring ministers, while in Hampstead, lived where Mr. Charles Damon (the Kent and Chandler homestead) now resides." The Rev. Henry True owned the lands and lived on the location where the home of the late Francis Merrick was burned, until about 1766-7, when he built and occupied the house where Francis H. Sawyer now resides, and remained there until his death. The "parsonage farm" was where Mr. Charles Rundlett now occupies, and the Rev. Mr. Kelly resided at that home until he built the house now occupied by Mrs. Moore and grandson, A. Sidney Little, and family, in 1808. Rev. Mr. Bartley first lived, for a short time, where Mr. Orren B. Rundlett's summer home stands, but the greater part of his pastorate he lived where Andrew M. Moulton resides. The last few years he lived at the Cogswell house (the "brick house," as it is now called).

Mr. Pratt lived in the house now occupied by Jacob Townsend, and afterwards in the house last mentioned.

Rev. Mr. Bullard and Rev. Mr. Watson lived during their pastorates in the house where Dr. E. E. Lake now lives.

The present parsonage was built in 1893, and the Rev. Mr. Gardner occupied it since near the beginning of his pastorate.

During the one hundred and forty-seven years of its existence nineteen persons have served as deacons, their terms of service beginning as follows:—

Daniel Little,	Aug. 6, 1751.
Peter Eastman,	" " "
Benjamin Kimball,	Jan. 23, 1754.
John Calfe,	Apr. 20, 1773.
Samuel Currier,	June 1, 1776.
Timothy Goodwin,	" " "
Moses Little,	May 3, 1804.
Job Kent,	April 30, 1812.
John True,	May 2, 1816.
John Emerson,	March 2, 1821.
Jonathan Kent,	Dec. 23, 1824.
Joshua Eastman,	Nov. 24, 1848.
Joseph Chase,	Aug. 16, 1859.
William Sanborn,	" " "
Caleb W. Williams,	Aug. 31, 1872.
Charles W. Pressey,	Dec. 31, 1884.
John W. Garland,	Dec. 30, 1891.
William H. Davis,	Dec. 30, 1896.
Forrest E. Merrill,	" " "

The four last are now in office.

During the nearly one hundred and forty-eight years since its organization the church has had only seven pastors—a fact worthy of note. They have all been earnest, zealous workers in their time, and have left an influence in the town that will go on through all time. The church prayer meeting has been through all these years a power for good in the community, and at the present day is as largely attended as any in New England (in proportion to the population), averaging on pleasant evenings from fifty to ninety people.

Sunday School.

From the old records there are indications of a class or school for Bible study during the early history of the church, but no authentic account of an organized Sunday school is

given prior to 1818. From that date up to within the last quarter of a century, the records were very imperfect, so that we find nothing definite regarding the early management of the school. At the present time the school numbers two hundred and thirty-seven, including the Home Department. There are fourteen classes, divided into three grades—Senior, Intermediate and Primary. The school has a fine library of 450 volumes.

The present officers are as follows :—

Superintendent—Forrest E. Merrill.

Assistant Superintendent—John C. Sanborn.

Assistants—Miss Ethel L. Sanborn and Lillian D. Rundlett.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss M. Frances Heath.

Librarian—Mrs. E. Cecil Mills.

Chorister—Forrest E. Merrill.

Pianist—Mrs. Frank W. Emerson.

Board of Management, in addition to the officers—Mrs. Albert H. Little and Mrs. Henry W. Tabor.

Ladies' Aid Society.

The oldest records of the Ladies' Aid Society commenced in 1862. An account was then given of the annual meeting of the "Ladies' Charitable Society," so we infer that an organization existed previous to that date. The officers chosen at that time were :—

President—Mrs. Adeline Eastman.

Vice President—Mrs. Lillian Sanborn.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Ann M. Howard.

Assistant—Miss Judith Eastman.

A committee, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. R. Kimball Brickett, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Ordway, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Adeline Eastman, and Miss Ann M. Howard, were chosen to select and purchase cushions for the seats, and carpet for the aisles and platform, of the new church. There were forty members at this time. In 1868 there were three members. In 1870

a new society was organized known as the "Ladies' Benevolent Society," with Mrs. E. W. Bullard as president; Mrs. Mary E. Brickett, vice-president; Mrs. Wm. H. Davis as secretary and treasurer. They had then 66 members, but on Nov. 9, 1881, they again reorganized as the "Ladies' Social Circle," which continues until the present time. The first officers were Mrs. John Page, president; Mrs. Alfred P. Emerson, vice-president; Miss Katie E. Coaker, secretary and treasurer. There have been eight presidents: Mrs. John Page, Mrs. Albert Watson, Miss Mary E. Spollett, Mrs. Charles W. Pressey, Mrs. Rufus P. Gardner, one year each; Mrs. John S. Corson, two years; and Mrs. Mary E. Eastman, ten years.

Mrs. Wm. Fellows, Mrs. Daniel K. Ordway, Mrs. Mary E. Eastman and Mrs. R. P. Gardner held the office of vice-president one year each; Mrs. A. P. Emerson, Mrs. John C. Sanborn, and Mrs. James W. Sanborn, two years; Mrs. Orren E. Follansbee three years, and Mrs. John S. Corson, four years.

Miss Abbie Johnson and Mrs. W. A. Fitts held the office of secretary and treasurer one year: Miss Katie E. Coaker, two, and Miss Mary E. Spollett, ten years.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. James W. Sanborn; vice-president, Mrs. John S. Corson; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Rufus P. Gardner.

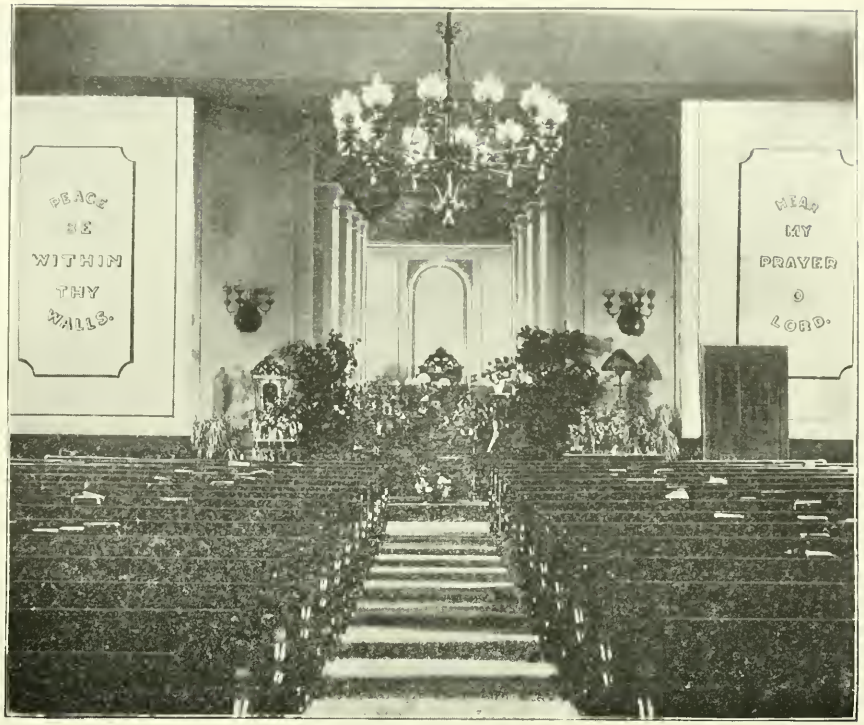
Nearly $2500 has been raised in these years, besides the $2500 or nearly that, which was raised by the "Vestry Aid Society" for the erection and furnishing of the chapel, and by the "Auxiliary" for interior repairs on the church and the new cushions. These two first named societies were organized for times of special need, and after their object had been accomplished, merged into the "Social Circle." The present membership is about eighty. The money raised is always expended in home church work, often forty dollars annually or more for parish expenses and the insurance on church furnishings.

The Auxiliary to the N. H. Female Cent Society was or-

REV. RUFUS PARKER GARDNER.

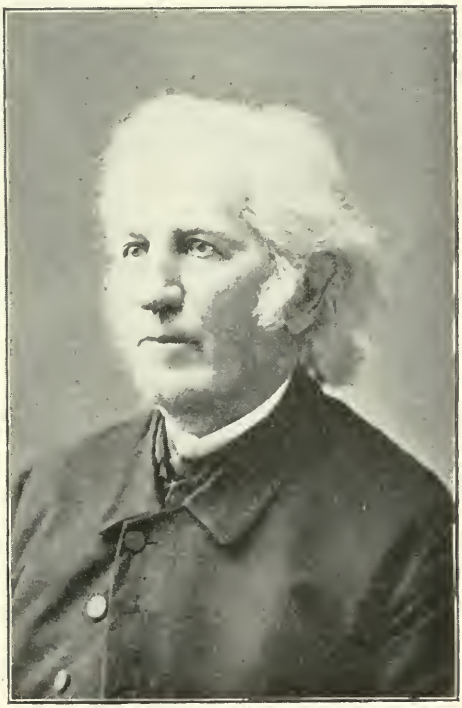
REV. THEODORE C. PRATT.

REV. ALBERT WATSON.



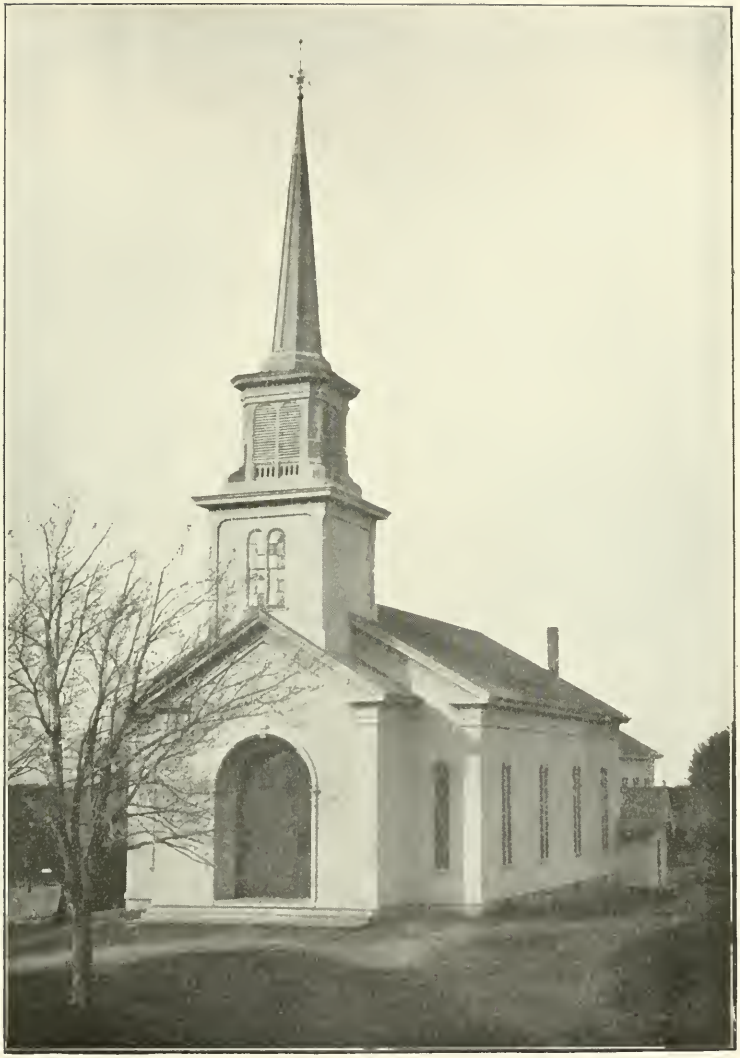
INTERIOR CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH 1891.

REV. JOHN M. C. BARTLEY.



REV. EBENEZER W. BULLARD.

CONGREGATIONALIST PARSONAGE.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

1745 OLD MEETING HOUSE 1837.
1837 TOWN HOUSE 1899.

ganized in March, 1861, with Miss Ann M. Howard, treasurer, twenty-six members. The first collection amounted to $13.91. The present treasurer is Mrs. Rufus P. Gardner. There are forty-three members. The amount collected in 1899 was $21.75. Mrs. Abby K. Brickett and Mrs. Albert Watson served faithfully as treasurers several years each.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, auxiliary to the N. H. Branch of Woman's Board of Missions, was organized May 31, 1874, with Miss Ann M. Howard, president, with thirty-three members. The present membership is twenty-six. They have raised nearly $400 in the twenty-five years. The following have been presidents: Miss Ann M. Howard, Mrs. E. M. Coaker, Mrs. Mary J. Sanborn. Secretaries and treasurers have been Mrs. Hannah Titcomb, Mrs. J. P. Hunkins, Mrs. E. M. Coaker, Mrs. Mary J. Sanborn, the present officer.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in connection with the Congregational church was organized May, 1894, Forrest E. Merrill, president, serving one year, followed by Miss Annie G. Wilson, John C. Sanborn, Kimball H. Clark and Albion D. Emerson. The present officers are: President, Miss Mary E. Spollett; vice president, Miss M. Frances Heath; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mary G. Davis. The original number was twenty-seven. The present number is eighty-eight, forty-seven active, fourteen associate, and twenty-seven honorary.

This society is striving to bring the young people of the town under its influence, and not only to have them sign the pledge, but to consecrate their lives to the service of the Master, and be ever loyal to Christ and the church.

Junior Endeavor.

The Junior Endeavor Society was organized June 9, 1898, with twelve members. Miss Addie B. Gardner, president; Miss M. Frances Heath, superintendent; Mrs. R. P. Gardner, organist.

The meetings are held on Sunday afternoons. The little ones have their officers and committees, and conduct their meetings in the same manner as the senior society. The superintendent gives a short talk at each meeting, and the assistant superintendent a blackboard talk, which helps to fix the truths in their minds, and deeply interests the children. The present membership is thirty-one.

The King's Daughters Circle was organized in February, 1890, with a limitation of ten members. The motto of the society, "The Cheering Ten." Its text, "We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not please ourselves." At that time they had for their work calling on the sick and aged people of the town. The first president was Mrs. E. H. Whitehill. At the end of six months they decided not to limit the membership, and it has now twenty-eight members. Mrs. John S. Corson, president; Miss Esther G. Bailey, vice president; Mrs. R. P. Gardner, secretary; Miss Ethel L. Sanborn, treasurer. They have broadened out in their work until not a case of need of any kind passes their notice. Money, food, flowers, etc., are distributed, and sewing done for the needy.

Music.

The first musical society in the church or in town was formed in 1840 in Amos Buck's Hall, where Daniel Emerson's house now stands, The following officers were chosen:

President—Benjamin B. Garland.

Vice President—Dea. Jonathan Kent.

Secretary—Simon Merrill.

Treasurer—Jacob Irving.

Executive Committee—J. M. C. Bartley, Rev. John Kelly, Deacon John Emerson.

The following ladies were chosen to sing solos: Meribah H. Putnam, Mary P. Eastman.

It was voted that a notice be sent to the Exeter News Letter for the purpose of incorporating the society according to law. Mary C. Smith was the first organist.

During the early pastorate of Rev. Albert Watson it was deemed advisable to have the music controlled by the church, so the old society was dissolved, and the church since that time have chosen the choir. R. Kimball Brickett sang in the choir for fifty years; at the end of that time he was presented with a gold headed cane of great value. William H. Davis, the chorister for the past twelve years, will in October, 1900, Providence permitting, have completed his fifty years of service as member of the choir. Ninety persons have sung five years or more in the choir. The choristers since 1840, have been Amos Merrill, R. Kimball Brickett, Albert W. Ayer, George W. Eastman, George O. Jenness, William A. McNeil, Eugene L. Spinney, John S. Corson, William H. Davis.

The present choir with time of service is as follows:

Organist—Mrs. Frank W. Emerson, twelve years; William H. Davis, forty-nine years; John S. Corson, twenty-five years; Mrs. Albert H. Little, sixteen years; Mrs. Henry W. Tabor, ten years; Miss Mary G. Davis, three years; C. Park Pressey, two years.

OFFICERS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 1899.

Rufus P. Gardner, pastor; John C. Sanborn, clerk.

Deacons—Charles W. Pressey, John W. Garland, Forrest E. Merrill, and William H. Davis.

Church and Musical Committee.—Charles W. Pressey, John W. Garland, Forrest E. Merrill, William H. Davis, Albion D. Emerson, Charles W. Garland.

Organist—Mrs. Frank W. Emerson.

Auditor—James W. Sanborn.

Janitor—W. Amos Fitts.

Present Church Services—Morning, 10.45. Evening, 7. Sunday school, 12 o'clock. Junior Endeavor, 3.30 P. M. Senior Y. P. S. C. E., 6 P. M.

Midweek Prayer Service—Thursday, 7.45 P. M.

Ladies Social Circle.—Wednesday, 2 P. M. King's Daughters, second Tuesday evening each month.

Sacrament of the Lord's supper on the first Sunday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

Rev. Henry True's Letter of Acceptance.

Hampstead, May 13th, 1752.

To the inhabitants of the town of Hampstead:

Gentlemen and Fellow Christians:

You having invited me to settle with you in the work of the ministry, which I have taken into serious consideration, and earnestly sought to God for his holy spirit, to guide and direct me in such a great and important work, and in particular in respect to my tarrying with you; having likewise, considered of the proposal you have offered for my support, and your unanimity in an especial manner, I find myself inclined to tarry with you. I cheerfully accept your invitation and comply with your proposals, promising to perform the duties on my part, as I shall be enabled; depending upon God for divine help, and relying upon the promises of the exalted Redeemer; being as I trust, not insensible of my utter insufficiency for such an important work; as all my suffciency and support must be from God. I would earnestly entreat your fervent prayers to God for me, that his grace may be mighty in me, and sufficient for me, that his strength may be perfected; in my weakness, that he would give me divine wisdom, and skill, and succeed my endeavors to promote the kingdom and interest of Christ Jesus, that so I may not run in vain, neither labor in vain, and may at last give up my account to God, with joy and not with grief.

Henry True.

Rev. John Kelly's Letter of Acceptance.

To the Inhabitants of the town of Hampstead, in Town Meeting assembled:

Whereas, you, the Church and Congregation in the place,

being destitute of a Gospel Minister, having been pleased to make choice of me to that office, I do cheerfully and cordially accept of your invitation; being confident of your firm and mutual fidelity, and so trust you will ever record me according to your present deliberate and unwavering affection so long as the same reason shall subsist, and that you will receive me as one having authority to tell you the truth, without offence, but with all long suffering and patience; trusting that you will strive together with me in your prayers to God, that I may obtain grace to be found faithful, and so be a means of your advancement in faith.

From your affectionate in the Lord,

JOHN KELLY.

P. S. But, Gentlemen, as you are sensible that a fair and candid understanding between parties in making contracts, is the best preventive of dispute, and as there seems to be some obscurity in your second vote, inviting me to settle with you in the Ministry, I beg liberty to inform you, in a fair and candid manner, that I am led according to the nature of the thing, to understand, that by voting me the use and improvements of the Parsonage, you are determined to put into, and preserve the Parsonage building in comfortable repair, for the use of a family. But if, Gentlemen, you understand the other, or a different light, you will be so obliging, as to give me notice.

From your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN KELLY.

The above letters of Mr. True and Mr. Kelly, are taken from the town records, being copied from the originals. It is evident that the transcript was not correctly made.

The first preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church in New England, was Jesse Lee, a Virginian, who in 1789 preached in the State of Connecticut, in Lynn, Mass., and on Boston Common. The first sermon by a Methodist in New Hampshire was preached in Portsmouth in 1791.

The first society was organized in Chesterfield in the southwest part of New Hampshire, in the latter part of 1795. In 1799, there were reported to be one hundred and thirty-one Methodists in the State. That year, Daniel Webb, a travelling preacher, came to Hawke (now Danville) where a class was formed.

The first General Conference in New England was at Lynn, Mass., July 18, 1800. Rev. George Pickering was continued as Presiding Elder of this section, and sent Rev. Ralph Williston who was stationed at Hawke in 1800.

Methodism gained many followers in that town for several years, among them John Griffin and two brothers. They were zealous workers in the Methodist faith and commenced holding meetings in 1858, in private dwellings in East Hampstead.

The religious interest increased until they needed more commodious rooms and secured the Town Hall, which was fitted for their use. The meetings were held there on the Sabbath with increasing numbers and in April of 1859, their first preacher from the N. H. General Conference was sent to Hampstead.

The meetings at the hall, with a flourishing Sabbath School, continued for about ten years. The Methodist church, West Hampstead, was organized and since June, 1887, there has been preaching there, and also at East Hampstead in Dist. No. 6 schoolhouse, every Sabbath. Until about 1882, the meetings at West Hampstead, were holden in the school house there, when through the strenuous efforts of Mrs. Lucy A. Little, a church was built and dedicated June 25, 1884. At that time, Rev. Samuel Fuller, of East Derry, had charge of the West Hampstead church, when the house was being built.

Rev. William McNally was sent there as minister for a time. Rev. William Love was sent by the General Conference, April, 1884, and continued three years, followed by —Rev. Frank Rollins, four years; Rev. E. N. Jarrett, one year; Joseph Simpson, two years; Rev. J. N. Bradford, two

years: Rev. J. H. Knott, three years. Rev. Lewis N. Fogg took charge of this church in April, 1899, and also of the "Branch Church" at East Hampstead, in No. 6 schoolhouse each Sabbath afternoon, as have also the other pastors.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle at West Hampstead, commenced in the Fall of 1893. Miss L. F. Sanborn, President; Mrs. W. Scott Page, Sec.

Other religious denominations have held meetings at times in town, and at seasons very prosperous. The Baptists early in this century, held meetings at near Horace Adams' Corner, and in 1810, we find they held meetings in several places in town, especially at the old Williams homestead at East Hampstead, where Rev. Mr. Eastman preached for them, but no church organization is recorded at that time.

Rev. Benjamin B. Bunker was ordained over the Universalist Society in Hampstead, in 1836, continued two years: since then Baptists and other denominations have had preaching only occasionally.

From the Haverhill Gazette of Thursday, April 29, 1897, and other papers I note, "The dedication of the Union Evangelical church at East Hampstead, occurred yesterday afternoon. The church, a beautiful one story structure, with its towering spire, was not large enough to accommodate the throng that had come to help in the dedication exercises. Beautiful indeed were the interior decorations of the church, and the pulpit was completely covered with plants and flowers. Seated on the platform of the pulpit, were Rev. R. E. Bartlett of East Hampstead, R. P. Gardner of Hampstead Center, Rev. G. C. Lorimer, D. D., L.L. D., of Boston Tremont Temple, with his deacon, Mr. Earle of the same church, Rev. W. C. Whittaker of Plaistow, Rev. J. E. Robbins of Boston, Rev. Mr. Knott of Kingston, and Rev. G. L. Gleason of Riverside, Haverhill.

The following program was given:—

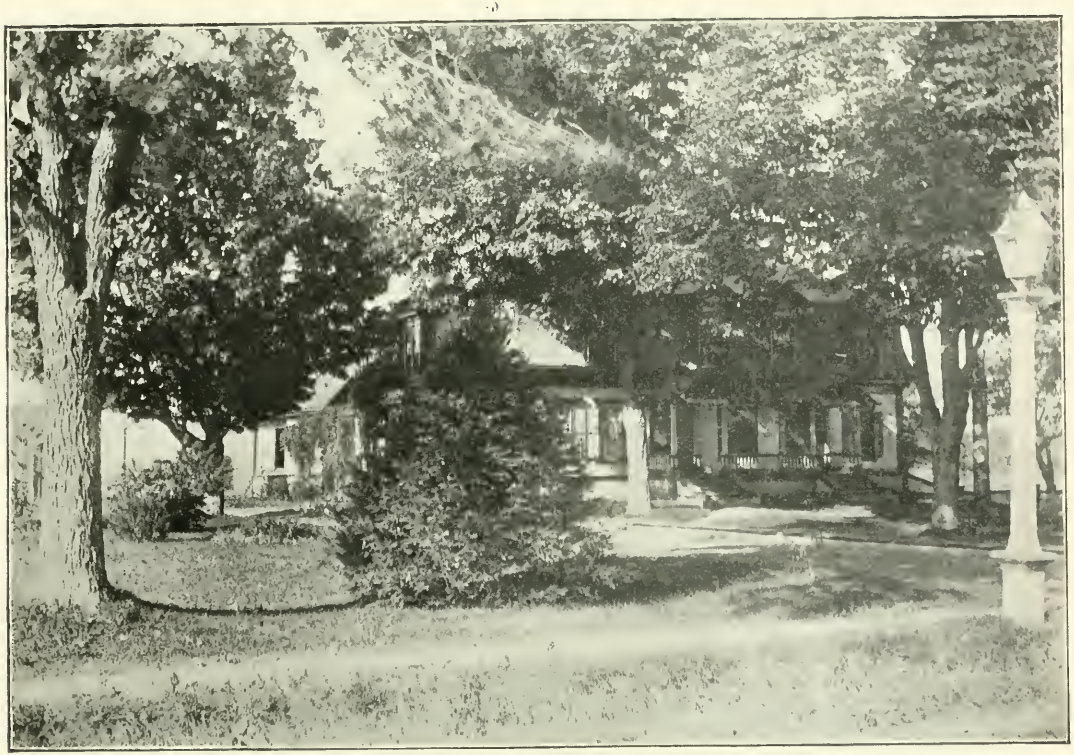
Organ Voluntary. Cavatina, from Faust, . Mrs. F. W. Emerson
Selection. "I have set Watchmen," by Quartette, Messrs. Merrill and Davis, Mrs. Emerson and Mrs. Tabor.
Scripture lesson, ... Rev. Mr. Whittaker
Duet. "Peace to this Sacred Dwelling," Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Merrill
Prayer, ... Rev. J. E. Robbins
Solo. "Abide with me," . . . . Mrs. Lydia Dyer Bartlett
Sermon, ... Rev. G. C. Lorimer
"Oh, be Joyful in the Lord," . . . . Hampstead Quartette
Treasurer's report, ... Mrs. Geo. A. Allen
Report of the Building Committee by the Chairman, Rev. R. E. Bartlett, followed by Dr. Lorimer
Quartette. "How Beautiful upon the Mountains," Hampstead Quartette
Congregational readings
Dedicatory prayer, ... Rev. R. P. Gardner
Solo. "There is a Green Hill Far Away," . . . Mrs. Merrill
Singing of the Dedicatory Hymn, ... Congregation
Benediction, ... Rev. Mr. Knott

Church organized Jan. 27, 1897, with Rev. R. E. Bartlett, pastor, Mr. L. M. Bartlett, clerk, treasurer and trustee.

The Ladies' Aid Society was organized Feb. 18, 1897, and raised and paid bills on building the church, $604.78.

The total paid out on the church building and furnishing was $3119.70.

Building committee were Rev. R. E. Bartlett, Dr. W. A. Allen, and Frank N. Pillsbury. The finish of the church throughout is of chestnut, the gift of Mr. Charles Clough. The seating capacity of the church is about two hundred. The large bell in the tower was a gift from Mr. Thomas M. Arnold of Haverhill, and cost $300. Services are held every Sunday afternoon the present season, the pulpit being supplied by neighboring ministers."

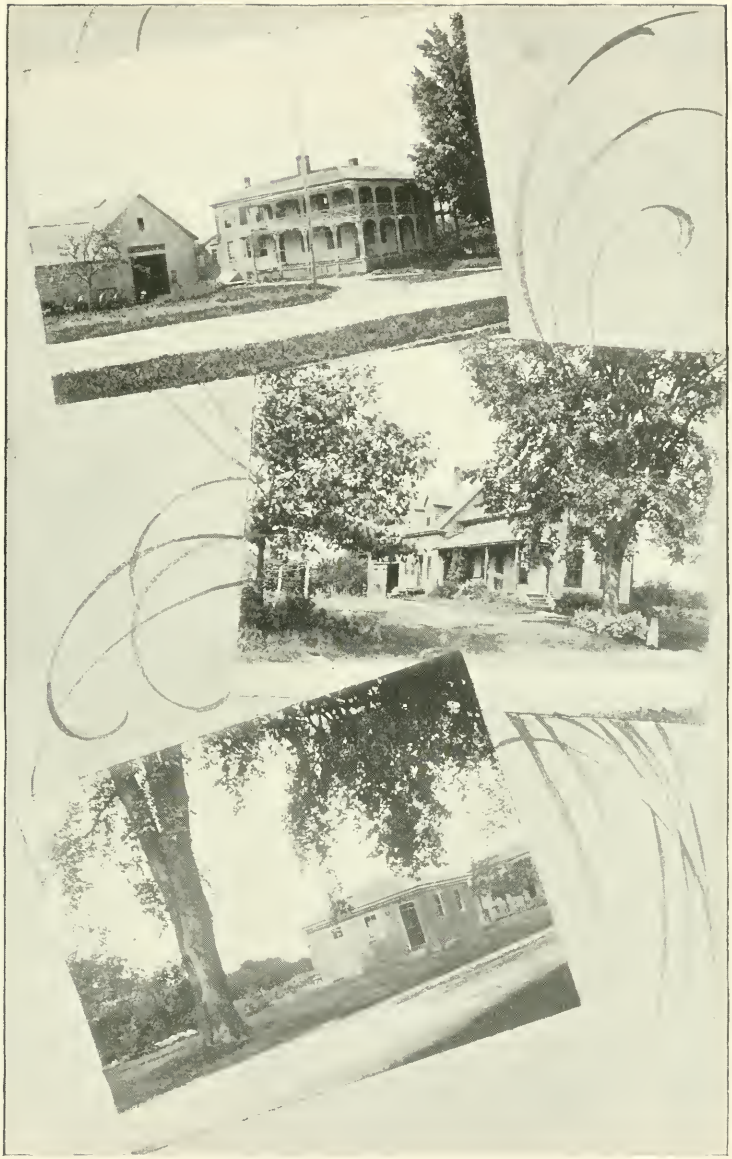


RESIDENCE OF MRS. MARY E. EASTMAN.

ANDREW MORSE MOULTON.

EVERETT MOULTON.

H. ALBERT IRVING.



CARTER HOMESTEAD.

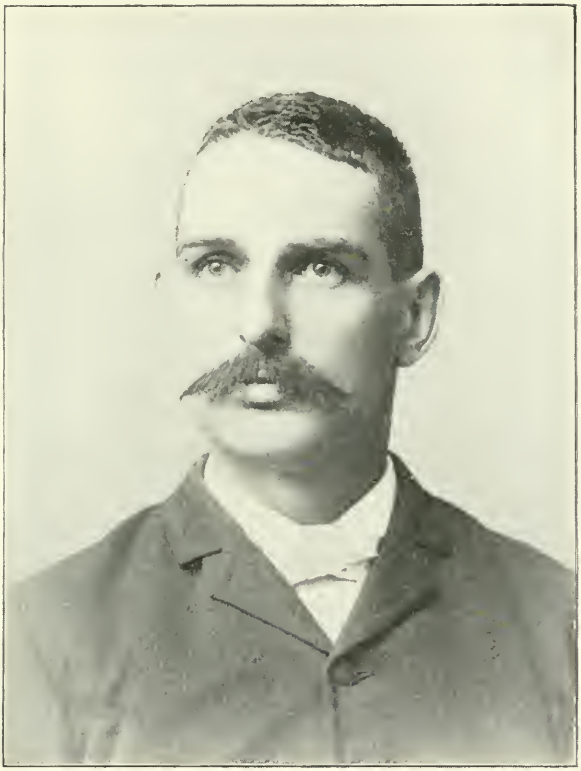
RESIDENCE OF EMERY EATON.

OLD BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE NO. 7.

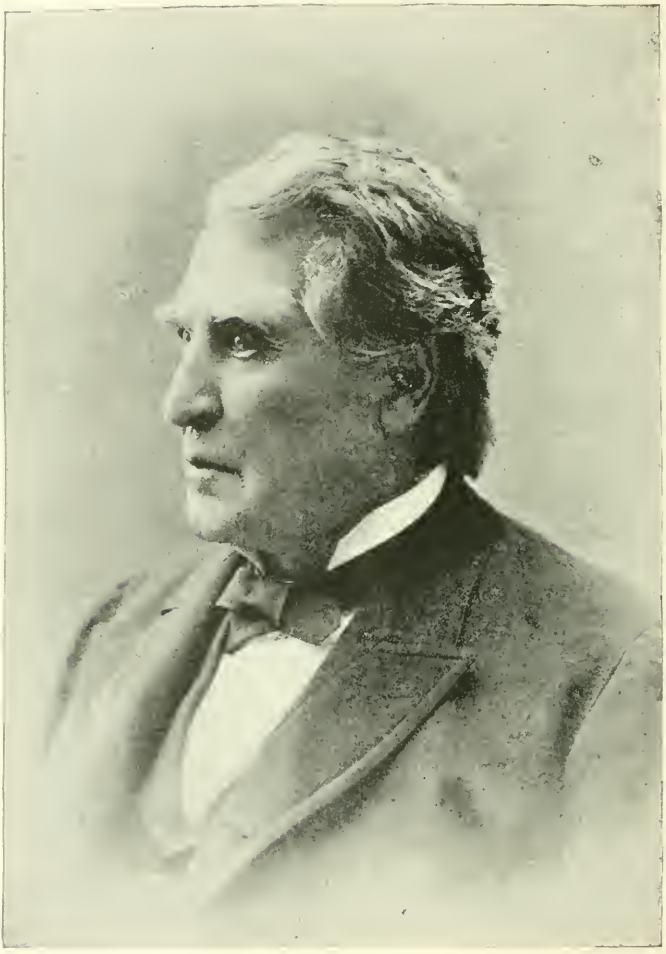
COL. ALBERT L. EASTMAN.

MRS. MARY E. (KENT) EASTMAN.

DR. SAMUEL MORSE.



CHARLES BRUCE MOULTON.



DR. JOSIAH C. EASTMAN.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DR. JOSIAH C. EASTMAN.

RESIDENCE OF LATE JAMES SMITH.

STREET VIEW FROM R. R. BRIDGE, W. HAMPSTEAD.

JOSIAH BARTLETT EASTMAN.

ANSON B. KIMBALL.

HORACE WALTER LITTLE.

THE DR. EASTMAN MONUMENT.

A SERMON DELIVERED AT HAMPSTEAD, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NOVEMBER 1, 1808,

At the Funeral of the Hon. John Calfe, Esq.,
Who died October 30th, 1808, in the 68th year of his age.

BY JOHN KELLY, A. M.,
Pastor of the Church in Hampstead.

Concord: Printed by George Hough, Nov., 1808.

On this solemn and mournful occasion, my friends, you will readily conceive that I have anticipated your deep sorrow and inexpressible grief.

Alas! I would imagine, says one and all, how has the wise, the good, the pious man fallen! "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; the faithful fall from among the children of men."

This mournful event certainly calls for our serious improvement. And that we may be guided by the word of God in our meditations, let me solicit your serious attention to those passages of Scripture contained in Isaiah III. 1, 2, 3. "Behold, the Lord, the Lord of hosts, doth take away the judge, and the honorable man, and the counsellor."

We may notice that when God is about to bless and prosper a nation or people, he usually raises up good and great men as instruments of the good which he intends to bestow upon that nation or people. For, though God is independent of all means, as he was when he spake the heavens and the earth into existence at first, yet he sees fit to manifest his power and goodness in the instrument, as well as by the instrument which he produces, and by which he works the wonders of salvation in the earth.

Thus, when God was about to deliver Israel from their Egyptian bondage, he raised up Moses, who "was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds." And when he was about to bring his people into the promised land, he raised up Joshua, a prudent and able commander of the thousands of Israel. And when God was about to deliver this nation from the oppression of their enemies, he raised up a Washington and a host of other worthies in our field and in our councils, to baffle and to counteract the designs of our foes. Among these our lately deceased friend acted an important part, as will be shown in the sequel of this discourse.

But, on the other hand, when God is about to punish a nation for their iniquities and ingratitude, he takes away those good and great men from the evil to come.

Agreeably to this, when Israel had abused the goodness of God, and had despised the means of their prosperity, the prophet was inspired to foretell their awful doom in the following words: "Behold, the Lord, the Lord of hosts, doth take away the staff, the whole stay of bread and the whole stay of water, the mighty man and the man of war, the judge, and the prophet, and the prudent, and the ancient, the captain of fifty, and the honorable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator."

And, in judgment, God says, "I will give children to be their princes, and babes shall be oppressed every one by another, and every one by his neighbor; the child shall behave himself proudly against the ancient, and the base against the honorable."

May God, in his infinite mercy, avert these threatened judgments from our land.

You will recollect that from the foregoing sentences of Scripture I have selected these words in the theme of our present meditations; "Behold the Lord, the Lord of hosts, doth take away the judge and the honorable man and the counsellor."

And in order to improve these words on this occasion, it is proposed to consider:

I. That it is the prerogative of Almighty God to take away life.

II. That no age, qualification, nor station, is exempt from death.

III. That the death of others is a solemn admonition to the living to prepare for dying, and especially to those who were particularly connected with the deceased.

1. We are to consider that it is the prerogative of Almighty God alone to take away life. "Behold, the Lord, the Lord of hosts, doth take away."

This sentence is introduced with a note of attention, to show the certainty of the declaration. And this further appears from the expressed declaration of the God of truth. "See, now, saith the Lord, that I, even I am he, and there is no god with me: I kill, and I make alive; I wound, and I heal; neither is there any that can deliver out of my hand." And thus saith the Lord Jesus Christ, who is essentially one with the eternal God and Father. "I am he that liveth and was dead; and, behold, I am alive forevermore, and have the keys of hell and of death." Christ having the keys of hell and of death denotes that, as God, he hath power over them both, and openeth, and no man shutteth, and shutteth and no man openeth.

This point is proven by the declaration of those who have been moved to speak by the spirit of inspiration. One says, 'The Lord killeth, and maketh alive; he bringeth down to the grave, and bringeth up." Another says, "Thou hath granted me life and favor; and thy visitation hath preserved my spirit." And, "I know that thou wilt bring me to death, and in the house appointed for all living."

This doctrine is substantiated by the consideration that none but God giveth life; for, if he alone giveth life none but he alone taketh away.

All the men and angels in the universe could not give life

to a creature; no, not to the least insect upon earth. The prophet says that God giveth breath unto the people upon the earth and spirit to them that walk therein. He also taketh away their breath and they die; for in his hand is the life of every living thing, and the breath of all mankind.

Again, God alone hath the power to take away life, because we find that when he is determined to preserve life, no power on earth can destroy it. Neither disease, nor fire, nor sword, not any instrument can effect anything against the life of man unless God gives them a commission to destroy. Thus people have been visited with sore sickness and of long continuance, and have been raised up again to enjoy health, contrary to the expectation of all their friends, because God had not determined then to take them away. No doubt many in this assembly have had experience of this preserving power of God.

The three children in the fiery furnace, heated with a seven fold heat, were as safe as upon a bed of down, because God gave no commission to death against them.

And we have known or heard of many instances in which the bodies of men have been greatly mangled, and yet to the astonishment of all beholders they have been raised up by the power of God, to enjoy a comfortable state of health.

But others, by the slightest wound imaginable or by no apparent disease have been suddenly brought down to death.

God can say, in a word, and the most inveterate disease shall be healed, as was seen in the cures wrought by the hand of the Son of God, or he can say, in a word, and the least disease shall destroy the life of man.

If not a sparrow falleth to the ground without God, then certainly no human soul leaves the body without God. For he has appointed the life, the means, and the end of the life of man, upon earth. The number of his months is with God, and he set his bounds that he cannot pass. "Behold, the Lord, the Lord of hosts, doth take away the judge, and the honorable man, the counsellor."

2. We consider then, secondly, that no age, qualification, nor station, is exempt from death.

God has a wise end in all he does, and he never does anything without a reason. As all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God, so all have the sentence of death pronounced upon them. "As drought and heat consume the snow waters so doth the grave those who have sinned." For "the wages of sin is death." And "the soul that sinneth, it shall die."

Sometimes God takes away the children of men in their infancy or youth in order that those that survive to greater age, may be sensible of the sparing mercy of God to them, and may be admonished of the uncertainty of life, and of the near approach of death.

At other times God takes away the middle aged, in the prime and glory of life, in order that the living may be admonished, that when they feel the strongest pulse and vigor of life, they may soon become so languid as not to be able to life a hand, or move a foot, toward any desirable earthly object. Yea, soon may the strongest man bow the head, and sink to the grave, never to rise, till the heavens be no more.

Others live,—a few others live to old age—in order to mark the forbearance and long-suffering of God, and in order to show the power of God in upholding so brittle a frame so long, amid so many dangers; and in order to admonish others, by the griefs and pains of the aged, not to desire a long life for the pleasure of living, but only to prolong the praise of their upholding God. But yet, it is recorded of the oldest man that ever lived, that he also died.

We see, by the promiscuous ravages of death, that God is no respecter of persons, and that he has no need of the mighty man, nor of the man of war, nor of the judge, nor of the prudent, ancient or honorable man, nor the cunning artificer, nor of the eloquent orator, to carry on their own designs upon earth. For he taketh them all away as he sees good.

But we often lament and mourn when some particular per-

sons die. And well we may ; it becomes a christian to mourn over the remains of a saint. We read that the blessed Jesus wept at the death of Lazarus whom he loved. And besides, the death of those whose lives promised great usefulness upon earth, is a judgment of God upon the living.

Thus, when the mother of our children is taken away, on whom a little flock of helpless creatures hung for life and protection, we mourn and lament.

Or, when the father of a numerous family leaves his charge to another or to no particular person, but to a disconsolate widow drowned in tears and cares, we lament the wide breach made upon that desolate home hung with sackcloth.

Or, when a minister of the great redeemer, who brought the glad tidings of salvation to our ears, quits his labors and resigns his spirit to God, who gave it, we mourn and lament: and well we may ; for this is a token of the departure of God from us : as when St. Paul left the Jews, and turned to the Gentiles, it was a token that God left the Jews to hardness of heart and blindness of mind ; than which there cannot be a worse plague to befall man upon earth.

Or, when the judge, the honorable man, or the counsellor, is taken away we mourn, because it is a token that God is turning his hand against us. And, especially, when the man was honorable on account of his knowledge, experience, and disposition to improve all his talents to the glory of God and the good of men,—I say, we have reason to mourn when such characters are removed, of whom we hoped that God would still longer make them the instruments of much good to the poor and oppressed and to all around them. For, we read, that the lips of the righteous feed many.

But, all the ways of God are just towards man ; and none may gainsay his providence any more than his word.

3. It becomes us, therefore, thirdly, to consider that the death of others is a solemn admonition to the living to prepare for dying, and especially to those who were particularly connected with the deceased.

The death of no human creature ought to be a matter of indifference with the living, and especially that of a good man, sustaining various public offices. The loss of such a man, moving in so high a sphere and beneficial to those who led a public or private life within the circle of his acquaintance—I say, the loss of such a man is incalculable. And it requires our particular notice and improvement.

In the first place it reminds that the end of human and earthly glory is the grave, corruption, and worms. "I have said to corruption, thou art my father; and to the worms, thou art my mother."

Let us then, in the first place, learn to be humble, and not aspire after earthly joys to the neglect of the one thing needful. Whatever be our lawful calling in life, let us remember that we shall be called upon by death, and that there is no discharge in that war. Let it therefore be our chief desire to become reconciled to God in heart and in life. And let it be our chief aim to glorify God in life and in death, for this is the end of our being and in no other way can we enjoy comfort in life, peace in death, and glory and rest forever.

Consider, my friends, that whatever attainments you make in knowledge, in wealth, or in fame, of an earthly nature, they will either die with you, or leave you at death. But if you have the knowledge of God, and of his son Jesus Christ, in your hearts, and are conformed to the holy image and temper of the lamb of God, these cannot be lost or defaced at death. But death itself will open the door for greater improvement, and for a brighter display of the ornaments of your minds beautified with the salvation of God.

Whatever then you may neglect, neglect not the concern of your souls, for you know not how soon they may be demanded of you; and be required to give an account unto God. We see others dying around us of all ages and distinctions.

Our friend, whom we now contemplate and view before us, is soon to be laid in the silent dust. Alas! how are his eyes closed and darkened with death—his once active limbs, mo-

tionless—that eloquent tongue, on which was written the law of kindness, is speechless—and that pleasant countenance is now changed into the paleness of death! And let us consider that no present health, nor strength, nor youthful vigor, will prevent us from bearing the same impressions of mortality if God give a commission to death to lay his cold and iron hand upon us.

Having, therefore, the sentence of death on ourselves, let us not trust in ourselves, but in the living God, through the merits of his son; and love and serve him, in spirit and in truth, who is able to raise the dead.

Were a stranger present, he might ask, Why this solemn mourning? Why this melting sorrow apparent through this congregation? We would answer, it is not a death of a mean man, nor of a common man, that we now deplore. His name and worth are well known to all his acquaintances, which are as extensive as the state in which he lived. We expect not, therefore, to add a word to his praise.

But in order to recognize the goodness of God to our deceased friend and to ourselves, who have been blessed with the blessings which the Giver of all good bestowed on him, we will mention some of the circumstances attendant on his life.

He descended from a respectable family, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, on the 13th day of June, 1741. His great grandfather came from Europe to Boston, as one of the early settlers of New England. We suppose he was the author of a publication entitled, "More wonders of the invisible world," from which a part of the history of New England is now extracted. This man, or more probable, his son, the grandfather of the lately deceased, was one of the most forward opposers of the persecution which arose against the strange delusion of 1692.

In any case, the grandfather of this, our deceased friend, was a sea faring man in the early part of his life, and through various disasters he was detained seven years from home; he

was one year a prisoner in France. After his return, he settled in Newbury where this son was born.

In early life he gave remarkable presages of intelligence and of future usefulness. It is said, that at the age of two years and a half, he could distinguish the figures by name which are used in common arithmetic.

He lived some years under the tuition of his father, who, for a number of years, sustained the character of a faithful instructor of children and youth.

After the death of his father, at about the age of fourteen, he went and resided at Kingston with the late Colonel Calfe.

From a youth he discovered a serious and pious mind. When he was twenty-one years of age he was married, and moved to this town. The next year he became a member of this church, just forty-five years previous to the last time in which he came to worship in this house, which was only fourteen days since.

About thirty-five years ago, he was chosen a deacon in this church by a unanimous vote, being only in his 32d year. And from the beginning of his connection with the church, by the grace of God, he has sustained a fair and unblemished character which envy or malice itself would scarcely dare to impeach. As proof of this we are able to adduce the testimony of all his acquaintances.

The confidence reposed in him at home and abroad as a man of truth, integrity, and uprightness is almost without a parallel.

He was several years employed as an instructor of youth in the principles of literature and morality, which employment he began when he was only sixteen years of age.

About the age of sixteen he was seen as an under officer on the shores of Lake Champlain, in defense of his country against the French and Indians.

At the age of thirty he received a military commission at home; a few years after, he had a higher trust in the army.

He was soon after sent to represent this and two other neighboring towns in the General Assembly of the state.

While a member of that body he was for several years one of the five composing a Committee of Safety, with discretionary power to transact all state affairs during the recess of the General Court in the late Revolutionary war.

For the space of thirty-nine years he has sustained the commission of a Justice of the Peace. Thirteen years he has been a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum throughout the state. Twenty-five years he has been Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Rockingham, and twenty-five years he has been annually chosen clerk of the House of Representatives of the state of New Hampshire. He was also secretary of the state convention for forming the Constitution of the state, and of the convention for ratifying the Federal Constitution. Once he was chosen treasurer of the state; but the inconvenience of removing to the place where the office must be kept, induced him to decline that important trust.

A multitude of other public and private business has been committed to his faithful hands. A rule of court is now pending upon which he was to have decided, if he had been spared in his usual health.

He was a man naturally mild and pleasant in his disposition. He had a remarkable retentive memory and a very judicious and candid mind. Being void of guile himself, he was not suspicious of others. Never assuming nor haughty, he did not appear with so much fortitude and resolution as some. But he always had the best side of fortitude and resolution, which are, to bear the ills of life with patience, and to resist the temptations of a wicked world. He had the resolution to be an honest and upright man, to fear God and keep his commandments; notwithstanding the frowns and scoffs of infidelity.

This is the true character of the man whose death we believe is precious in the sight of the Lord.

He had lived a blessing in the world sixty-seven years, four months and seventeen days.

In his last sickness, which continued scarcely fourteen days, he had not the full exercise of his rational faculties on account

of the nature of his disease, lying chiefly on the nervous system. He had, however, lucid and rational intervals in which his friends took great satisfaction.

The day before his death he expressed his assurance of putting entire confidence in God through the merits of his son Jesus Christ. He said, "In the love of God through Christ have I trusted hitherto, and in none else can I repose my confidence." He further said "Great peace have they that love thy law." He soon after repeated the 3d and 4th verses of the 17th Psalm, long metre, and Dr. Watt's version.

We readily see that the death of such a friend and husband is inexpressible loss to the mourning widow. Oh woman, greatly afflicted and tossed as with a tempest, let not thy grief overwhelm thy gratitude. For though we acknowledge that your loss is great, yet it is a great favor to live so long with so tender and kind a husband, a man of prayer, a lover of God and all good men. Remember that this singular blessing so long continued demands the more gratitude to God the Giver of all good, despite not the chastening of the Almighty, nor faint under his rebukes. And may thy Maker be thy husband, the Lord of hosts is his name.

The children of such a father have been highly favored of God. And, Oh my young friends, for the sake of Christ and for your own soul's sake, let not the good counsel and example of such a godly parent pass unregarded by you. Remember that you shall see him again when God shall raise the dead; and prepare to meet him at the resurrection day. May the Lord, God of your father, be your God and father forever.

This church and people have cause this day to mourn before the Lord. For he hath lifted up his hand against them and withdrawn one of their best men from among them. Long has he been an officer and leading member in this church and society. How pleasant was all his conversation. Always humble, meek, and mild in his deportment; pious, grave, and fervent in his devotion; he was inexpressibly dear to all his brethren. When you were, for ten years, without a minister,

his advice was salutary and reasonable. How great a blessing he was to your former beloved and godly pastor, I can well conceive by a sense of his worth deeply impressed in my own mind.

Perhaps some may think too much has been said in favor of one man. To such it may be answered that this is no time nor place to recount the faults of a man who has repentantly confessed his sins to God, and has obtained a pardon, and has fallen asleep in Jesus. For to such there is now no condemnation.

If any one, notwithstanding, feels uneasy at the remembrance of some fault in the deceased, let him now be careful to reform the same fault in himself, and let him now repent of all his sins, if he would die in peace. For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men. And the impenitent sinner shall not escape.

Let us, therefore, be led by the influence of mortality before us, to improve our time by repentance, and by cordially believing and obeying the Gospel of Christ.

We see by this subject, that our life is in the hand of God; and hence, it is at infinite hazard that we continue to sin against him. No dependence can be placed upon any earthly object, or creature. For "Behold the Lord, the Lord of hosts, doth take away." And we know not how soon the angel of death may lift his hand, and swear by him that liveth forever, that time shall be no longer with us. At a moment's warning, nay, without any warning, but such as is common to man, our life may be arrested. "For in an hour when ye think not, the Son of man cometh."

The seeds of death are sown in our very nature, by reason of sin. And it is only for God to speak the word, and the corrupting principle will suddenly effect our dissolution. It is only for God so say "Return, ye children of men," and they are turned to destruction. "He that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed and that without remedy."

Today, then, if ye will hear the voice of God, harden not your hearts.

MILITARY.

For nearly one hundred years before the incorporation of Hampstead as a town, the New England Colonies and Canada, were in active hostility or recruiting their strength. Three generations of New England farmers were trained in the savage school of frontier warfare, until there were bred into them the qualities and traditions of the soldier.

From 1745 to 1762, the stalwart sons of our pioneer fathers distinguished themselves as worthy of their ancestral training. Some of the most prominent settlers in the new settlement led companies which were sent to strengthen Fort William Henry, on the northern shore of Lake George or the places on the border lines of the Colonies.

In the muster roll of troops Abraham Parry, Captain in Col. Nath'l Meserve's regiment raised for the Crown Point expedition, in 1756, is found the name of Thomas Crarford Jr. of Hampstead, private enlisted May 1st, and continued till Oct. 24th.

In Major Goffe's Company, Meserve's Regiment, Jacob Sawyer, private, enlisted May 1st, left Nov. 9, 1756. Andrew Stevens, enlisted May 1st, left Oct. 22, 1756. In Samuel Watts' company, Col. Nath'l Merserve's Regiment, Seth Patte, clerk, Jonathan Corliss, Sergeant, Samuel Worthen, James Philbrick, Simeon Stevens, Michael Johnson, Robert Johnson, Daniel Stevens, Benjamin Heath, Osgood Eaton, Simeon Goodwin, David Hadley, Joseph Gove, Zedediah Heath, Josiah Heath, George Keazer, John Goodwin, Edmond Colby. David Copp, Sergeant, Nathaniel Bartlett, Bartholnew Heath, Joseph Noyce, John Kent, John Harriman, Ashuel Harriman, James Hadley, were enlisted in the expedition against Crown Point from May, 1756, and discharged Dec., 1756, when New Hampshire raised 700 men.

In the Crown Point expedition of 1757, New Hampshire furnished five hundred men and we find from Hampstead, Jacob Bailey, Capt. 2d Co., John Hazen, 1st Lieut., and Philip Johnson, 2d Lieut., from March 5 to Nov. 5, 1757, with privates William Heath, John Johnson, Samuel Little, Obediah Davis, Robert Hunkins, Josiah Heath, Abel Hadley, Andrew Stone, (afterward Major) John Harriman, Asubel Harriman, David Copp, and Nath'l Watts.

In other Companies there are found Jonathan Bond, Robert Calfe, Peter Ingalls, Thomas French, Bond Little, Enoch Rowell, Robert Spear, and Otho Stevens, who was killed and buried at Oswego in 1757. Capt. John Calfe also was at Crown Point, Rev. Henry True as Chaplain. Capt. Jacob Bailey (afterward General Bailey) served during the entire seven years war, moved to Newbury, Vt., and obtained a grant of that town from Gov. Wentworth for himself and friends, many of them from Hampstead and vicinity, in 1762-3. He had great influence in the Cohos Country and held various important civil offices. He was Major General of Militia and Commissary General of the Northern department in the war of the Revolution. He died March, 1815, aged 89 years.

The following petitions were presented from soldiers from Hampstead, to the Governor and Assembly.

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
HAMPSTEAD, January 21st, 1760.

I, the subscriber, namely Elijah Heath, being a soldier in Col'n Lovewell's Rigement, under Capt. Todd; and as I was going to oswego I lost my Gunn going over the fauls it fell out of a batto.

ELIJAH HEATH."

(Sworn to before Daniel Little, and dismissed.)

William Heath Jr., in a petition dated Hampstead, Jan. 18, 1760, says he was "a soldier under Capt. John Hazen in Col'n Hart's Rigement" that he has lost his gun, stolen coming home and wants pay for it. (His petition was dismissed.)

[BENJAMIN MORSE, soldier, 1762.]

In a petition addressed to the Governor and assembly, Jan. 4, 1763, Peter Morse of Hampstead, says "Your Petitioner

had a son, a minor, in the service of the Province in Col'n John Goff's Regiment, and Capt. John Hazzen's Company, in the year 1762, at Crown Point, that his said son was taken sick on the way home at the house of Alexander Robbe in Peterborough. He presented a bill for care and expense of getting him home, amounting to £34 s12 d0, and was allowed eight shillings and six pence sterling.

Soldiers were easily procured in the spring of 1775. Many of the heroes from Hampstead, who met and fought the British Regulars at Bunker Hill, Bennington and Saratoga, were men trained in the old French and Indian war.

From Hammond's "State Papers," Gilmore's "Manual to the General Court," Mass. Rev. Rolls and private papers I have learned of the following men from Hampstead, or credited to Hampstead, as serving for a longer or shorter period, in the years from 1775 to 1783.

John and Moses Atwood, Samuel, Jos., Moses and Jabez Brown, Gilbert and John Bond, Benjamin and Jabush Bean, Jacob Bailey (Gen.), Capt. John Calfe, Benjamin Couch, John Clark, Ebenezer Copp, Micah Chapman, William Clough, Joshua Corliss, Samuel, Edward, Josiah, and John Davis, Samuel Dodge, Obediah and Caleb Eastman, Thomas Emery, George Everett, John Emmons, Thomas French, Jeremiah Foster, Page Fowler, James and Moses Flood, James and William Gass, Duncan Grant, John Griffin, Reuben, Samuel, Enoch, Richard, Jesse, James, Enoch Jr., William and Moses Heath, William, Reuben, Joshua, and Capt. John Harriman, Ephraim, Hezekiah and John Hutchens, Roberts Hale, Jere. Haseltine, Levi Hildreth, Robert Holland, Robert Hastings, Enoch and William Hunt, Sergt. Ebenezer Hoyt, Israel Ingalls, Samuel, Abraham, William, Noah and Jona. Johnson, Jona. Jennings, Jona. Jenness, Dudley and Moses Kimball, Zuriah Kelley, Peter, John and Job Kent, Moses, Tristram, Daniel, Moses, Daniel Jr., Abner and Lot Little, Nathaniel Leavitt, Capt. William Marshall, Peter Manuel, Stephen March, Joseph Merrick, Simon Merrill (Chester), Thomas Mitchell, Levi Mills, Edmund Moulton, Ephraim and James Moores, Samuel and Josiah Morse, Joseph Noyes, Job Page, Samuel and John Perry, Benj. Philbrick, Jabez Plummer, Eliphalet and David Poor. Stephen Quimby from the "Handle," is said to have had a powder horn that held a pound of powder and at the Battle of Bunker Hill, refused to yield until he had fired the last of it. Heath, Christopher, and Eliphalet Richards, Enoch and John Williams, Eliphalet Richardson, Jona. Rowell, Samuel and John Sawyer, Samuel Sargent, Samuel, Peter, Asa, James and Moses Stevens; Amos Stephens, Smith Bailey, Samuel Trye, Jona., John and Thomas Wadleigh, Moses, John and Daniel Williams, Ebenezer and Levi Wells, Moses Webster. There may be others.

The following interesting items were taken from Capt. John Calfe's Book. Dated at Ticonderoga, Feb. 17th, 1777.

Wednesday, Feb'y 5th. March'd for Ticonderoga from my house at 2 of clock afternoon. Marched to Mr. Jones', at Londonderry (11 miles). Tarried all night.

Thursday, Feb'y 6th. Marched to Mr. Kendall's at Litchfield (5 miles), took breakfast; march'd to Abbot's, at Amherst (8 miles), march'd to Capt'n Hutchinson's at D'r (5 miles), tarried all night.

Friday, Feb'y 7th. March'd to Mr. Taylor's, at Wilton (4 miles), took breakfast, march'd to Capt. Blood's, at Temple (4 miles), refresh'd our soldiers, march'd to Capt'n Robb's at Peterborough (9 miles), tarried all night.

Saturday, Feb'y 8th. March'd to Mr. Rawling's in Dublin (5 miles), took breakfast, march'd to Mr. Tucker's in Marlborough (7 miles), and march'd to Mr. Blake's in Keene (6 miles), tarried all night.

Sunday, Feb. 9th. March'd to Mr. Blake's in upper part of Keene (5 miles), took breakfast, march'd to Davis' at Westmoreland (3 miles), march'd to Capt'n Autley's at Walpool (9 miles), and tarried all night.

Monday, Feb'y 10th. March'd to Mr. Sartlo's at Charlestown (6 miles), took breakfast, march'd to Mr. White's (3 miles), and tarried all night.

Tuesday, Feb'y 11th. Tarried at Charlestown,

Wednesday, Feb'y 12th. March'd to Hobb's at Springfield (7 miles), march'd to Maj'r Grout's at Weathersfield (4 miles), and tarried all night.

Thursday, Feb'y 13th. March'd to Mr. Coffin's at Cavendish (10 miles), & march'd to Mr. Bates at Saltash (6 miles), tarried all night.

Friday, Feb'y 14. March'd to Mr. ——— at Ludlow (7 miles), march'd to M'r White's at Shuesbury (6 miles), march'd to Mr. Bowman's at Clarrendon (5 miles), tarried all night.

Saturday, Feb'y 15th. March'd to Mr. Post's at Rutland (8 miles), march'd to Wm. Keler's at Pitsford (3 miles), march'd to Power's at Neshobe (15 miles), marched to Mr. Wiswald's at Sudbury (7 miles), tarried all night.

Sunday, Feb'y 16th. March'd to Mr. ——— at Shoreham (10 miles), cross'd the lake to Ticonderoga (2 miles), tarried there till 2d day of March. While nothing remarkable happened then we moved to Mount Independence.

Remarks. Wednesday ye 19th of march 20 of our men were taken & 4 kill'd by a party of the Enemy at Sabbath day point in Lake George.

Tuesday, June ye 17th, a party of Indians, consisting of between 30 & 40, came within about 150 Rods of our Lines, kill'd two of our men, & it is supposed took another, for 1 is missing. On their Return Back to Crown Point they met 13 of our Rangers who were out on a Scout and kill'd two of them and wounded two more . . . . They also took two Inhabitants and carried of.

Friday, June ye 20th, three Indians and 2 frenchmen took a man between Lake George Landing and the Mills, but he made his escape the same day.

Thursday, June ye 26th, a party of Indians waylaid the road between the Landing & mills, kill'd one man and scalp'd him, wounded another who they thought was dead and scalp'd him, who after come to our guard.

Monday, June ye 30th, the enemy proceeded up the Lake with their Shipping and came in Sight of our forts at 8 of clock in ye morning, and about sundown drew up in line of Battle.

Tuesday, July ye 1st, the enemy Shipping Lay about the Same position, their land army erecting Batteries and cutting Roads to get along the Artillery—Scouting parties of Indians and Canadians appearing about our Lines, but did Little Damage.

Wednesday, July ye 2d, 3 of ye enemy Boats came up very nigh to our Redoubts, whereupon one of our men discharged One of our pieces at them and they went back. In the afternoon a party of Indians Attacked our advance guard above the french lines and they Retreated. We Reinforc'd them and they pushed on the Enemy and drove them. They were then Reinforc'd and our party Retreated into the Lines. Our men at the lines fired upon them with their small arms and their Artillery, and they escaped for Life. We had eight slightly wounded and five kill'd. The loss on the Enemy Side we Cannot Learn. We took 1 Regular prisoner & 2 hessians Deserted and came to us.

Thursday ye 3d passed without much firing on Either Side, ye

Enemy were Erecting Batteries. 776 arrived to our assistance, brought in 70 head of Cattle with them. Ye Enemy fired their Evening Guns at their New Encampments. 1 Chase of Pennecook deserted to ye Enemy.

Friday, July ye 4th, 130 men came in about eleven of Clock to assist us. The Enemy Struck their tents in their New Encampment in ye afternoon, Either by reason of our firing on them or the fire raging in the woods amongst them.

Saturday, July ye 5th, passed without anything very Material. Excepting 2 boats of ye Enemy came down our Jersey redoubt & a party was seen at work on the Mount opposite Mount Indep'e & Ticonderoga.

Sunday, July ye 6th. A little before day we had orders to Strike tents and make ye Best of our way off, and in the Utmost Confusion we Retreat'd, part by water to Sheenborough & part to Castle Town by Land. We had but just got of the Mount before ye Enemy was on, and they pursued us to Sheenborough by Water and came upon us Just as we Landed, and fired on us very Smartly with Shipping, which occasioned a great Confusion, and many came of and Left all their Effects behind and Traveled on for Fort Ann, where just arrived about Midnight, the Remainder the Next Morning, Except Some that went by water which the Enemy Overtook and took Some prisoners, how many we have not yet Learnt. The Distance from the Mount to fort Ann was about 42 miles.

Monday, July ye 7th, a party of the Enemy Came after us. We sent out Scouting party who attacked them. We had one kill'd and 3 wounded, and after sundown when we Sent our picket Guard, the Indians fir'd on them, kill'd one man and wounded another.

Tuesday, July 8th, we Sent out a Scout back, who met a party of ye Enemy within a mile and attacked them. We Sent out Reinforcements, and they fought about an hour and a half. We caused the Enemy to Retreat, who left a number on the ground. We took a Doctor and a Capt'n and retook two prisoners, and we were informed by that two Brigades of the Enemy was every Moment expected to assist them, and our party at this place, consisting of but about five hundred men, and our ammunition being almost Spent, we thought best to Retreat, and took our

wounded and sick and went to fort Edward, where we arrived in the evening, The number that was kill'd on our Side is not yet known, 4 wounded were brought off and brought with us. The Distance from fort Ann to fort Edward, 14 miles.

Wednesday, July 9th, we tarried at fort Edward. A party were sent off towards fort Ann to watch the motion of the Enemy and to Stop the Road so that the Enemy might not pass with their Artillery. Teams Sent to Fort George to bring off stores with ye utmost Despatch.

Thursday, July 10th, we tarried at Fort Edward. A party was Sent to Fort Ann who found no enemy there. Battoes were employed in Removing the Stores Down the River.

Friday, July 11th, we tarried at Fort Edward. Nothing new happened. All ye teams & Battoes were Employ'd in Removing Stores Down from Fort George & Down ye River.

Saturday, July ye 12th, we tarried at Fort Edward, Employed in the same business as yesterday.

Sunday, July 13th, we tarried at Fort Edward. Nothing Material Happened. Troops are daily coming in to assist us.

Monday, July 14th, we were Order'd Down the River about 5 miles, where we encamped at a place Called Moses' Creek.

Tuesday, July 15th, tarried at Moses' Creek. Two men were taken between fort Edward and fort George.

Wednesday, July 16th, tarried at Moses' Creek. Our people left fort George after burning all that they could not bring off.

Thursday, July 17th, we Removed from Moses' Creek and encamped on an Island about a mile Below. Ye troops that went by Land Joined us this Day.

Friday, July 18th, we tarried on Said Island. We received information that the 9th Reg't of Regulars that we Engaged at fort Ann had but 40 men escap'd well.

Saturday, July 19th, we tarried on Said Island. A number of troops from below came up to assist us.

Sunday, July 20th, we tarried on the Island. Two Prisoners were taken and brought in, who informed that the Enemy were preparing to come down the River against us with eleven thousand men.

Monday, July 21st, we tarried on the Island. Several Tories were taken & brought in who were in the Enemy's Service and

had Collected a number of Cattle on the grants and were Driving them to the Enemy when they were taken.

Tuesday, July 22d, we tarried on the Island; were inform'd that there was a Skirmish happened between Fort Edward and Fort Ann. A party of Gen'l Nixon's Brigade fell in with a party of the Enemy and drove them, kill'd 20 men who was left on the Ground. Our loss was 10 kill'd, 4 mortally wounded, besides others the Number a part of the Militia were Set at Liberty.

Wednesday, July 23d, tarried on the Island. Some of the Militia went of without Liberty. Informed that we have now 4000 men on the ground in the whole. Our forces Removed from Fort Edward to Moses' Creek.

Thursday, July 24th, tarried on the Island. Two men were kill'd and Scalp'd by the Indians this Side Fort Edward. We Received information by a hessian that Deserted and came to us that there had been a great Difference between the hessians and Regulars about their pay, and that it Ran so high that a number of Officers who Stept in to Settle the affair were kill'd to the number of 80, amongst which Some principal officers.

Friday, July 25th, tarried on the Island. Almost all the militia went off and left us last night. Nothing Material happened.

Saturday, July 26th, tarried on the Island. A party of the Enemy attacked the picket Guard above Fort Edward and Kill'd, Scalp'd & Mangled a Lieut. and 8 privates and one woman within about gunshot of Fort Edward. Parties were Sent for them, but they fled & made their Escape. Another woman was found kill'd & Scalp'd, that it thought was Carri'd off.

Sunday, July 27th, tarried on the Island. Nothing Material Happened.

Monday, July 28th, tarried on the Island. Three Brigades of our troops that was nigh to Fort Edward moved down to this place. An Inhabitant that Belonged there went off to ye Enemy, but as he could not persuade his wife with their Children to go with him, he Deserted the Enemy, as it was Reported, to go and bring them away. Several of the Enemy went, but She Refus'd to go. They took one of ye Children & kill'd it. The woman took ye other & ran Screaming. They pursued her & kill'd her & ye Child, & after Scalping them went off. They

wound'd & Scalp'd another of ye inhabitants immediately after, who Died the same day. We this day took five prisoners, 2 Regulars, 2 Canadians and 1 Indian.

Tuesday, July 29th. I was Sent to Albany by ye Col'n to Settle Some affairs for ye Reg'r. A man & a boy was kill'd by ye Enemy down at fort miller.

Wednesday, July ye 30th. Some of our advanc'd parties were attack'd a little above the Encampment, but Little Damage was done. Part of the army Removed to the ferry down by Saratoga, & brought off baggage with them.

Thursday, July ye 31st, the Chief part of our army Removed to Saratoga and got down the stores, baggage, &c., from above.

Friday, August ye 1st, the army Remained at Saratoga. Nothing material happen'd.

Saturday, Aug'st ye 2d. Remain'd at Saratoga. Nothing material happened. A Brigade of troops Join'd us.

Sunday, Aug'st ye 3d. Our advanced Guard were attacked by ye Enemy and drove in. Parties were Sent out after them, but they made their Escape. We lost in ye attack about 10 men, with 2 officers, as near as we can Learn. The Same day Removed to Still water, brought down the baggage & Stores of ye army. I return'd from Albany and met the people there.

Monday, Aug'st ye 4th, fitted our Encampments at Still water. Nothing Material happened.

Tuesday, Aug'st ye 5th, tarried at Still water. Nothing Material happened.

Wednesday, Aug't ye 6th, tarried at Still water. Our time being out that we Engaged for we were Discharged. the Service, with the Genr'l Thanks for the faithful Discharge of our Duty.

Thursday, Aug'st ye 7th, we paraded to March to Albany. Had Committed to our care to Guard to Albany thirteen Tories & Sixteen waggons Loaded with powder. We marched for Albany about Eleven of Clock, arrived at the New City, tarried all night, kept a good watch, hearing that tories were plenty.

Friday, Aug'st ye 8th, arrived at Albany. 2 or 3 men were kill'd at Scattercock and Scalp'd, thought to be done by the tories.

Saturday, Aug'st ye 9th. Tarried at Albany, being Engaged about Settling our affairs.

Sunday, Aug'st 10th. tarried at Albany.

Monday, Aug't ye 11th. Tarried at Albany.

Tuesday, Aug'st 12th, about nine of Clock cross'd the ferry and march'd through greenbush to kenderhook mills, 10 miles, tarried all night.

Wednesday, Aug'st 13th, march'd through New Canaan to Pittsfield, 30 miles. Tarried all night at Capt. Strong's.

Thursday, Aug'st 14th, march'd to Partridgefield and on to Worthington to Col'nl Agars,' tarried all night. We march'd 36 miles.

Friday, Aug'st 15th, march'd to Chesterfield and on to Northampton, 18 miles, tarried at Mr. Lymans'.

Saturday, Aug'st 16th.

In the same diary, kept by Capt. John Calfe, is found an "account of what each soldier hereinafter named have taken up, which is to be deducted out of their wages. Mount Independence, March 27th, 1777."

The account was itemized against Benjamin Fairly, 18 shillings; Ephraim Severens, 1£ 18s. 11d.; Nathan Clough, 3£ 18s. 4d.; Levi Walles, 4£; Stephen Sawyer, 2£ 14s. 6d.; Ensign Benjamin Batchelder, 4£ 8s.; George Saunders, 1£ 11s. 6d.; Benjamin March, 1£ 8s. 2d.; Lieut. Mesheck Bell, £1 11s. 6d.; Job Forss, 2£ 11s.; Samuel Libby, 1£ 2s. 6d.; Jonathan Goodwin, 10s. 6d.; William Gould, 1£ 16s.; John Smith, 1£ 10s. 6d.; William Varrell, 1£ 1s.; William Merrill, 1£ 4s.; John Emmons, 2£ 15s.; Theopolis Goodwin, 1£ 10s.; Samuel Johnson, 11s. 1d.

"1777, John Williams, Dr.			
Apr'l 14th, to 3 lbs. of sugar,	0	5	0
May 5th, a pair of stockings,	0	7	0
May 23d, to Cash lent you 1 Dollar,	0	6	0
" to a frock Drawn from ye Store.	0	16	6
	0	14	6
		18	0
	0	16	6
June ye 3d, 1777, John Williams, C'r.			
By Cash,	0	18	0

Other accounts were of Enoch Richardson, John Morrell, John Lear, Thomas Joy, Andrew Whitcher, Seco Barnard.

(From State Papers) Hammond's.

The following petitions were presented concerning soldiers in the service from Hampstead:—

State of New Hampshire.

To the honorable the Council & House of Representatives for said State in General assembly convened Nov'r 8th, 1780.

The petition of John Eaton of Hampstead, in said State, Humbly Sheweth—That your Petitioner engaged in the service of the United States in Nov'r, 1776, as an ensign in Capt. Benjamin Stone's Company in ye 3d New Hampshire Battalion, and continued in said Service until August, 1778, when the circumstances of your petitioner's family was such that he was induced to ask Liberty to Resign, which was granted and a Discharge obtained, Dated Aug't 2d, 1778, as will appear by said Discharge.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be allowed Depreciation for the Time he was in Service equal with others of like rank.

John Calfe, in behalf of said Petitioner.

(He produced a discharge signed General Headquarters, Aug. 2d, 1788, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, John Fitzgerald, V. Aide de Camp.)

John Sawyer of Hampstead states that he was a volunteer in Capt. Jesse Page's company, Col. Gale's regiment, in the Rhode Island expedition, and had his horse stolen from him, and wants the state to pay 13 pounds 10 shillings.

(He was allowed $45 Nov. 17, 1778.)

Committees of Inspection, Chosen During the War of the Revolution.

December, 1774, John Webster, Samuel Little, Joseph French, John Calfe, Benjamin Little; March, 1776, Samuel Little, William Moulton, Edmund Morse, Benjamin Little, William George; March, 1777, Joseph French, Jacob Currier; June, 1777, Joseph French, Thomas Wadley, Benjamin Little, Benjamin Emerson, Jr., Jacob Currier; March, 1778, Samuel Little, Joseph French, Benjamin Emerson, Jr.

Committee to regulate trade, chosen in pursuance of the recommendation of the Legislature:—

June, 1777, Hezekiah Hutchens, Bartholomew Heath, Timothy Goodwin, William Moulton, Jesse Johnson.

Committee to provide for the families of soldiers from Hampstead in the army:—

February, 1778, Thomas Wadley, Benjamin Emerson, Jr., Edmund Moores; June, 1778, Samuel Little, Abner Little, John Harriman.

Committee to enlist soldiers:—

March, 1778, Samuel Little, Abner Little, John Harriman; June, 1779, Edmund Moores, Eliphalet Poor, Abner Rogers; July, 1779, Hezekiah Hutchens, Abner Little; June, 1780, Bartholomew Heath, Timothy Goodwin, Abner Little; February, 1781, John Calfe, Job Kent, Moses Little; March, 1781, John Calfe, Timothy Goodwin, James Huse.

Committee for regulating the price of sundry articles of trade and manufacture, and the produce of husbandry, etc., raised in accordance with a recommendation from the town of Portsmouth:—

July, 1779, Edmund Moores, John Calfe, William Moulton.

Members of the Provincial Congress, which assembled in 1775, at Exeter, and afterwards at either Exeter, Portsmouth, or Concord:—

Samuel Little, April, 1775; Jonathan Carlton, May, 1775; John Calfe, December, 1775; Samuel Little, December, 1776; John Calfe, from December, 1777, to December, 1778.

I have obtained the following names of soldiers that served in the war of 1812, in the defence of the Colonies. Doubtless there were others from Hampstead:—

George Bragg, Nathaniel Goodwin, David and James Hadley, James and Barthelnew Heath, Eliphalet Hoyt, Luther Johnson, Nathan and Stephen Quimby, James Keazer, Samuel Marshall, Joseph Morse, Stephen and Joseph Webster, Daniel Williams, and Robert Jackson, who, while confined in Dartmoor Prison and engaged at playing ball, went over a fence and was immediately fired upon by the guard, and had a leg shattered and lost. He was colored.

From Adj. Gen. Ayling's History of N. H. Soldiers and Sailors, and from former soldiers at present residing in Hampstead, I have collected the following data of their service and experiences. Soldiers who filled the quota from Hampstead, as follows:—

Charles E. Atwood, born in Hampstead, served in the 1st Reg. N. H. Vol. from Sept. 14, 1864, to June 15, 1865.

Albert H. Ayer, b. in Hampstead, served in the 1st. Reg. Heavy Art. from Sept. 14, 1864, to June 15, 1865. Dead.

Fred P. Shannon, b. in Hampstead, served 1st Reg. Mass. Heavy Art. from Dec. 1, 1863, to Aug. 16, 1865.

William H. Minot, b. in Hampstead, in 2d Co. N. H. Heavy Art. from March 19, 1864, to Sept. 11, 1865. Dead.

Horace R. Sawyer, b. in Hampstead, served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 13, 1862, to June 4, 1865. Wounded in mine explosion at Fredericksburg, Va. Died in Hampstead.

Daniel R. Sawyer, b. in Hampstead, served in 11th N. H. Reg. Vol. Inf. from Aug. 15, 1862, to Sept. 7, 1864. Appointed sergeant. Also served in 1st. Vol. Inf. from April 25, 1861, to Aug. 9, 1861. Died in Haverhill, Mass.

George W. Keazer, b. in Plaistow, served in 11th N. H. Reg. Vol. Inf. from Aug. 13, 1862, to June 6, 1865. Wounded at battle of Wilderness.

Charles Clow, served in 12th Mass. Inf. from June 26, 1861, to Dec. 13, 1862; also served in 1st Mass. Heavy Art. from Dec. 1, 1864, to Sept. 8, 1865. Living in Haverhill.

Simeon S. Clayton, served in 12th Mass. Reg. Vol. Inf. from July 5, 1861, to July 8, 1864.

William H. Clayton, served in 12th Mass. Inf. from July 5, 1861, to Aug. 30, 1865.

George Clayton, b. in Topsham, Vt., served in 12th Mass. Inf. from Sept. 9, 1861, to Sept. 27, 1865.

George W. Corner, served in 10th N. H. Vol. Inf. from July 31, 1862, to death, Aug. 10, 1864.

William R. Cowell, b. Sutton, Eng., served in 5th N. H. Reg. Vol. Inf. from Sept. 26, 1864 to Sept. 11, 1865.

Avender Corson, b. Lebanon, Me., served in 1st Reg. N. H. Vol. Heavy Art. from Aug. 3, 1863, to Sept. 11, 1865. Appointed sergeant Nov. 9, 1864. Died in Hampstead.

Nathaniel Corson, b. Lebanon, Me., served in 7th N. H. Vol. Reg. from Aug. 13. 1862, to Feb. 20, 1863. Received wounds at Fredericksburg, Va. Living in Hampstead.

Samuel Johnson, b. in Boston, served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 12, 1862, to June 4, 1865. Died in Hampstead.

Charles W. Williams, b. West Newbury, Mass., served in 18th N. H. Reg. from Feb. 21, 1861, to July 21, 1865. Living in Haverhill, Mass.

Caleb J. Hoyt, b. in Hampstead, served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 13, 1862, to Feb. 21, 1863. Living in Hampstead.

Osa D. Nichols, b. in Hampstead, served in 15th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 12, 1862, to Aug. 13, 1863; also in 2d Co. Heavy Art. from March 19, 1864, to Sept. 11, 1865. Living in Bradford, Mass.

Lucian M. Nichols, b. in Hampstead, served in 15th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 10, 1862, to Aug. 13, 1863. Living in Haverhill.

Frank S. Eastman, b. in Hampstead, served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 15, 1862, to 1863. Living in Lynn, Mass.

Charles H. Grover, b. in Quincy, Mass., served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 13th, 1862, to June 4th, 1865. Living in Hampstead.

Henry A. Noyes, b. in Chelsea, Vt., served in Co. H, 1st Reg. N. H. Inf. from April 19, 1861, to Aug. 9, 1861, and was the first to enlist in town. Living in Elmwood, Ill.

Charles E. Frost, b. Belgrade, Me., served in 1st Reg. Vol. Inf., Co. H, from April 9, 1861, to Aug. 9, 1861. Also in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 12, 1862, to June 6, 1865. Was appointed 2d Lieut. Sept. 9, 1862; 1st Lt. July 2, 1864, and Brev. Capt. July 6, 1864, for "gallant and meritorious services for successfully charging the enemy near Shand's House, Va."

John H. Pingree, b. Auburn, Me., served in 1st Reg. Vol. Inf. from April 25, 1861, to June 15, 1865.

Charles H. Newbegin, b. in Bland, Me., served in 1st N. H. Vol. Inf. from April 25, 1861, to Aug. 9, 1861; also from Aug. 13, 1862, to Aug. 29, 1865.

James Johnson, b. Hampstead, served in 11th N. H. Vol. Inf. from Aug. 12, 1862, to June 4, 1865, wounded at Fredericksburg, Va. Living in Hampstead.

David B. Hinds, b. Sandwich, served in 7th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 31, 1861, to June 12, 1862, wounded at Hilton Head, S. C. Died in Hampstead.

Nathaniel H. Bushby, served in 7th N. H. Vol. Inf. from Oct. 9, 1861, to Apr. 30, 1864.

George R. Dow, b. Pembroke, served in 7th N. H. Reg. Vol. Inf. from Dec. 31, 1861, until death at Baton Rouge, La., June 12, 1863.

Aaron H. Davis, b. New Boston, served in 15th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 15, 1862, to Aug. 18, 1863. Died in Hampstead.

William H. Davis, b. Hampstead, served in 15th N. H. Vol. Reg. from Sept. 11, 1862, to Aug. 13, 1863. Living in Hampstead.

Benjamin G. Currier, b. Salem, N. H., served in 15th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 12, 1862, to Aug. 13th, 1863. Dead.

Thomas M. Arnold, b. Hampstead, served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Apr. 13, 1862, to June 4, 1865. Died in Haverhill, Mass., May 6, 1889.

George Allen, b. Kingston, served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 12, 1862, to June 19, 1863. Living in Hampstead.

Warren A. Kimball, b. Bradford, Mass., served in 15th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 11, 1861, to Aug. 13, 1863. Living in Haverhill, Mass.

Frank H. Little, b. Hampstead, served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 12, 1862, to July 13, 1865. Living in Danvers, Mass.

Charles Stevens, b. in Raymond, N. H., served in 59th Mass. Reg. from Feb. 27, 1864, to Aug. 10, 1865; was in the battles of the Wilderness, Fort Steadman and Spottsylvania. Living in Hampstead.

Linus H. Little, b. Hampstead, served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 12, 1862, to June 3, 1865. Living in Haverhill, Mass.

Henry C. Little, b. Hampstead, served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 12, 1862, to death April 6, 1865.

George W. Bickford, b. Campton, N. H., served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 15, 1862, to June 4, 1865.

Horace Barrett, b. Bridgewater, served in 7th N. H. Reg. from Oct. 21, 1861, to wounded at Ferdandina, Florida, June 4, 1863.

Allen B. Martin, b. Dickenson, N. Y., served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 12, 1862, to death at Concord, Apr. 21, 1865.

Charles H. Shannon, b. Hampstead, served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 13, 1862, to died of wounds at Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1862.

Elbridge G. Wood, b. Sandown, served in 15th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 10, 1862, to Aug. 13, 1863, as 1st Lieutenant.

Simeon Dana Hinds, b. Lowell, Mass., served in 7th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 5, 1861, to May 17, 1862. Living in Sanbornton, N. H.

Samuel Morse, b. Hampstead, served in 7th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 24, 1861, to Apr. 28, 1862. Died in Hampstead.

Thomas W. Morse, b. Hampstead, served in 7th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 24, 1861, to Dec. 27, 1864; severely wounded at Fort Wagner, S. C. Living in Sandown, N. H.

Nathaniel Frost, b. Salias, Me., served in 15th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 15th, 1862, to Aug. 13, 1863. Died in Haverhill, Mass.

Marquis J. Brewster, b. Unity, N. H., served in 4th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 12, 1861, to July 13, 1862.

James F. Hall, b. Salem, N. H., served in 4th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 23, 1861, to Jan. 12, 1862. Died Oct., 1899, at Haverhill.

Hazen L. Hoyt, b. Hampstead, served in 15th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 15, 1862, to Aug. 13, 1863. Living in Lemars, Iowa.

David L. N. Hoyt, b. Hampstead, served in 15th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 12, 1862, to Aug. 13, 1863. Living in Hampstead.

Leonard Hutchens, b. Hampstead, served in 15th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 6, 1862, to Aug. 13, 1863. Died in Hampstead.

Albert C. Brickett, b. Hampstead, served in 11th N. H. Reg, from Aug. 13th, 1862, to June 24, 1865. Living in Haverhill, Mass.

William L. S. Tabor, b. Methuen, served in 15th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 1862, to Aug. 13, 1863. Living in Derry.

Adin T. Little, b. Hampstead, served in 1st Reg. N. H. Vol. from Sept. 14, 1864, to June 15, 1865. Died in Hampstead.

John F. Johnson, b. Hampstead, served in 18th N. H. Reg. from Mar. 27, 1865, to May 6, 1865.

Daniel J. Wilson, b. Methuen, served in 18th N. H. Reg. from Feb. 27, 1865, to May 6, 1865.

Others credited to this town, besides the thirty-eight who served as substitutes were:—

William Barrett, Thomas D. Barker, Joseph J. Calef, William R. Couch, James E. Collins, Leander Harris, William Henry Johnson, who served in the 15th N. H., and died at Memphis, Tenn., when on his way home, Lewis Legacey, George H. McDuffee, Charles Stevens, Henry B. Thorne, John L. Woodsum and John West.

There are now living in Hampstead in addition to those named in the foregoing lists:

Ezra W. Foss, b. in Alton, N. H., served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 20, 1862, to June 6, 1865.

Harlan P. Clark, b. in Derry, served in 1st Reg. N. H. Vol. Inf. from May 4th, 1861, to Aug. 9, 1861.

William H. Burrell, b. Plaistow, served in 19th Mass. Inf. from Sept. 19, 1864, to May 30, 1865, credited to Shutesbury, Mass.

John Paro, born in Plattsburg, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1846; enlisted Sept. 7, 1864, as private in Co. H, 2nd Reg. of Veteran Cavalry of N. Y. State; served until Aug. 23, 1865, then enlisted in regular army and served on the western frontier about three years. Married Odile Vyron of Manchester, N. H. They have an only daughter, Delecia, b. Aug. 9, 1879.

Benjamin F. Rowe, b. in Franklin, N. H., served in 14th Mass. Inf. from July 5, 1862, for three years, appointed 2d lieutenant Sept. 24, 1864, to July 31, 1865.

Edward F. Noyes, b. in Plaistow, served in 16th N. H. Reg. from Sept. 25, 1862, to Aug. 20, 1863, credited to Hillsboro, N. H.

Carlos W. Noyes, b. Manchester, N. H., served in 1st Reg. N. H. Vol. H. artillery, from July 14, 1863, to June 5, 1865, credited Londonderry, N. H.

Richard B. Watson, b. Charlestown, Mass., served in Co. G, 10th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 14, 1862, to Jan. 21, 1865.

Asa T. Worthen, b. Fremont, N. H., served in 11th N. H. Reg. from Aug. 15, 1862, transferred to U. S. Navy, Oct. 14, 1862, to Mar. 7, 1863.

Charles Bassett, b. Pittsfield, N. H., served in 2nd Reg. N. H. Vol. Inf. from Aug. 16, 1861, to Dec. 19, 1865, appointed corporal Nov. 1, 1864, sergeant, Dec. 7, 1864.

Frederick Spollett, b. Derry, served in 1st N. H. Reg. Vol. Inf. from Sept. 17, 1861, to Sept. 25, 1864.

Benj. F. Evans, b. Strafford, N. H., served in 10th Reg. N. H. Vol. Inf. from Sept. 1, 1862, to Dec. 15, 1863. Wounded at Racoon Ford, Va.

Loren M. Chase, served in Co. A. 4th Mass. Cavalry, from Nov. 13, 1863, to Nov. 14, 1865.

Others in town whose service I have not, are:—

George G. Pinneo, Albert G. Rand, Elmer Lowell, Charles Godfrey, Charles F. Evans, James D. Felley, George W. Baker, John Little, Jacob Townsend and Reuben Beebe.

Hampstead has one whose heroism has placed him among the "Heroes of the nation," Daniel G. George. The sketch of his army and navy life we take particular pride in recording.

Daniel G. George, born in Plaistow, N. H., July 7, 1840, son of Lyman P. and Eliza S. (Horton) George. Enlisted from Salem, N. H., Sept. 10, 1861, in Co. D, 1st Mass. Cavalry, Capt. A. H. Stevens commanding, under Col. Robert Williams. He was discharged from army and navy service June 17, 1866.

As Mr. George relates the following interesting items of his remarkable army and navy experiences he makes no personal claims for distinction. He is well known as the only living survivor of the crew engaged in the destruction of the Rebel Ironclad Albemarle, in the Roanoke river, on the morning of Oct. 27th, 1864, in company of the brave Associate Commander, who has been called "the Pride of the American Navy," Lieut. Commander William B. Cushing.

In 1857, Daniel G. George, then seventeen years of age, joined a whaleship at New Bedford and set sail for a four years' cruise in the Arctic ocean. When but three days out to sea he was instructed into the romance of a whaler's life, with the smashing of his boat by a "right whale," and left for some hours at the mercy of the waves. Again, amid the howling of a fierce storm, the ship was saved only by a remarkable coincidence. Once he was rescued from a freezing bath in the Arctic ocean, himself and mates a mass of ice. Again, in a tempest, or furious gale, he was thrown from the top gallant yard into the sea. While sailing on the coast of South America their ship was overtaken by a furious tempest and entirely submerged in a huge wave and saved only by their cargo of oil.

It was after four years of such experiences that he enlisted in the service of the U. S. He was raised to Orderly Sergeant in his regiment, was in many guerilla skirmishes, the battle of Antietam and twenty-one other general engagements, was taken prisoner at Aldee, when fifty out of fifty-four men in his company were killed, wounded or taken prisoner.

He was not then captured, however, until his horse, pierced with bullets, fell upon his lame leg, which was before broken and fractured at Hilton Head.

As a prisoner he was marched from Aldee to Stanton, June 17, 1863, barefoot, the confederates having stolen his boots. The last fifty miles of his journey his feet became so wounded and lacerated that every step was marked by blood. From Stanton he was taken to Libby prison. Ten days later he was

removed to Castle Thunder, and finally to Belle Isle, from thence he escaped, having induced his guard to run away with him. Their passage through the whole route was one of great excitement and danger. All day he lay in negro cabins, at night they pressed on in their dangerous march. After reporting at headquarters he was ordered to Annapolis and returned to his regiment.

When his term of enlistment expired he reenlisted, and every man but two of the company followed his influence, the only company of the regiment to reenlist as a whole. For this action the government gave a month's furlough as a company. They went to Boston, and while in Faneuil hall before a crowded audience, his Capt. (Charles F. Adams Jr.), eulogized him so generously that Gov. Andrews there publicly promised, and afterwards presented him with a captain's commission, but preferring to remain in his own regiment he declined the distinguished honor. He soon after received a lieutenant's commission in his own regiment (1st Mass. Cavalry), but having applied for a transfer to the navy he declined the commission. He then became an able seaman in the U. S. navy, and was ordered to the Receiving Ship stationed at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

While on the Receiving Ship a draft was made for men for the U. S. sloop of war Chicopee. During all of his service his firm friend, or chum (as George calls him) was Edward J. Houghton; they had resolved not to be separated. The draft for the Chicopee took Houghton but not Daniel George, but he resolved to go with his friend if possible. They found one William Smith, an ordinary seaman, who had been drafted but preferred to remain where he was. An exchange of papers was made. Daniel G. George became William Smith, an ordinary seaman, and Smith became George, an able seaman, each to answer to the other's name. When the drafted men were called and William Smith was named, Daniel G. George stood as Smith, and became one of the crew of the Chicopee stationed in Albemarle sound, Capt. Arnold

in command, and was made coxswain of Lieut. Walker's boat.

Upon learning of Commander Cushing's intended purpose of capturing or destroying the Albemarle, George, Houghton, and another ordinary seaman, volunteered to go with Cushing, the only men who volunteered unasked. Their request was granted. Thus George, Houghton, and thirteen others, including Lt. Com. Cushing, constituted the crew of one of the most daring, successful and important expeditions of any war, which was to destroy a mighty engine of war.

We read in a description of the Rebel Ram Albemarle, by one who helped build her, "She was the most perfect vessel of her size ever constructed." In an account of the battle of the Ram Albemarle off the mouth of the Roanoke river, May 5, 1864, which was then told "to be the bravest, most determined action of vessels afloat for the last one hundred years."

"In this battle the Albemarle received over three hundred heavy shot and shell, was struck by a vessel of thousands of tons burden, steaming at a speed of eleven miles an hour without being damaged by her, fighting single-handed, nine heavily armed Federal gun boats from 3 P. M. until dark, on a spring day, without losing a man, with no damage beyond a denting on her armor, and at her own pleasure returning to her moorings at Plymouth."

"The most skilled mechanics gold could hire were employed in her construction. The construction of the ram had cost the Confederates $1,500,000," so said Admiral Porter in his testimony.

In Report No. 157, of the 2d Session of the 44th Congress of the United States, the committee stated that "the Rebel Ram Albemarle was destroyed by a torpedo boat under command of Lieut. W. M. Cushing, on the night of Oct. 27, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C.

This report says, "Lieut. Cushing and his men received the thanks of Congress on Dec. 20th, 1864." They were signed by Schuyler Colfax and Abraham Lincoln.

In Report No. 849, of the 47th Congress in the Senate of the United States, we read, "Lieut. Cushing, the pride of the American Navy." "Daniel G. George and W. B. Cushing pulled the lanyards which immortalized them both."

In the same Congressional Report an honorable senator is made to say, "The romance of war has seldom developed a more extraordinary character, and never has exhibited more elevated though unconscious patriotism and sublime courage than Daniel G. George."

This report from Congress was to the fact of Mr. George having been paid prize money for his aid in capturing the Albemarle, and led to attacks upon his claims which were silenced by the following letter which was written to sustain the rights of Daniel G. George "alias Bill Smith."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, March 21, 1883.

I recognize this day Mr. William Smith, whom I have not seen since 1866, as the William Smith who served with me on board the U. S. Ship Chicopee as an ordinary seaman in the years 1864, 1865, 1866.

He is genuine. During my association with him he won the reputation of being an honest, faithful, and brave man, and during my term of service with him he received from the U. S. Navy Dept. from my hands, as the Executive Officer of the Chicopee, a Medal of Honor for an act of gallantry performed on Oct. 27, 1864, in participating in the destruction of the Rebel Ram Albemarle.

Very respectfully,
A. R. McNAIR,
Lt. Com. U. S. Navy.

The following is the paper which accompanied the Medal of Honor handed to Mr. George by Lt. Com. McNair of the U. S. Navy.

"Forwarded Mar. 15, 1865. I. B. Montgomery, Commandant Navy Department, Washington. I have the pleasure of transmitting herewith the Medal of Honor awarded to you by the Secretary of the Navy, in General Orders No. 45, dated Dec. 31, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct while serving on picket boat which destroyed the Rebel Ram Albemarle, at Plymouth, Oct. 27, 1864.

Please acknowledge the receipt.

Very respectfully,
G. WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

WILLIAM SMITH, Seaman,
Washington Navy Yard."

The details of the remarkable affair have been known from George's own words to many of our townsmen. He says, "No account that I have read gives a fair representation of the fact. One account which has been taught in our school as history, says: 'Every man save two, were killed or drowned on the spot,' whereas only two were lost, one being shot, the other reported drowned."

Old soldiers say "Nothing in the annals of war history, records a more unequal contest, and splendid pluck, a more desperate effort, and magnificent result." Thrilling indeed, is the story as George relates it (doubted by none), telling us how he sat in the bow of the torpedo boat with his friend Houghton and Lt. Cushing, how at Cushing's order to lower the torpedo, George and Houghton managing the wrench, did so quickly, Houghton detaching it from the end of the spar, which he did by pulling his lanyard, leaving the torpedo afloat under the bottom of the ram, several feet under water, but not wholly separated from the boat, for "Dan" still held it by a lanyard or small cord attached to the mechanism, which, when pulled, would explode it whenever Cushing should give the order to pull and explode the deadly engine of destruction. While he believed that it would be instant death to every man in the crew, he obeyed the order without any hesitancy, not a moment was lost. Cushing and Dan pulled their lanyards together. In another instant they, the boat, their comrades, were being hurled over logs, through the air in every direction, into the river, some thirty feet distant. He says there existed not a doubt in his mind but he had pulled his last earthly rope, but immediately, however, he found that he was not dead, but in the Roanoke River, and that it was next in order to make one more effort for life, which he did by striking out manfully to where he supposed the shore to be, seriously impeded by the weight of sidearms, pistols, sabres, ammunition, and a heavy peajacket, with pockets full of hand grenades of which he found it impossible to divest himself for a time, but as if to prove the old adage true that "fortune

favors the brave," he touched a log, and, clinging with one hand divested himself of useless arms and ammunition. In this situation he was captured and dragged, with two others of his brave comrades, to the shore as prisoners.

It has been said that one Southerner was a match for several Yankees, but on this occasion of sendingt hese eleven boys to Salisbury prison, it required one hundred rebel soldiers fully armed and equipped, to do the simple duty of escorting them.

The horrors of that prison have been often related, but never realized until we have listened to the tale of one who has experienced the horrors and miseries endured by the victims.

After five months in that dreadful den, George was released among a ragged, starving multitude of 2,000 wretched, emaciated men, who were permitted to once more look upon beauful nature, and walk with freedom the soil of their native land. When he entered that fatal enclosure there were 10,000 men strong in their courage, but death had taken 8,000 from the ranks.

Mr. George rejoined his messmates, who gladly received him on board the U. S. sloop of war Chicopee, where he remained until the 17th of June, 1866, when he returned to his childhood scenes.

He married Miss Lizzie Beardsley of Exeter, N. H. They have ten children, all living.

The regular army of the U. S. has received several recruits in later years from our boys, and Hampstead has now a representative in Charles Clough, son of George A., and grandson of Charles W. Clough, who enlisted in August, 1899, in the 26th Mass. Infantry, for service in the Philippines.

THE CEMETERIES.

"The boast of Heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The path of glory leads but to the grave."

Grey's Elegy.

There are ten burial places in Hampstead. The earliest occupied by our ancestors as far as we learn, is situated about one-fourth of a mile from the Peter Morse "Garrison House" and mill. It has been written that there are one hundred graves without a stone to mark the spot. From searching about the desolate spot, there was seen about twenty-five or thirty sadly neglected graves, marked generations ago by flat stones at the head and foot of the graves, but without inscription. It is said that there are one or more with a rudely chiselled "J," which may have marked the grave of some Johnson, as they were numerous in that location in the early history of Hampstead. The ground is now turned into common pasturage, a fence running through it, with graves on either side.

We are told that here were buried the bodies of Peter Morse and wife, Tamosine (Hale) Morse, Lieut. Edmund Morse and his two wives, Rachael Rowell and Priscilla Carlton, members of Nathan Webster's family, several of the Johnson families, and others of that section of the town. The greater number of deaths in that quiet resting place, it is said, were from the dreaded throat distemper in years from 1735 to 1760, which originated in a Mr. Clough's family, a short distance away, in West Kingston.

The Center burial ground seems to have been selected soon after the first settlement in the central and southwestern parts of the town. Here became the resting place of pastor and people, many of the early settlers and townsmen.

Quaint headstones, inscribed with names and memories now held in reverence, are thickly placed over the sacred ground. It is probable that the earlier graves were not marked by either stone or wood. In former days gravestones were generally brought from England, all finished, except the inscription or lettering of name and age of the deceased. Some bore designs of weeping willows, angels' faces, hearts, and even coffins are seen in cemeteries or old burial places in our town.

The custom of marking the resting places of the dead by erecting monuments, whether in the form of pyramids, obelisks, triumphal arches, churches, tablets of bronze or brass, the unhewn shaft or simple pillar, is but a natural expression of the better feelings of man, and the reverence with which he holds his kindred.

While there are many costly and fine monuments in our cemeteries, appropriately inscribed, there is a certain fitness between the memorial and the family to whom they were placed in kindly remembrance. On the face of the tomb of Rev. Henry True (see illustration) is the inscription :—

This Monument
is sacred to the Memory of
Rev. Henry True, A. M.,
First pastor of the church in Hampstead,
Who suddenly departed this life on the 22d day of May, 1782,
in the 57th year of his age and 30th of his ministry.
He left a widow and eight children to mourn over his tomb.
Revelation was his guide,
And reason his companion.
He was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a faithful friend.
Prudence, Integrity, Condecension and Dignity
Are happily united in his character, together with
Judgment, learning and devotion.
A testimony of his worth is embalmed in the minds
Of his acquaintances, to whom he was endeared in life, and by whom
he was lamented in death.

With cheering beat the radiant sun
March'd to his full were drearie blaze,
But while we mark'd the course it run
To other climes, it sped its way
To fill a more exalted sphere.
The saints rejoice to see its ray
And angels hail him welcome there.

Close by are stones marked

MRS. RUTH TRUE, relict of Rev. Henry True, Æt. 82

Also one inscribed :—

This Monument
is erected in remembrance of
DEA. JOHN TRUE,
In testimony of his excellent virtues as a member of civil
and religious society.
He was born of eminently pious parents, December 26, 1761,
And deceased December 3, 1824.
As an officer in the church he was prudent, devout, and fervent in spirit,
As a magistrate he was discriminately upright and just,
As a friend and neighbor he was faithful and benevolent.

His works of piety and love
Remain before the Lord.
Honor on earth and joys above
Shall be his sins removed.

The first person buried in the Center ground was a Mr. Hadley, who was drowned in the Island Pond.

A rude stone, with the following inscription in print, rudely chiselled, shows the deceased to have been of the earliest generation in New England :—

In memory of MRS. MARY AYER, widow of Deacon James Ayer,
Who died May the 14, 1777,
in the 87 year of her age,
Mother of the wife of Rev. Henry True.

Some of the early inscriptions are as follows :—

Here lies buried the body of Mr. MICHAEL JOHNSON, who died Aug. 25, 1746, in the 60 year of his age.

In Memory of Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, son of Mr. Michael and Mrs. Mary Johnson, died Feb'y 26th, 1756, in ye 56th year of his age.

Here lies buried the body of Mr. JONATHAN PIERPOINT, A. M., who departed this life Jan'y 12th, 1758, Æt. 62.

JOSIAH DAVIS, d. 1796, aged 72.

Mr. JABEZ HOIT, died Sept. 17, 1843, aged 78.

Weep not, dear friends, I tell you all
I go to dwell with Christ on high;
I hear my blessed Savour call,
And trusting in his promise, die.

Mrs. Charlotte, wife of Mr. Jabez Hoit, died Feb. 7, 1828, Æt. 63.

Friends nor physicians could not save
My mortal body from the grave;
Nor can the grave confine me here
When Christ summons me to appear.

A tomb erected bears the following inscription:—

This monument is erected to the memory of John Hogg, Esq., who departed this life March 6th, 1795, in the 91 year of his age.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hogg, relict of John Hogg, Esq., departed this life Nov. 30th, 1796, in the 93d year of her age.

Stones marked with a design of an urn read:—

Capt. Hezekiah Hutchens departed this life June 13, 1796, Æt. 68.

Mrs. Anna Hutchens, relict of Capt. Hezekiah Hutchens, died May 6, 1812, Æt. 78.

Daniel Little, Esq., died Jan. 13, 1841, Æt. 91.

A tender husband in his days,
A much lamented friend lies here;
When Christ returns to call him forth
The rising day will show his worth.

Hannah, wife of Daniel Little, Esq., died March 23, 1822, Æt. 65.

The pains she long endured are now removed,
Her body moulders in the silent tomb,
But gone, we trust, to some more blissful home,
Her spirit reigns where joys in fulness live.

Mr. Moses Little, died March 11, 1831, Æt. 53.

When death is sent by God above,
Calls us from those we fondly love,
He does not always warning give.
Dear friends, be careful how you live.

Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Moses Little, died April 5, 1845, aged 61.

The dead we may never bring again,
Or wake to life their sleeping clay,
Whose time of pain & tear are done,
For joys that pass no more again.

M. 23, 1751. Samuel Stevens, Deceased.

A. 25, 1750, Rachel Stevens.

The land chosen for the burial of the dead in the West District, bordering on or near the Sandown line, on a hill from which miles of the surrounding country is seen, was settled early, and we find names of Pressey, Chase, Currier,

Tucker, Merrill, Eastman, Calef, and others of the early settlers of that section. There are many inscriptions on stones crumbling to decay, of interest in their day, showing them to be above the ordinary ones in use.

TIMOTHY STEVENS, died June 19, 1801, aged 79 yrs.
ELIZABETH STEVENS, his wife, died Feb. 21, 1830, aged 89 yrs.
MRS. POLLY STEVENS, daughter of Mr. Timothy & Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, who died Feb. 2, 1797, Æt. 23.

Here I must lie within this grave,
My flesh and bones a rotting.
When this you see pray think of me,
Less I shall be forgotten.
I once had life as well as you,
But now my days are over;
Here I must stay till judgment day,
Then meet my great Jehovah.

Sacred to the memory of MARY STEVENS, daughter of Mr. Timothy & Mrs. Susanna Stevens, who died August the 12, A. D. 1772, in 19 year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of SARAH STEVENS, daughter of Mr. Timothy Stevens, who died July 21, 1787, in the 4th year of her age.

MEMENTO MON. In Memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH LITTLE, Consort of Samuel Little, daughter of Mr. Timothy Stevens, who died Sept. 15, 1794, Æt. 83.

"Sacred to the memory of MARY STEVENS, daughter of Mr. Timothy Stevens & Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, who died August the 12, A.D. 1772, in 19th year of her age.

Mr. JOHN BARTLETT, died Nov. 14, 1841, Æt. 61.

Behold and see, as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

The same stone bears the inscription,

Near this spot Mr. Bartlett's Father and Mother and child were interred.

Memento Mon. In memory of Mr. JAMES HUSE, who departed this life April 11, 1753, Æt. 54.

Dea. JACOB TUCKER, died July 24, 1804, Æt. 87.

Mrs. LYDIA TUCKER, consort of Mr. Jacob Tucker, died Nov. 2, 1795, Æt. 72.

Miss ALICE TUCKER, daughter of Mr. Jacob Tucker, died May 12, 1801.

Here lies interred Dea. SAMUEL CURRIER, who departed this life Sept'r ye 24th, 1766, aged 56 years 7 months & 9 days.

Come, Mortal Man,
And Cast an eye,
Come Read thy Doom,
Prepare to Die.

In memory of JOANNA MERRILL, consort of Rev. Daniel Merrill, of Sedwick, in the Province of Maine, and daughter of Benjamin and Betsey Colby, died Oct. 28, 1793, ag. 23.

This is the place where Christians see
And end of all eternity.
Here their lived bodies rest in dust,
There souls rejoicing with the just,
Till Christ in triumph shall appear
To raise their bodies from the flesh and fair,
Their soul and body reunited
Shall reign in glory reserected.

ROBERT ROGERS, d. 2, 7, 1770, ag. 69.

CAPT. SIMON MERRILL, d. Apr. 24, 1819, ag. 87. A soldier in the Revolution.

MARY, w. of Capt. SIMON MERRILL, d. Apr. 12, 1850, ag. 72.

MRS. SARAH LITTLE, died June 23, 1823, Æt. 48.

Her soul was tranquil and serene,
No terrors in her looks were seen,
The Saviour's smiles dispel'd the gloom
And smoothed her passage to the tomb.

Memento Mon. In memory of Mr. JONATHAN COLBY, who departed this life July 18th, A.D. ye 1793, age 80.

Ye grey-headed sinners all
Remember that death shall call,
Yet after that God's trumpeter
Will summons you to judgment.
Therefore repent and believe
That thro' Grace you may receive
From Jesus life and favor,
Then in Heaven reign forever.

The new cemetery at the village, recently laid out, sometimes called the "The Eastman Cemetery," finds the graves of many of our citizens deceased within the past fifteen years, and monuments of modern design, the most imposing being that of Dr. Eastman's, the illustration of which appears in this book. It is a beautiful spot overlooking the Wash pond and surrounding country. The inscriptions are all of modern thought or scripture passages rather than those from phrases selected for use on stones of former years.

At the boundary line of Atkinson and Hampstead on the East road, is a plot of land set off from the old Harriman Farm, in which are buried the bodies of Mr. Harriman and his wife (a sister of Gen. Israel Putnam) and their colored servant. The stones are broken but traceable, and bear the inscriptions—

Mr. Reuben Harriman, departed this life, Oct. 12, 1808, Æt. 82.

Mrs. Mehitable Harriman, departed this life, March 4th, 1788, Æt. 61.

In District No. 6 is the burial spot known as the "Hadley yard" in which are found the graves of many residents of that section. Stones of the Websters as follows :

In memory of John Webster Esq., who died Feb'ry ye 11th, 1780, in ye 67th year of his age.

In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Webster, (wife of John Webster Esq. dec.), Sept. ye 9th, 1785, in ye 76th year of her age.

Mrs. Joanna Webster, wife of Mr. Caleb Webster, who died Aug. 6th, 1785, in the 27th year of her age.

The only monument in that yard is of "Bunker Hill" pattern and erected to the memory of the Harrimans.

John Harriman, died Aug. 6, 1822, aged 84.
Abigail, his wife, died Aug. 15, 1812, ag. 71.

On the opposite side the inscription of the son-in-law and daughter of John Harriman, as follows :

John Clark, died Mar. 26, 1829, ag. 59, his wife, Mary Clark, died Mar. 27, 1869, aged 89–11m.

Other families buried here are Morse, Johnson, Arnold, Moulton, Hinds, Hadley, and others.

The "Ray" Cemetery at District No. 7, in which families of that name, Merricks, Johnsons, Clayton, and others in that vicinity lie buried. There are also the graves of Anson Bean, David McLaren, Charles Chew, and William Clayton, soldiers in the Civil war buried here.

"Pine Ridge Cemetery," also in District No. 7, was accepted by the town in March last as a gift from Mr. Tappan Carter. Mr. Allen B. Martin was the first body to be buried in this place in 1865.

Near the home of Mr. George Bragg, is a family plot where lie buried the grandparents of the family, Mr. George R. Bragg and wife, Martha (Rand) Bragg, also two children of Mr. Tobyne.

Another family "Sacred Lot" is on the Marshall farm, where Capt. William Marshall and others were buried.

While some of our burial places are simply old fashioned grave-yards with very little about them, like what is seen in cemeteries in large towns or cities, nor are they as well kept as should be, we are proud to mention that this anniversary year, an effort has been made by our citizens to beautify and improve the lots, especially the "Center Cemetery" by building a nice face wall along the street, replacing the toppling stones, cleaning the moss and decayed matter from those stones on which, by age and neglect, the inscriptions had become almost obliterated, and other good work has been done.

Judge I. W. Smith in the appendix of his pamphlet in 1849 says "For the first eighteen years there was no record of deaths. For the next six years only a few are recorded. The full record commences in 1752. It was kept by Rev. Henry True and was continued by his son John True, Esq., and by Rev. John Kelly, to the close of the year 1846, and since by Rev. J. M. C. Bartley. The whole number of deaths recorded from 1746 to 1849 is 1128. The greatest number was in 1756 and amounted to thirty. The proportion to the population is one in eighty-one annually."

While I have not followed out the mortality since 1849, I have completed to 1899 the list of aged people who have lived and died in Hampstead, having arrived at the age of ninety years and upwards, as follows:—

Mr. Stephen Johnson,	died	1769	aged 91
Widow Davis,	"	1770	" 94
Widow Sarah Emerson,	"	1770	" 90
Capt. Jona. Carlton,	"	1794	" 94
Dea. Joseph French,	"	1794	" 92
John Hogg, Esq.,	"	1795	" 91
Widow of John Hogg, Esq.,	"	1796	" 92
Widow Eleanor Copps,	"	1801	" 92

Mr. Samuel Johnson,	died		1801	aged	90
Widow Mary Carlton,	"		1803	"	90
Widow Hannah Brown,	"		1804	"	90
Widow Hannah Eastman,	"		1806	"	91
Widow Martha Webster,	"		1809	"	97
Mr. Samuel Kelly,	"		1810	"	92
Mr. John Atwood,	"		1812	"	97
Widow of Joshua Knight,	"		1812	"	91
Mr. Edmond Morse.	"		1816	"	90
Widow Knight,	"		1816	"	90
Widow Quimby,	"		1818	"	90
Widow Judith French,	"		1822	"	90
Capt. Wm. Marshall,	"		1822	"	96
Widow Dorothy Cotton,	"		1816	"	96
Miss Sarah Doller,	"		1828	"	90
Widow Sarah George,	"		1830	"	97
Widow of Joseph Webster,	"		1834	"	95
Dea. Job Kent,	"		1837	"	94
Widow Anne Knight,	"		1839	"	92
Daniel Little Esq.,	"		1841	"	91
Amos Buck Sr.,	"	July 8,	1859	"	92
Hannah French,	"	Nov.,	1859	"	96
Alice Pierce,	"	Mar.,	1866	"	90
Miss Sally Little,	"	Mar. 27,	1870	"	92
Anna Morse,	"	Feb.,	1871	"	90
Dea. Jonathan Kent,	"	Dec.,	1874	"	91
Susan R. Eastman,	"	April,	1883	"	96
Sophia Moulton,	"	Nov.,	1883	"	91
Dr. Isaac Tewksbury,	"	Jan. 25,	1885	"	90
Mrs. Alice Shannon,	"		1889	"	92
Widow Myra B. Graves,	"		1894	"	94
Miss Hannah M. Howard,	"	Jan.,	1895	"	93
Widow Polly Woods,	"	June,	1899	"	95

SKETCHES, ILLUSTRATIONS AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

It has been said by a great naturalist, Alexander Von Humboldt, that "the specific work of civilization is to get the individual out of the mass and to exalt personality." History, whether it be local or general, is a help to society, and a promoter of civilization, because it brings into public observation and scrutiny the men and women of any period of the past, who, by ability, strength, activity, insight and opportunity, have led the way in all good works, and are as models and examples for succeeding generations.

It is not my privilege to exalt one citizen of the present generation above another. Their personal characteristics and individual traits of character are shown to us in their every day acts and life; their ability, in the results attained from their work for themselves and others among us. An eminent writer has described an ideal citizen as one "who applies himself peacefully to his work, and yet, upon the call of general need, each one obeys and acts together." We have seen much of uniting for a certain aim or purpose by our people in town, and certainly, as a combined whole, our citizens may be classed as ideal townsmen.

In the reproducing of the likenesses of our citizens or former residents, I have endeavored to place some representative from the old settled families, or natives of the town, prominent in the upbuilding of Hampstead. In several instances four generations from some prominent family are represented. I have been guided in the size and style of the illustrations, except those of the committee of arrangements for the 150th celebration (which are all full page), by the style and finish of the photographs received to work from, giving

more work upon the grandfathers' portraits than those of the younger generation, as far as practicable.

The other illustrations are of noted landmarks of historical associations, as marking the birthplace of some worthy citizen, or place of local interest and pride.

Many of the private residences are scenes of busy people, who are ever active, adding in some way to the thrift and prosperity of the community, having lived to give testimony with the writer, who says: "I have lived to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: Never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage, 'Too many irons in the fire' conveys an untruth. You cannot have too many—poker, tongs and all, keep them agoing."

A brief description of the illustrations, genealogically and historically, as far as I have learned in the few months of the preparation of this work, follows :—

Isaac William Smith was the second child of Isaac and Mary (Clarke) Smith, and grandson of Joseph Smith, Adjutant in Lt. Col. Welch's company, of Plaistow, under Brig. Gen. Whipple, who joined the continental army at Saratoga in 1777. He was born in Hampstead May 18, 1825.

His early years were passed in the quiet atmosphere of his native village, and in attendance of brief periods at the academies in Salisbury, Derry and Sanbornton. At the age of fifteen years he was sent to pursue his studies preparatory for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., then under the care of Samuel H. Taylor, L.L. D., one of the most distinguished educators that this country has as yet produced. After completing his preparatory studies he entered Dartmouth college in 1842. The President of the college, Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D. was then in the full meridian of that remarkable career which secured for him a place among the foremost college presidents of the country. Mr. Smith graduated in 1846, and in the spring of 1847 commenced his legal studies in the office of William

Smith at Lowell, Mass. After spending nearly a year in this office, he removed to Manchester, N. H., and completed his studies in the office of Hon. Daniel Clark.

He was admitted to the bar July 9, 1850, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Manchester, which he continued except while holding a position as judge. He was for five years the law partner of Hon. Daniel Clark. Mr. Smith was early recognized by his fellow citizens as taking a lively interest in the welfare of his adopted city. He was president of the common council in 1851 and 1852, city solicitor in 1854-'55, and mayor in 1869. He also served two years upon the board of school committee. In 1855 he was appointed judge of the police court of Manchester, but resigned the office in 1857 to engage more fully in the practice of his profession. He was elected in 1859 to represent his ward in the legislature of the state, and re-elected the following year, and in the latter part was chairman of the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives. In 1862-'63 he was a member of the State Senate and chairman of its judiciary committee. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln assessor for the second internal revenue district of New Hampshire, and held the office until 1870. He was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire, February 10, 1874, by Governor Straw. In August of that year the court was reorganized, and he was appointed by Governor Weston associate justice of the new court, and held the office until the court was again reorganized in August, 1876. In July, 1887, a vacancy occurred in the Supreme Court, he was appointed by Gov. Prescott to fill the position, which he occupied until he retired in May, 1895, having reached the age limitation prescribed by the constitution of the state. As a lawyer, Judge Smith in his practice was always characterized by a clear judgment, unsparing industry, and unbending integrity. Upon the bench, his ability as a lawyer, his conscientious and thorough examination of every case upon which he was called to express his opinion, and

the judicial poise and impartiality which he always maintained, secured for his decision the highest degree of confidence and respect.

Judge Smith's personal interest in the affairs of his Alma Mater, suffered no abandonment as other cares and interests multiplied. He was president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association in 1881-'83, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1882-'84. In college he was one of the charter members of the Dartmouth Chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi Society. In 1880 he delivered before the Alumni Association an eulogy on the life and character of Hon. William H. Bartlett, late associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. In March, 1885, he was elected one of the trustees of the college, which position he held at the time of his decease.

He received the degree of LL. D. from the college in 1889. He found time in the press of professional duties to indulge his taste for historical investigation, contributing his share to the researches of the New Hampshire Historical Society, of which he was made a member in 1861. In 1849 he delivered the address at the centennial celebration of the incorporation of Hampstead, which he published in pamphlet form and which is reprinted in this book. His tastes in this direction gave a special zeal and value to a visit which he made in the summer of 1878 to several scenes of historical interest in the old world. In 1889 he was a delegate from Manchester to the New Hampshire constitutional convention. He was a trustee of the Manchester public library since 1872, and trustee of the Manchester Savings Bank since 1891. He was also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having received all the degrees to and including that of Knight Templer. Politically the sympathies of Judge Smith were with the republican party since its organization. He was an earnest advocate of the great principles which that party bore inscribed upon its banner in our terrible Civil war, and in the period of reconstruction which followed, and which are destined to go down to the future as an inspiring and plastic force in one of the great epochs in history.

He was in 1856 a delegate to the national convention which nominated Fremont and Dayton as candidates for president and vice president.

Religiously, by education and conviction, his sympathies were with the Orthodox Congregationalisits. He early identified himself with the Franklin Street Congregational Society in Manchester, and assumed his full share of its burdens and responsibilities, being called at different times to fill the offices of president, treasurer, and director in it. In 1870 he became a member in full communion of the church with which that society is connected, and always took a lively interest in its prosperity, and in the advancement of the cause which it represents.

Judge Smith was united in marriage Aug. 16, 1854, with Amanda W., daughter of Hon. Hiram Brown, the first Mayor of Manchester. Eight children were born to them: Mary A., wife of V. C. Ferguson, Port Arthur, Texas; William I., Bustleton, Pennsylvania; Arthur Whitney, deceased Mar. 5, 1886: Julia B., wife of W. B. Cowan, Saratoga, Wyoming; Edward C., Manchester, N. H.; Daniel C., Lawrence, Mass.; Jennie P., wife of Dr. J. F. Bothfield, Newton, Mass.; Grace L., wife of Frederick N. Walker, Manchester, N. H.

Judge Isaac William Smith died November 28, 1898.

Adj. Joseph Smith resided in Plaistow, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. George Donecuer. He married a Miss Sawyer and had a son Timothy, and by a second marriage James and Isaac, and perhaps others. The family were known as "store keepers" there. The sons moved to Hampstead about 1824, when Capt. James resided at West Hampstead on the old homestead known as John Hogg place, and in the last twenty years Joseph Calef place. He married Sarah Colby, and had several children, among whom are Rev. Daniel J., of West Rindge, and Moses C., of West Newbury, Mass.

Isaac Smith, Esq., born May 31, 1793, married first, Mary Clark of Plaistow; second, Sarah Clement of Salisbury, N. H.;

WASH POND.

DR. GEORGE R. BENNETTE.

MRS. AMELIA F. BENNETTE.

"LAKEVIEW." RESIDENCE OF GEO. R. BENNETTE, M. D.

OLIVER PUTNAM.

SCHOOL HOUSE DIST. NO. I.

DANIEL KNIGHT STICKNEY.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND IN LAKE WENTWORTH.

PUTNAM PLACE.

CHARLES W. BAILEY.

HORACE BAILEY.

WALTER A. ALLEN M. D.

MARSHALL HOME.

LEONARD E. WEBBER.

AVENDER CORSON.

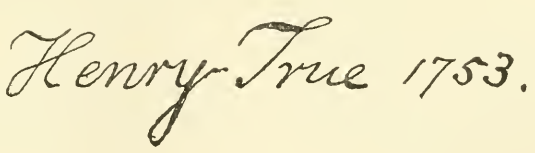
JOHN S. CORSON.

EAST HAMPSTEAD CHURCH. SCHOOL-HOUSE.

third, Abby (Clark) Clark, of Lowell, Mass. By the first marriage he had children Isaac William and Nathaniel C., and resided where Mr. Jacob Townsend now resides. He moved to the residence now occupied by Charles P. Tabor and Mr. Vigneault, known later as the Alfred W. Foote residence; here children, Mary C., who married James Brickett, of Clairmont, N. H., Joseph, who died young, and Rufus Clement who married Helen M., daughter of Daniel Nichols, of Hampstead, were born. They were among the leading merchants of Hampstead for about fifty years, at the present store of Isaac Randall.

Rufus C. and Helen (Nichols) Smith have children, Susie C., teacher of elocution, Haverhill; S. Kate, and Alice N. who married Charles H. Pearson, of Boston, July 16, 1890. They have children Philip Kimball, Daniel Nichols, and Clement Smith. Mr. Smith held many offices of trust in town, and has resided in Haverhill for the past twenty years.

The following letter was received from Mr. Henry True, Marion, Ohio, in response to an inquiry as to the service of Rev. Henry True, as chaplain in the old French war, etc., from papers in his possession. Mr. True also sent a tracing of the autograph of Rev. Henry True in an "Almanac," 1753, which we reproduce here:



Marion, Ohio, Oct. 16th, 1899.

Miss Harriette E. Noyes, Westville, N. H.

As requested in yours, 14th inst., I send you items in regard to my great grandfather, Rev. Henry True, the first pastor of the church in Hampstead. These items appear in the genealogy of the True family, prepared by my father, the late Dr. Henry Ayer True.

Rev. Henry True, born Feb'y 27, 1726, died May 22, 1782. Graduated

H. C. 1750. Ordained and installed at Hampstead, N. H., June 24, 1752. Mar. Ruth Ayer, daughter of Dea. James Ayer of Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 30, 1753. His acceptance of the call is dated May 13, 1752. The salary voted was four hundred each of ye two first years, then five hundred a year, old tenor money. Afterwards one thousand, old tenor, one-half labor and materials of building, and twenty cords of wood annually after he had a family; and peaceable possession of ye land grauted to ye first minister who should settle in Timberlane (Hampstead).

The almanacs of the years 1753, 1754, on the blank leaves, have inserted for notes, certain sentences after each date which allude to his intended wife, the building of his house, and other items, generally in Latin.

Mr. True was twice chaplain in "the old French war," in the years 1759 and 1762. His Bible which he carried with him has the dates, "Fort Edward, June 30, 1759," "at Crown Point, Sept. 25, 1762."

He left a journal of his camp life which is nearly entire.

He mentions Captain, afterwards Col. and Gen. Bailey, who resided in Hampstead, and afterwards settled in Newbury, Vt. The Journal is written partly in English and partly in Latin.

"Monday, June 18, 1759, from Saratoga to Camp Miller, seven miles; and 19th, seven miles to Fort Edward, supper with Mr. Forbs and Brigadier Ruggles. July 3, removed from Fort Edward to Lake George. Moved down to Ticonderoga & invested it July 24. Returned to Fort Edward July 26 to 30 at Albany; at Schenectady 30th. Aug. 3d, heard of Fort Niagara being taken, passed by H. Williams about 18 miles from Schenectady, passed Fort Hunter; Aug. 9th, up Mohawk river, with Gen. Gage; 10th to Fort Stanwig, 13th Lake Oneida, 16th to Oswego." Sept. 19th he mentions the capture of Quebec by Gen. Wolfe. Being ill, he with about fifty N. H. men were ordered home, where he arrived Oct. 18th.

In 1762 he left Hampstead June 29th, reached Crown Point July 10th, and returned home Oct. 16th. He mentions Col. Goffe, Col. Whiting, Rev. Mr. Taylor of Conn., and Mr. Fessenden.

After the commencement of the Revolutionary war his salary was small and he labored on the land first given him, and received also some land for his services as chaplain.

He was an ardent Whig during the Revolution; would use no foreign tea, but sometimes a domestic kind, "such as Judy Goodwin sent from Hailstown in a long birch box." When he built a cider mill he told Dea. Goodwin he would not shingle it till he knew whether Lord North would have it or not. He wrote a piece of poetry against the use of tea and published it.

I expect to photograph and print the Journal, and will send you several copies. I enclose tracing of autograph of Rev. Henry True.

Very truly yours,

HENRY TRUE.

EDMUND TUCKER EASTMAN, M. D., was born in Hamp-

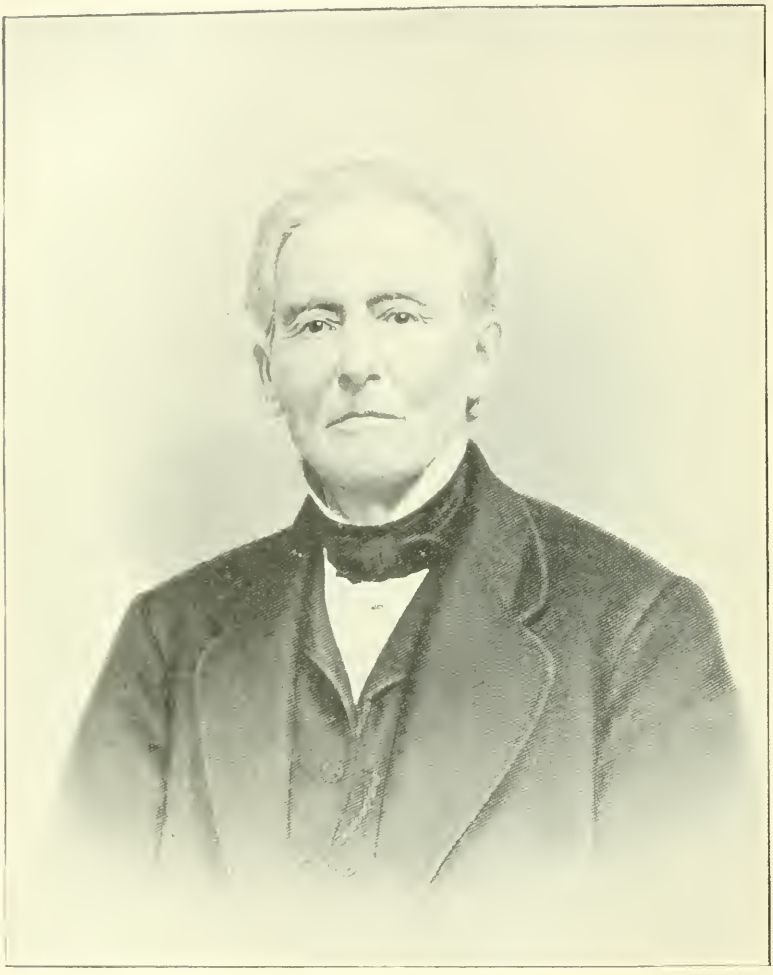
stead, New Hampshire, November 6, 1820, and died in Boston, November 7, 1892. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and in attending the district school in Hampstead. About the age of seventeen he entered Atkinson Academy, and fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, graduating in 1842. He graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1846, receiving his degree of A. B., and entered Harvard Medical School from which he was graduated, and received his degree of M. D. in 1850, and A. M. in 1854. Dr. Eastman took an active part in public affairs. He was a republican in politics and represented Ward Seventeen, Boston, in the House of Representatives in the Legislature of 1882 and 1883. He served on the Boston School Board for eleven years. He was a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor of Boston for three years, and held the office of Dispensary Physician for five years, and Warden for four years. He was a distributer of the Howard Benevolent Society for over thirty years; a life-member of the Webster Historical Society; a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and Law and Order League and a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the American Sunday School Union. He served the Old South Church as Sunday School Superintendent for six years, and also as Superintendent in the afternoon of the Old Colony Mission Sunday School. He was a member of the Old South Church from 1857 to the time of his decease and was most constant in his attendance upon divine service during all those years, regardless of the weather and advancing age. He had the old time love and respect for his pastors, which he exhibited not only by his general bearing but by personal service. It was permitted to him to be a great help to his fellow-men, not only by medical advice, but by counsel and sympathy. Of him it may be said that he followed in the footsteps of his Master and was "the good physician." While on his way to the cars, after having attended the Congregational Club meeting in March, 1892, he was overcome by weakness

and fell, from which time his health declined until summoned home to his Master, a few months later, in November. He was survived by a widow and one son, the latter, Edmund Chase Eastman of Brookline, Mass., who presents the foregoing tribute.

The Rev. John M. C. Bartley, who was the beloved minister of the Congregational Church in Hampstead from 1836 to 1858, a period of twenty-two years, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, May 15th, 1799. His father, Dr. Robert Bartley of Scotland, was graduate of the University of Edenborough and was distinguished for his attainments and usefulness in the medical profession. His son proved himself worthy of being a descendant of so noble a race of men as those who for centuries, have peopled old Scotland.

Mr. Bartley married first, Mary Ann, daughter of Rev. Dr. Morrison of Londonderry, N. H. His second marriage was in 1837, with Miss Susan Dana, daughter of Dr. Dana of Newburyport, Mass. His eldest son, William Morrison Bartley, became an Episcopal minister and died at the age of thirty years, beloved and lamented by an affectionate people in Winchester, Tennessee, in 1863. His widow, Mrs. Amelia Henriques Bartley, afterwards married Mr. William H. Powers of Richmond, Virginia, and is again a widow, residing at present at Newport News, Virginia.

Mrs. Bartley is still living at the venerable age of ninety-one years, with her daughter, Miss Susan Bartley, in Malden, Mass. Two little graves in the Hampstead cemetery mark the resting place of two children who died young, while the beloved father himself peacefully reposes in the cemetery at Kittery Point, Maine, where the last year or two of his life was so happily spent among a loving people who begged to have him buried there. A handsome marble monument bears the following inscription:



Isaac Newbury

In Memory of Rev. John M. C. Bartley.
Born May 15, 1799.
Died June 2, 1860.

By precept and practice upright, sincere and courteous. In every relation an affectionate and warm-hearted friend. A reverent student of God's word. An able and faithful minister of Jesus Christ. In him sound judgment and firm principle were happily united with a Catholic spirit and great affability of manner and character.

[On the West side.]

Gone to the grave — no, to the realms of hope —
Be thy pure spirit with the Lord.
Where thou for faith and hope hast perfect love.
And open vision for the written Word.

[On the North side.]

"Justified freely by his grace, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus." Rev. 3: 4.

[On the South side.]

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

2 1795

Isaac Tewksbury, M. D., was born in West Newbury, Mass., Jan. 13, 1895, son of Isaac and Susanna (Hale) Tewksbury of Hampstead. He availed himself of the educational advantages of his time, qualifying himself for a teacher, and a portion of his early life was spent in that employment, teaching school in West Newbury, East Haverhill, Mass., and that neighborhood, having for his pupil John G. Whittier, a lad of eight years, who was then told by Mr. Tewksbury that if he continued until he was thirty years of age, he would occupy a prominent place in the literary world. Still aiming in the direction of a medical profession, he attended anatomical lectures at Gloucester, Me., and in other places, in connection with his studies. In 1817, he commenced the practice of medicine in Hampstead. On May 2, 1824, he received his diploma from Dartmouth College, and joined the New Hampshire Medical Society that same year, and for several years held the office of councillor and censor. In the second year of his practice he entirely discarded the use of mercury, and entered his protest against it as a deleterious medicine. In consequence he encountered fierce opposition from prominent and popular physicians, but he firmly faced their hostility, and established a high reputation as a medical practitioner. He moved to Lawrence, Mass., in

1847, and remained until age necessitated his giving up his large practice, when he returned to Hampstead to reside with a daughter, Mrs. Coker. He died Jan 25, 1885, aged ninety years. He retained his faculties of body and mind to a remarkable degree, and even in his last days illustrated the advantage of a temperate and well ordered life by the exhibition of a "sound mind in a sound body." This anniversary year his children have erected a monument to his memory in the village cemetery.

The ISLAND in the Island pond, formerly known as the "Island farm in Perch pond" has been a place famous for its picturesque beauty. It has been owned by people distinguished in both countries, from the time when Hon. Richard Saltonstall of Haverhill received it as a partial gift from the proprietors of Haverhill, for the valuable services he gave them in the spring of 1731; the island has lost no interest to the residents in each generation in our town.

Its first owner was born in Haverhill, June 24, 1703, graduated from Harvard College, 1722, commissioned as colonel, 1726, judge of the Superior Court, 1736, and for several years in his majesty's council. A man of great talent and learning, he died after a lingering illness Oct. 20, 1756.

Gov. Benning Wentworth purchased the farm in April of 1741, and it seems probable that the mansion was built by him or his family. The ruins are a place of interest to all, even to this day. From a military history of New Hampshire we quote from the life of Gov. Wentworth, that shows he was a lover of the beautiful Lake Wentworth in Hampstead (without words).

"He was born in 1695, the oldest son of Lieut. Gov. John Wentworth. He graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1715. After graduation he entered his father's counting room to learn the mysteries of trade. He performed several voyages as supervisor of his father's vessels, and soon took command of them, preferring a sailor's life to that of a merchant. Soon after his father's appointment as governor, Ben-

ning left the ocean and took charge of his mercantile affairs. He was chosen a representative from his native town in 1730 and was appointed councillor by mandamus from the king in 1734. Upon the removal of Gov. Belcher in 1741, Wentworth was appointed governor of New Hampshire. His appointment was very acceptable to a majority of the people, and during his long administration of twenty-five years, the province made rapid strides in prosperity and wealth. Gov. Wentworth was ever prompt to do his duty and it was owing to his unwearied exertions, that in the old Indian war the expedition of Louisburg and the Seven Years' war, the quota of troops from New Hampshire were ever filled and ready to be led where danger demanded." He died Oct. 4, 1770, having resigned his office in favor of his nephew.

From the register of deeds office and papers in the possession of Wm. H. Hills Esq., of Plaistow, and private papers loaned, I find many transfers of the Island farm as follows, with one or two breaks in the records. Proprietors to Saltonstall, 1731; Saltonstall to Eastman, Green, Corner and Woodbridge, 1734; Corner and Woodbridge to Gov. Wentworth, 1741; Wentworth's heirs to Tristram Dalton of Newburyport, 1780; Dalton to Jona. Wright 1799; Ruth Wright to J. and E. Wright, 1799; Jacob Wright and heirs to Thomas Huse, 1802; Thomas Huse to Isaac Colby, Oct. 6, 1810-11; Isaac Colby to Gov. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts (whose brother occupied the farm and died in Hampstead), Sept. 8, 1815; Everett to Kimball *et als.* 1818; and to Moors in 1818; Moors to Gilman, 1820 as mortgagee; then followed several transfers to the bank and to Gilman and Porter and Dearborn and others from 1838 to 1855 when Maynard took a deed; Maynard sold to Tappan Carter of Hampstead in 1864, who disposed of the heavy growth of wood and timber to a good extent, and sold it to William and Nathaniel Little of Newbury, Mass., for pasturage and investment.

A pest house was situated on the island, Oct. 8, 1778. It is also recorded that when it was first deeded it was called to

contain two hundred acres, but it is told that by actual survey it contains five hundred acres, and water and land nine hundred acres.

The beauties of Lake Wentworth surrounding the island known as Governor's Isle, have been told in the following lines by Dr. George R. Bennette of Lakeview.

LAKE WENTWORTH.

On fair Lake Wentworth's silvery tide,
The water lilies blow.
The wild ducks through the waters glide
That close along its wooded side.
In rank profusion grow.

The smiling hills, that girt it round,
In softest beauty swell,
With shady grove, and sunny mound,
Where many a modest flower is found,
And many a ferny dell.

Its lapping waters rippling flow
By soft green islands fair.
While glancing bird-forms come and go,
Through all the hours, to and fro,
Within the ambient air.

The Indian in his soft canoe,
Once glided on its waves,
Its wooded shores his warwhoop knew
As through the air his arrows flew,
The welcome of his braves.

How often on its glassy breast,
We've pulled the laboring oar,
While floating echoes from the crest
Of "Eagle cliff," our lungs confessed
For all the listening shore.

From "Pleasant point," by "Marble's cove,"
We passed "Old Gunner's isle,"
Through "Peaty bog," to "Chase's grove,"
Are banks where finny legions rove,
The sportsmen to beguile.

The "Lone Pine" stands in stately pride
Close by its gushing spring,
While "Blackstone" answers as a guide,
By which to reach "Old Boston's" side,
"Twin Islands" rocky ring.

By "Escamorswets'" wooded height,
We next will take our way.
Where "Hundred Islands" sylvan bright,
Lie sleeping in the evening light,
Reflected in the bay.

The "Red-gate's" toilsome "Strait" is passed,
With many a weary sigh,
Until we find ourselves at last,
Safe back again, with anchor cast,
"Point Pleasant" lying nigh.

And when about the camp-fire's light,
We pass the time along,
And wake the voices of the night,
With song and jest, and laughter bright,
We'll sing this little song:

The moon runs high,
And the mists lie low,
On the waters blue, where the breezes blow,
And my spirit there
Is light and free,
As moonbeams fair on the greenwood tree.

When the moon runs low,
And the star fires glow,
And I list to the rippling waters flow,
Oh! my heart is light,
As a bird in flight,
Ah! I love the quiet, dreary night.

The pioneer of the Pillsbury family was Joseph, who married Mary Kelly, who while one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Hampstead, made his home in Sandown, in the lane west of the residence of Alden Pillsbury near Angly Pond. His son, Benjamin, built his home close by, but in Hampstead. From this Pillsbury home descended Lyman, the father of Alden. He has children, Frank Newton, who married Mary Alice Cutter, in 1899; and Gertrude, both graduates from Hampstead High School. The following sketch was prepared by a great great grandson of the pioneer.

Benjamin L. Pillsbury was born in East Hampstead, married Mary Sargent of West Amesbury, Mass., and began life in their new home near by the old homestead which was built about 1750. They had been brought up in the Puritan faith and at once became identified and were regular attendants of Parson Kelly's church ; any old resident now living can well remember the yellow painted chaise, every Sabbath morning, week by week and year after year, going its solitary way over the hills to the old church—the only family for years from their neighborhood. Mrs. Pillsbury was soon appointed a teacher in the Sunday School, which class continued under her devoted care forty-one years, until she moved to Hyde Park, Mass. A few of the members continued with the class the entire time, Miss Hannah Howard, Mrs. Merrill and Mrs. Brown were among her pupils.

Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury were both teachers in public schools in their earlier days and were greatly interested in the education of their children as well as the young people of their neighborhood. Through their efforts a high school was opened at different times in the school house at East Hampstead, taught by Ralph Emerson of Andover, Mass., son of Prof. Emerson, Rev. L. C. Kendall, who was then a student in Andover Seminary, also later by Miss Celina French, now Mrs. J. N. Fitts of Newfield, N. H. At other times a private school for their children and those of the neighborhood was

held several winters in one of the rooms of Mr. Pillsbury's own house. Who can estimate the great value and influence of their noble, quiet, earnest, devoted lives?

One who knew them well, said of them "They were abreast of their times." Their two sons and two daughters are all living, Dr. H. H. Pillsbury, physician, Palo Alto, Cal., two sons, one, Ernest Sargent Pillsbury, is Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco, Cal.

D. S. Pillsbury, New York, merchant, has two daughters.

Mrs. Emma L. Lane, Hyde Park, widow of Rev. J. P. Lane, two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. Abbie Thurman, wife of Sylvanus Thurman of Redlands, California.

The first mention of a Putnam at "Putnam Place" was in a deed given May 3, 1802. Oliver Putnam of Newburyport, Massachusetts, merchant, bought of Epes Sargent of Hampstead, for $2750, eighty-eight acres on road leading from Haverhill to Chester, at a corner and leading by a road to Hampstead Peak, north-easterly, occupied by land of Josiah Grover and bounded by Epes Sargent's land adjoining Robert Emerson and Daniel Kelly. Oliver Putnam, merchant, was the seventh generation from John Putnam, the founder of the family in New England, from Buckingham, England, to Salem, Mass., (now Danvers) 1636. The line being [1]John, [2]Thomas, [3]Edward, [4]Joseph, [5]Oliver, whose son [6]Oliver, was born in Danvers, Feb. 13, 1755. He married Sarah, daughter of Eleazer and Sarah (Perkins) Lake. His name appears in the list of enrolled men under command of Capt. Moses Newell, stationed in Newburyport, from Nov. 1775, to Jan. 1776. Their children were as follows:

I. Oliver, born Nov. 17, 1777, died in Hampstead, July 11, 1826, unmar.
II. Sarah, born Sept. 9, 1779; d. y.
III. Elizabeth, born Mar. 6, 1785, married Dr. Philip W. Hackett, of Hampstead.
IV. Thondike, born Feb. 23, 1787, married Mary Chase of Hampstead.
V. Thomas, born Jan. 29, 1789.
VI. Sarah, born Nov. 12, 1790, married Jeremiah Poor of Atkinson.

VII. Charles, born Jan 28, 1793, died Oct. 25, 1834.
VIII. Lucy, born July 12, 1795, died July 30, 1839, unmarried.
IX. Joshua, born July 23, 1789, died at sea, lived at Hampstead several years, unmarried.

Oliver Putnam Jr., found employment in the extensive importing houses of Newburyport, as confidential clerk for a number of years, and afterwards made several voyages to South America and Europe, and acquired a great wealth, but failing health compelled him to abandon business, and after a brief respite in Boston, he purchased the farm just referred to, and made a home for himself, his parents and brothers Thondike and Joshua, and sister Lucy. His mother died here in 1811, and his father in 1818. His will dated July 11, 1825, and proved in the County of Suffolk, Mass., August 14, 1826, contained the following bequest:—

"To my brother Thondike, his heirs and assigns, I give, bequeath and devise the farm in Hampstead, on which he now resides, with the stock and implements belonging to it and the buildings thereon with whatever they contain belonging to me." Upon the farm was his store which was situated a short distance from the house on the same side of the way. It was a general store much patronized in the early days of this century. From our records it is seen that "Oliver Putnam was a suitable person to be a retailer of Foreign liquors at his store for one year," dated May 31, 1814. His store was afterwards moved to the farm of the late Moody Brickett, and used as a hatter's shop, since removed from the farm.

After paying several bequests, the residue of his wealth was bequeathed for the establishment of a free English school in Newburyport, Mass. The fund was allowed to accumulate until it reached the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and in 1838, the General Court of Mass. incorporated the Putnam Free School. The school building was dedicated in 1848, "as open for the instruction of youth wherever they may belong." The fiftieth anniversary exercises of the founding of the school,

were celebrated in 1898 and recently published, containing a silhouette of Oliver Putnam, an heirloom in the family now residing at "Putnam Place." A memorial tablet inscribed:

In memory of
OLIVER PUTNAM
Founder of the Putnam Free School
Born in Newbury, Mass., Nov. 17, 1777,
Died in Hampstead, N. H., July 11, 1826.
This tablet was erected
In gratefnl acknowledgment
of his liberal and philanthropic bequest
For the advancement of learning
And the instruction of youth
Wherever they may belong.

Thondike and Mary (Chase) Putnam, had children, 1 Henry, born Feb. 28, 1817, married Maribah (Hale) Ayer, born Nov. 8, 1820, died Jan. 2, 1878. She died Aug. 3, 1863. They had children: Helen Maribah, born May 28, 1841, married William E. Buck. She died Oct. 30, 1865; and Oliver, March 1, 1844, married Mary Emma, widow of Adin T. Little, and died Oct. 16, 1897, leaving children who receive the old home from their father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, and once occupied by their great-great-grandfather. They are Thondike, b. Aug. 12, 1882, belonging to the class of 1900, of Hampstead High School. Howard, born Oct. 5, 1886, and Maud, born Mar. 4, 1888, both of the town schools. A daughter, Helen May, born May 1, 1881, died Oct. 15, 1881.

Henry Putnam and Oliver Putnam both held important offices of trust in town, Oliver being town treasurer and collector at the time of his death.

Thondike and Mary (Chase) Putnam had a daughter, Laura A., who married Moody H. Brickett, resided in Hampstead and later in Haverhill. A daughter, Susan E., married George E. Merrill of Haverhill, Mass.

Thondike Putnam died May 21, 1858, aged 71 yrs., 2 mo., and 28 days. Mary Chase, his wife, died Dec. 13, 1870, aged 81 yrs., 1 mo., and 15 days.

The relics which the inhabitants of the place have held sacred for generations, are interesting and cherished by the descendants; even the story of the family horse is told as illustrative of the faithfulness and intelligence possessed by the pride of Oliver Putnam, the first owner of the farm, and it is said he expressed a wish that those bearing the name of Putnam in town might be as faithful to every public and private duty as the faithful beast. It is related that the horse having served its day and generation faithfully, was retired to pasture, but true to long habit, and possibly averse to giving up privileges, cleared the fence when church bells rang, went to church, and returned to pasture at the close of service. The horse died at the age of thirty-three.

James Ordway was in Newbury, Mass., about 1649, was made a freeman there in 1668. He married Ann Emery and had four sons and five daughters. Judge Sewall mentions him in his diary as "an aged man," in 1648.

One of the sons, Hananiah, born Dec. 2, 1663, married Abigail Merrill. Their son Nathaniel, born July 3, 1695, married Sarah Hale, April 3, 1736, whose son Joshua, born May 18, 1756, married Sarah Pike Downer.

John, son of Joshua and Sarah (Downer) Ordway, after serving in the Revolutionary war, enlisting in 1777, and again in 1779, left the home of his ancestors in Newbury (that part now West Newbury) in 1788. He married Sally Rogers and located on Governor's island, then owned by Tristram Dalton of Newburyport.

In 1794 he bought the farm in West Hampstead, which has since been in the Ordway family, now owned by a grandson, Nelson, nearly opposite the present residences of the family.

John and Sally (Rogers) Ordway had six children. The third, John, born July 4, 1792, on the Island farm, married Jan. 19, 1819, Eliza Sanborn Chase, who was born Feb. 27, 1792, and died Jan 21, 1873. They had six children:

i. Nelson, b. July 31, 1821, m. Elizabeth Perkins Choate March 21, 1851.
ii. Dana, who died at three years of age.
iii. John Dana, b. Aug. 3, 1828, m. Louisa M. Kent; 2nd, Martha Sanborn.
iv. Daniel H., graduated Dartmouth college, class of 1852, d. 1864.
v. Emma, died, 1857.
vi. Elvira, died, 1857.

John Ordway, early in the present century, established the mercantile business at the store bearing the sign John D. Ordway & Son, now being carried on by A. J. Spollett. It is told that he at first sold goods from a small table but soon enlarged, until before 1830, his store was one of the largest and best known to the mercantile trade in southern New Hampshire. From Chase's history of Chester, we read that "Daniel Pressey was a wool hatter, and resided below Ingalls' hill in Sandown. He had a brother-in-law, Mason Lincoln, also a hatter, who worked with him, and was the inventor, or brought out the art of getting out the stuff, and making what was called 'poplar hats,' and with the aid of Micah Rogers of Chester, set up the tools for the purpose;" a gauge with several spurs at suitable intervals from one sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch, was passed heavily over a piece of poplar wood about 18 inches long, then a joiner with the iron lying flat, cut the stuff off, which was braided with seven strands and sewed into hats. This was in 1806. About that time, Jonathan Bond of Hampstead, who lived where the late Ezekiel Currier resided, got sight of the tools and did a great business in getting out the stuff on an improved plan. John Ordway did a great business in dealing in these hats in all the region about, nearly all the women and children working for him. The hats were many of them sent south and west. At first they sold for fifty cents apiece, but after a time for only five cents. They were light, good summer hats, and in the rain would swell, so as not to leak badly. The business was overdone as to quantity and quality.

In March, 1827, Mr. Ordway went to Boston in company

with William Hazelton of Chester. There they met Mr. Jabez Bryden of Dedham, Mass., who had purchased the hats of Mr. Ordway very extensively, to ship to foreign ports. From an account of Mr. Ordway, it is related that Mr. Bryden informed them that the first he ever knew of the palm hat business was in 1823-4. He was engaged in the sennit or braided poplar hat trade, and used to go to Rhode Island with them. One day at a tavern at Newport, some one asked him why he did not hire a man by the name of King in that place, who knew how to make palm leaf hats braided whole? King had been a sailor and captured by the Spaniards, and put into prison, where he learned the art of braiding hats from palm leaf. He hired King and taught the girls in Dedham to braid his hats, which cost him for the first hat about fifty dollars, so he said. After he had got more into the business he sold the hats for from three to five dollars each. Mr. Ordway arranged to have King come to Hampstead and teach the women and girls here. King stayed about four months, and instructed the girls at two dollars each. About fourteen girls learned the trade at that time, and from this beginning grew a very large and successful business. At first the leaf was split with a knife by hand and the hats pressed also by hand. At first they got the leaf from South Carolina but found it not so strong, so they chartered a schooner from Salem, Mass., and got a cargo from Cuba. They had a large South American trade, and all of the merchants about Hampstead dealt largely in these hats, giving employment to a large number of women and children for miles about us, and it was a leading industry for several decades. In 1846 his son Nelson became a member of the firm John Ordway & Son. He was representative in 1846 and 1854. Served in the Senate in 1857 and 1858. For many years he was president of Derry Savings Bank, and was one of the original trustees of Hampstead High School. He died November 8, 1881.

Nelson and Elizabeth Perkins (Choate) Ordway have one son:

i. Henry Choate, b. Aug. 8, 1856, m. Fanny H. Scudder Oct. 20, 1885. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Graduated Yale college 1880, Columbia Law school in 1882, and was admitted to the New York bar the same year. They have four children, the youngest being Emma Frances. They reside in Winchester, Mass.

John Dana and Louisa (Kent) Ordway had five children, of whom only one is living:

i. John Kent, b. Apr. 26, 1852, m. Clara Cox of Baltimore, Md., resides in Dorchester, Mass.
ii. Daniel Fairbanks, b. Jan. 9, 1855, m. Eugenis Safford, second Elenor True Randall. He d. Apr. 28, 1885. An only child, Clarence Eugene, b. Nov. 12, 1878, has since 1888 made his home in the family of Henry C. Ordway in Winchester, Mass. He is a graduate of Winchester High school, and of the class of 1900 in Yale college, preparatory to a medical course.
iii. Charles Edwin, b. Aug. 25, 1863, d. Nov. 27, 1866.
iv. George Eldridge, b. Oct. 30, 1867, d. July 11, 1872.
v. Emma Louise, b. Apr. 24, 1870, d. July 22, 1886.

Mr. Ordway was for many years a leading merchant in the store now bearing the sign John D. Ordway & Son. He represented the town in the Legislature, chairman of the selectmen, town treasurer and moderator many times (see town officers), and held many other places of trust. He died June 11, 1888.

Charles Henry Randlett, born in Benton, Maine, son of Charles and Nancy Randlett, married Susan, daughter of Pardon and Roxanna (Colby) Tabor of Hampstead; they have children:

i. Elmer Edward, b. Aug. 17, 1861, m. Myra C. Townsend. Have children: Alice, Maud, Guy and Clyde.
ii. Helen Adelaide, b. Oct. 21, 1863, m. Charles E. Page of Haverhill. Children: Mary, Emily, Helen, John, Carrol and Doris.
iii. Orrin Brown, b. Apr. 5, 1866, m. Cora B. Sherman, Lowell, Mass. Children: Bessie and Elsie.
iv. Albert Henry, b. Nov. 24, 1868, m. Fannie Horton, Mechanic Falls, Me. Children: Elsie and Roland.
v. Ada Mabelle, b. May 19, 1871; at home.
vi. Carrie Etta, b. June 28, 1873, m. Lyndell Pressey, Derry, N. H. Children: Edna and Zelda.
vii. Lillian Davis, b. May 9, 1876; at home.
viii. Charles Royal, b. July 11, 1879.
ix. Grace Pearl, b. May 7, 1885.

The Marshall Homestead was built by Capt. William Marshall, who married Sarah Buswell, before the incorporation of the town, and four generations of the name have descended to the home—William, Silas (married Ruth Fellows) and Caleb, to his children. From this homestead have gone out into the world many descendants worthy of the town's remembrance, who have been prominent in every calling in life. It is now occupied by Miss Ellen Marshall.

The Old Hutchens Home was built exactly on the "twelve rod way tract," upon land bought of Lemuel Tucker, as his share in the first division of land by the Haverhill proprietors, and afterwards a portion of it sold to Jacob Bailey of Newbury, who sold the remainder to Hezekiah Hutchens, of Newbury, in Oct. 26, 1763, who also purchased one hundred and fifty acres of Jacob Bailey, Nov. 5, 1764. This constituted the farm of Capt. Hutchens, and where he brought his wife, Annie (Merrill) Sweet, and where their nine children were born. In later years he sold a portion of it to his son-in-law, Thomas Reed, a lieutenant in the Seventh regiment of troopers of New Hampshire militia, which command took effect June 24, 1797, and who resided under the brow of the "Pinnacle" with his wife, Patty Hutchens, and where some of their children were born. His portion of land subsequently became a part of Mr. Tristram Little's homestead. Other parts of the old Hutchens' farm were sold until it now is a farm of only thirty-six acres, belonging to Edward F. Noyes.

For years while owned by Hutchens, and later by Caleb Harriman, who had married the widow of a son (Richard Hutchens) it was "a tavern stand," and hundreds of traders on their way from the upper country, as far as Montreal in Canada, to Salem, Newburyport, and other seaport towns, patronized it as a famous hostelry. Capt. Hezekiah Hutchens died June 13, 1796. His military career is told in other sketches.

The sycamore tree in the view was removed in Jan., 1898.

HOSEA BALLOU CARTER.

"The Bailey elm" stands on the opposite side of the street from the house, and was, until recent years, accompanied by a famous willow tree. It has been related that a willow and an elm tree standing side by side, were a sign of a tavern stand wherever seen in our state, and in Hampstead several such signs were seen.

Hosea Ballou Carter, the subject of this sketch, born and reared among the granite hills of New Hampshire, is an exponent of what an uncultured bucolic lad from the "backwoods" may accomplish when sustained by an equitable supply of sand, if tempered with ironic silence and commonplace courtesy.

Mr. Carter was born at Hampstead, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on Sept. 5th, 1834. The milestones marking his course, route and progress from the "shoe-bench" at Hampstead, to the State House at Concord, are many and interesting. In fact his career marks an epoch in the political history of New Hampshire. At the age of ten years he had learned the trade of shoemaking to aid his father in furnishing the meagre comforts of the humble home of that industrious New Hampshire mechanic, who for more than three score years daily continued to toil at the work bench, and when at the ripe age of eighty-four years, could be found at the shoe-bench daily for eight hours, which he recognized as the proper hours for a work-day, for willing labor.

Hosea located in Boston in 1859, engaged in the sale of popular patent novelties, through travelling salesmen (youngsters to whom he had taught the practical science of street-corner commerce).

When the war of the rebellion came, the shrewd youngsters in his employ were among the first men in Boston to volunteer their service in defence of our national honor.

In 1863 Mr. Carter engaged in the business of private detective, in which connection he continued until 1866, receiving from the start an eminent patronage, enrolling among his

somewhat remarkable clientage many officials of high rank in the federal government, among whom we find the name of the war president, Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Carter was at the (so-called) "Peace Conference" of Colorado Jewett and Horace Greely, at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, in 1864, and continued shadowing confederate leaders at Hamilton, Toronto, St. Johns, Quebec and Montreal, during that historic fall and winter of 1864-65, covering that period when the famous "Rebel raid" upon the banks of St. Albans, Vermont, was perpetrated; he was on duty constantly during that peculiar trial (by a Canadian court at Montreal) of the confederate colonel Bennette H. Young and his band of infamous confederate highwaymen.

Returning to Washington in June, 1865, Mr. Carter testified as witness for the United States in the trial of Mrs. Surratt and the assassination conspirators, after which he returned to his New Hampshire home where he received appointment as postmaster of his native village.

The next year he accepted a position as commercial traveller at liberal salary, and for a quarter-century he continued to follow the fortunes of a commercial tourist, covering Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

He represented New Hampshire from 1876 to 1880, as commissioner of the Boston & Maine Railway, upon the interstate board, with the Hon. James G. Blaine of Augusta, Maine. Visiting every town in New Hampshire at all seasons of the year, and having personal, political and commercial association with prominent men in every county, it was possible for him to perform valuable service for his patrons, in legislative proceedings and other matters. The varied experience he acquired by constant attendance upon more than twenty consecutive sessions of the New Hampshire legislature made him an available expert, wherewith in 1890 His Excellency Gov. Goodell and his honorable council could fill a vacancy, caused by the decease of the secretary of state, to which position, they by unanimous vote selected Mr. Carter—namely,

official editor of the State Manual for the General Court, a duty previously performed by the late secretary of state. The works of the head and hand of Mr. Carter abound. A complete "blue-book," covering the official succession of New Hampshire for more than two centuries (1680 to 1891), published by the state, attests his superiority as an editor, collator, compiler and statistician, while the town and city atlas of New Hampshire published in 1892, edited by Mr. Carter, is perhaps the most complete publication of geological and statistical information ever issued in America indorsed by state officials and educational patrons throughout the state.

From 1893 to 1899 he was in charge of the state labor bureau, at the State House, Concord.

On Sept. 19th, 1854, Mr. Carter married Catharine Elizabeth Martin of Dickinson, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., who passed into rest in 1898, leaving two children,—Nettie Belle, wife of John F. McCollister, Haverhill, Mass., and Susie Isabelle, wife of Joseph G. Norman, residing at the Carter homestead, East Hampstead.

Josiah Calef Eastman was born in Loudon, N. H., April 22, 1811, the son of Dr. Joseph and Miriam (Calef) Eastman, grandson of Timothy and Martha (Cole) Eastman, and of Joseph and Miriam (Bartlett) Calef, and a great grandson of Col. Cole of East Kingston and of Hon. Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was president 1790 -91 and first governor of New Hampshire, 1892-93. Joseph Eastman was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1806 and died at Meredith, N. H., at the age of thirty-three.

Josiah C. obtained a preliminary education at Kingston, Atkinson, and Saco, Me., Academies. He taught in district school; commenced the study of medicine in 1833 with Drs. L. S. Bartlett, and Thomas Bassett of Kingston, N. H., attended three courses from Dartmouth College and was graduated therefrom in 1837. He practised medicine for a time in Newmarket, N. H., and about 1839 located in Hampstead,

where he remained until his death, except when in the military service.

In August, 1861, he was appointed by Gov. Berry, surgeon of the Fourth regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of major. He was in the service with the regiment at Washington, Annapolis, Port Royal, Hilton Head, St. Augustine and Jacksonville, until 1865, when he resigned his commission and returned to Hampstead. Soon after this he was offered the colonelcy, which was declined. When a youth he was chosen by Hon. Levi Woodbury for a cadetship at West Point Military Academy, but the opposition of his widowed mother prevented its acceptance.

Dr. Eastman was one of the oldest members of the New Hampshire Medical Society, president in 1860; a member of the Rockingham Medical Society; a member of the American Medical Association; and was one of the three representatives from New Hampshire to the international congress at Philadelphia in 1876. He has represented Hampstead in the Legislature in 1847 to '50, and while a member introduced the bill providing for the establishment of public libraries which became a law.

In 1845 he was county treasurer of Rockingham County, declining renomination in 1847; state senator in 1853-'54. He was twice nominated for councillor in his district, was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Gen. McClellan and Hon. Horatio Seymour for the presidency. He has held many other offices in town. He was a democrat in politics and that party was his pride. He was largely instrumental in the building of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad, and was a director since its completion to his death.

He married Miss Ann A., daughter of Capt. Leonard (a pensioner of 1812) and Elizabeth Cregg (Warner) Wilson of Derry. Their children are:—

I. Mary Bartlett, b. Feb. 15, 1844, m. Lavosier Hill of New York City. Children: Eugene Woodbury, b. Apr. 11, 1864, graduate Medical College; Walter Eastman, b. Apr. 8, 1865.
II. Ella Augusta, b. Apr. 11, 1846; resides at Derry, N. H.
III. Mahlon, died when six months of age.
IV. Etta Anne, b. Dec. 18, 1849, d. Mar. 14, 1863.

Ann A., wife of Dr. Eastman, died Feb. 17, 1850.

He married, 2nd, Feb. 5, 1860, Mary Helen, daughter of Dr. Jerome and Mary (Tewksbury) Harris, of Amesbury, Mass., and had children:

v. Josiah Bartlett, b. Apr. 11, 1865, who remains on the homestead of his father which was also the birthplace of Benjamin D. Emerson, the founder of the Hampstead High School.

vi. Susie A., b. Jan. 19, 1867, m. George S. Palmer, principal of high school in Eliot, Me.

Dr. Eastman died Nov. 27, 1897, aged 86 years.

Mary Helen (Harris) Eastman died May 23, 1891, aged 55 years.

An imposing monument has been erected in the new cemetery to their memory.

Edmund Eastman, born May 21, 1715, son of Benjamin, and grandson of Roger the Emigrant, came to Hampstead early in the settlement of the town. He married, in 1745, the widow Hannah Hill, mother of Governor Isaac Hill of New Hampshire. They resided at the old Eastman home at West Hampstead, now in a good state of preservation. They had children, of whom the third was Joshua, born August 31, 1754, married Sarah Tucker, who were the parents of four children, one of whom, Joshua, born October 24, 1787, was the father of the late Edmund Tucker Eastman, of whom a tribute is given in this book, also of Judith and Hamilton C. Eastman, whose sons John H. and Henry L. Eastman are residents of Hampstead.

Tappan, born Nov. 23, 1790, was the third son of Joshua and Sarah (Tucker) Eastman, and married Susan P. Boynton of Newburyport, Mass., resided in Newburyport a number of years, also in Woburn, Mass., where he was a prominent shoe manufacturer, upon retiring from business he returned to Hampstead, and died in 1864. Their only son, Albert L., born October 17, 1815, was educated at Pembroke Academy and Putnam Free School of Newburyport. Soon after leaving school he commenced his mercantile career with a clerkship at Haverhill, later in Boston, Louisville, Ky., and in

Philadelphia. A number of years he was connected with Arnold, Constable & Co., of New York City. In 1843, he established the firm of Eastman, Townsend & Shelton, importers of silks, laces and trimmings, a house that took rank among the most reliable in the country. In 1850, the firm was changed to Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton, and continued until he returned to Hampstead in 1881. He married Mrs. Mary E. (Kent) Irving, and died at the residence of his early home. He was active in politics, being a member of the Legislature, and also Colonel of Gov. Cheney's staff. Elector at large for the nomination of President Garfield. He died Jan. 12, 1891.

Benjamin E. Woodman, M. D., was born in Salem, New Hampshire, Nov. 13, 1802, son of Abner and Sarah (Emery) Woodman. He married Ann Clement of Salisbury, New Hampshire. He was educated at Kingston and Atkinson Academies, studied medicine with Dr. Bartlett of Salisbury, New Hampshire, graduated from Dartmouth College, settled at first in Andover, New Hampshire, removed to Strafford, New Hampshire, where he practised medicine eighteen years and represented the town in the Legislature and other places of honor. He moved to Hampstead, to reside with his daughter in 1870, and continued as a physician in town, until his decease, April 12, 1890, at the age of eighty-eight years. His children were :

i. Sarah Ann, b. Apr. 24, 1834, m. James H. Emerson.
ii. Charles Edwin, b. June 30, 1836, d. Nov. 22, 1862, in Hampstead.
iii. George Henry, b. Oct. 2, 1843, d. Sept. 28, 1851.

Sarah O. Brickett, born in Hampstead, Feb'y 10, 1827, daughter of Ralph, born 1795, and Sally (Ordway) Brickett, the fifth of the twelve children of James and Anna (Wheeler) Brickett, who settled on the place known in later years, as the "Brickett Place," burned in 1893, near Copps' Corner. Sally Ordway, was daughter of John and Sally (Rogers) Ordway, born 1795. Miss Brickett was educated in the

common schools of Hampstead and Wentworth, New Hampshire, the Stevens Academy in Clairmont, and by private instructors in Lawrence and Boston. She began to teach in the Oliver Grammar School in Lawrence, Mass., April, 1848, and continued there until she was called to the Bowdoin School in Boston, Jan., 1868. She resigned this position Oct. 30, 1889, and returned to Hampstead to reside. In March, 1891, she was elected a member of the Board of Education, and continued five years and a half when she resigned the office. She now resides at the West Village.

Richard Kimball Brickett, son of James and Hannah (Wheeler) Brickett, born in Hampstead, July 18, 1808. Married Nabbie Kimball, daughter of Dea. Jona. Kent. They resided in Hampstead, and had children.

i. Lorenzo K. d.
ii. Mary Jane, m. William Fellows, resides in Hampstead.
iii. William H., m. Rosa A. Morse of Manchester; dau. Mabel J. a teacher in Manchester public schools. He resided in Hampstead, where he was a member of firm "Smith & Brickett," shoe manufacturers. He died in Methuen, Mass., 1877.

Moody Hill Brickett, another son of James and Hannah Wheeler) Brickett, married Laura, daughter of Thondike and Mary (Chase) Putnam of Hampstead, resided in Hampstead on the place now owned by Miss Alice Brown, where he died. Children all born in Hampstead:

i. James T., m. Fannie Parker of Groveland, both deceased.
ii. Albert C., m. Annie Adams of Haverhill, resides in Haverhill.
iii. Calvin W. m. Fannie Furbush, resides in Haverhill.

WASH POND. (G. R. Bennette, Nov., 1899.)

In far off Merry England
Close by Old London town,
With Finchley bridge upon the right,
And Hampstead looking down,
There used to be a little lake
With watery arches few,
Where wandering geese fed on the slugs,
That in its waters grew.

Where early cocks at rosy morn,
His merry clarion blows,
The women from the palace came
To wash the royal clothes;
And when their morning work was done
And all the clothes were sloshed,
They brought the royal carriage down
From mud stains to be washed.

When Benning Wentworth went abroad,
To counsel with the Crown,
He took his nightly lodgings there
Near by in Hampstead town.
And every morning he would walk
Close by the washing place,
The cunning rascal dearly loved
A pretty woman's face!

He soon came back to Portsmouth town,
And then he came this way,
And when he saw our lovely lake
He straightway thus did say:
Good-sooth, it is the very place
To bring your clothes and slosh,
And wash the sheep, and water cows,
And so he named it "Wash."

The water nymphs that in it dwelt,
To guard its secret springs,
Who loved its sylvan Indian name
That still about it clings,
In deep disgust, their duty lift
Regardless of their bond.
And so 'tis called unto this day,
Just homely, plain Wash Pond.

Isaac Randall, born 1858, in Chester, son of Isaac and (Sarah A. Bartlett) Randall, grandson of Jacob and Belinda (Bond) Randall, and great grandson of Isaac and Jane (Worth) Randall, who lies buried in the cemetery on the hill, at West Hampstead, as a Revolutionary patriot of fame. He married Alice H. Spollett and has children:

I. Eleanor True, b. May 5, 1893.
II. Maurice Isaac, b. Aug., 1895.
III. An infant daughter, b. Nov. 5, 1899.

He is postmaster at Center office, and general store goods dealer, taking the store from his brother-in-law, Alfred W. Foote, who succeeded the firm of Major Isaac Smith & Sons, established in about 1824.

The Residence of Hermon and Etta Lerock is the home of the children of Jos. and Anna (Seavey) Lerock, and grandchildren of Daniel and Fannie (Harriman) Seavey, for many years a citizen of Hampstead.

Luther Webber born in Salem, New Hampshire, son of Abel, who was son of Abel, born in Pelham, New Hampshire, came to Hampstead fifty-five years ago, and settled at the Webber homestead in East Hampstead. He married Mehitable Hoyt, daughter of Eliphalet, son of Ebenezer, from Hoyt Corner. He died in 1898, leaving sons: Leonard E., born Oct. 6, 1848, married Ellen Frances Marsh. They reside at the old homestead in Hampstead; and Frank P., married Rosa L. Jones, daughter of Charles and Mary J. (Moulton) Jones;

had children, Frankie, Flossie and Ada, all dead. They reside in Danville.

Forrest Eugene Merrill, born in Georgetown, Massachusetts, Aug. 2, 1853, son of Moses and Laura (Watson) Merrill, graduate of Dartmouth college. Has been principal of Hampstead High school from 1879-'80, five years, and from 1891-'92 until the present date. He married Alice M. Davis of Hampstead. They had children:

i. Francis Eugene, b. in Park City, Utah, Mar. 31, 1885, d. Jan. 11, 1888.
ii. Laura Eliza, b. in Park City, Utah, Jan. 30, 1887.
iii. Mary Alice, b. in Provo, Utah, Oct. 16, 1888.
iv. Florence Margaret, b. Provo, Utah, Apr. 3, 1890.
v. Charlotte Ruth, b. Mar. 8, 1892, in Georgetown, Mass.
vi. Jeannette Edith, b. Oct. 21, 1893, in Hampstead.

Mrs. Betsey Hoyt Ayer, daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Poore) Noyes, was born in Atkinson, New Hampshire, Oct. 23, 1809, on Newbury Hill, which for the past century has been known as Brag Hill. She was granddaughter of Caleb Noyes, a Revolutionary patriot of Atkinson, also a descendant of Thomas Hale, one of the first owners by deed, of land in Hampstead, a portion of whose land now is a part of Mrs. Ayer's farm. She married Daniel, son of Daniel and Hannah (Ela) Ayer, a schoolmate of John Greenleaf Whittier, in 1833. He died June 3, 1891, aged eighty-seven years. They have children:

i. William, b. Dec. 20, 1833; m. Emma Chase, daughter of James and Sarah Ann (Osgood) Brickett of Hampstead, resides in Hampstead and has children: Orrie Belle, b. Sept. 8, 1871; Etta Estelle, b. Nov. 14, 1872.
ii. Mary Elizabeth, b. Feb. 1, 1840; at home.
iii. Sylvester, b. Feb. 1, 1842, resides at the homestead of the family.

They at first resided in Atkinson, near Greenough's corner, but removed to the Reuben Harriman farm in Hampstead, in June of 1865, where she has since resided.

Mrs. Ayer was present at the 150th anniversary exercises July 4th, in Brickett's grove, and enjoyed the day in her

usual happy way. She was the oldest person attendant upon that occasion. She retains the full possession of all her faculties, with a slightly impaired hearing, taking charge of her household duties with an interest of one many years younger.

On her ninetieth birthday, Oct. 23d, 1899, she entertained her relatives, friends and neighbors, throughout the day. Cake and tea made by herself were served. Many tokens of kindly remembrance were brought her, which told that she had been the good mother to many a family in the circle of her acquaintance, at times of the joyful welcoming of the first born, as well as when sorrows were deep in their homes.

Moses Hoyt, Esq., was born in Hampstead, August 8th, 1797, at the old homestead, at what is known as Hoyt Corner, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Nichols) Hoyt, a Revolutionary soldier from Hampstead. Mr. Hoyt was honored by his townsmen with every office of trust, and found at all times, faithful and equal to the place. He was married four times. First, to Hannah Williams; second, to Joan Brown; third, to Mrs. Deborah L. Jenness (mother of Rev. George O. Jenness, many years a resident of Hampstead, and superintendent of her schools, now at Charlton, Mass.); fourth, to Rachel Gordon of Hampstead. He had a large family of children, of whom sons Caleb J., D. Lowell and Daniel Nichols Hoyt, reside in town. The last named was born Aug. 15, 1834, married Martha, daughter of John and Eliza (Bailey) McDuffee of Hampstead, who was born Dec. 23, 1839, and died July 6, 1887. Children:

i. Mary Lillie, b. May 20, 1862; resides with her father. She was appointed librarian of Hampstead public library, Dec. 22, 1897.
ii. George A., b. Feb. 20, 1870, m. Lizzie Gilmore; resides in Hampstead.

Manora Jenness is a daughter of Rev. George O., son of Mrs. Deborah (Jenness) Hoyt, and Mary Abbie, daughter of Simon and Mrs. Merrill, who was a daughter of Rev. John Kelly of Hampstead. She is a teacher of vocal and instrumental music in Charlton, Mass., and pleasingly entertained the audience at the 150th celebration.

David E. and Sally (Fern) Irving, married Jan. 9, 1798, moved from Londonderry, N. H., to Hampstead, May, 1809, bringing with them three children, of whom David and Hannah, were, it is said, born in Lynn, Mass., and Jacob, in Londonderry, Oct. 10, 1808, married Sarah W. Jaques, in Hampstead, Jan. 14, 1832. Children born in Hampstead were:

i. John D. b. Sept. 10, 1833, m. Mary E. Kent. He died June, 1896. Children: Nabbie and Clara, who died young, and Henry Albert Irving, who resides in Boston, Mass.
ii. Martha A., b. Jan. 14, 1835, d. June 30, 1845.
iii. Joseph C., b. Sept. 7, 1837.
iv. Hannah E. b. July 28, 1841, m. John S. Titcomb; resides in Haverhill.
v. Sarah E., b. May 12, 1843, m. William Cowdery, wid. Resides in Haverhill.
vi. Jacob H., b. May 1, 1846.
vii. Clara A., b. Mar. 22, 1848, m. J. Davis of Sandown; resides at Residence of the late John Ordway, West Hampstead.

Jacob Irving died Mar. 10, 1879; Sarah, wife of Jacob, died Nov. 25, 1850.

The Essex Antiquarian, of November, 1899, has a descriptive article of "a lot laid out originally to the rights of Stephen Kent and Hugh Sherrat," situated on what is now the northerly side of Arlington street, bordering on Main street, then known as "Bartholonew Path" in Haverhill, and says "six acres of it eventually came into the hands of Daniel Little, a yeoman, who, with his wife Abiah, conveyed it to James Mackhard, of Haverhill, a trader, July 18, 1732." Daniel and Abiah Little purchased of Robert Ford, a tract of thirty-six acres with the dwelling house thereon, March 11, 1733, which is now known as the Daniel Mayly place. They were the first family of the name in town, and numerous descendants are now among us. The oldest is a great grandson, Tristram Little, born Dec. 12, 1815, son of Moses and Mary (Johnson) Little, and remained at the residence built near his father's homestead. He married Betsey Peaslee. He is kindly remembered by the company assembled at both the

centennial and one hundred and fiftieth celebrations, for his interest in the pleasant home coming of the people of Hampstead. He was one of the original trustees of Hampstead High School, and still one of them. They had children:

I. Moses, b. July 26, 1840, d. Jan. 16, 1841.

II. John Tristram, b. Jan. 12, 1844, m. Emma F. Colby; resides opposite his father's home. She died Apr. 16, 1894. Children: Arthur Herbert, b. Oct. 10, 1867, m. Ruth Ann Emerson; resides at his father's. Child: Maurice Emerson, b. May 14, 1892, d. May 31, 1892.

III. Mary Jane, b. Jan. 6, 1848, m. Moulton D. Pressey; resides in Haverhill. Children: Wilbert Little, b. 1870 and Carl Forrest, b. 1878, d. 1879.

IV. Albert Hazen, b. June 17, 1852, m. first, Flora J. Harris of Plaistow, second, Abbie I. Gale of Newton; resides with his father. Children: Myrla, b. 1888, and Ethel, b. 1893.

Nathaniel Little, born May 3, 1751, like his father, Ensign Little, served in the Revolution. He had his coat riddled with bullets while in the thickest of the fight at Saratoga, but escaped himself without a scratch. About the close of the war he sold his farm in Plaistow and moved to Springfield, N. H., when that place was a mere wilderness, but in later years he came to Hampstead, where he died in 1827. He married Mary Carlton. Their oldest son, Jonathan Carlton, born Jan. 27, 1769, married Phebe, daughter of David Poor, of Hampstead, and moved from Plaistow soon after his marriage. He was a man very regular in his habits. For more than forty successive years he rose every morning before the sun. He voted at every presidential election from Washington to the one preceding his death in 1856, and at every annual town meeting with four exceptions for fifty-six years. Their fourth child was Linus Lewis Carlton, born Sept. 27, 1806, married in 1832 Abiah, daughter of Ephraim and Rhoda (French) Tewksbury, who was born in Hampstead Apr. 25, 1807. He was a cooper by trade, and was for many years captain of a military company, and held town office. Their children were born in Hampstead except the oldest, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., whence he removed to Hampstead to the farm on Kent's farm road, which has remained in the family and was originally his wife's birthplace. Their children were:

I. Rhoda Ann, b. Aug. 13, 1833, m. Charles B. Pettengill.

II. Mary Amanda, b. July, 1836, m. John W. Tabor.

III. Henry Curtis, b. Jan. 17, 1838, died in the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., Apr. 3, 1865. A post of the G. A. R. in Hampstead, organized in town some years since, was named in honor of his memory, "Henry C. Little Post," since disbanded. A stone erected to his memory in the village cemetery bears the following inscription:

"I have done my duty, I lay down my life for my country."
Sergeant Henry C. Little, son of Lewis and Abiah F. Little,
a member of Co. E, 11th New Hampshire Volunteers,
was at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; Vicksburg and Jackson,
Miss.; the siege of Knoxville, Tenn.; the battle of the
Wilderness and Spottsylvania.
Wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Taken prisoner at the battle of Pegram Farm, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
Remained in Salisbury, N. C. prison until Feb. 28, 1865.
Died Apr. 3, 1865, aged twenty-seven years.
His comrades loved him.

IV. Linus Hale, b. Sept. 28, 1839, m. Tryphena Moores, resides in Haverhill.

V. Adin Taylor, b. Dec. 5, 1841, m. Mary Emma, daughter of Edmond and Emiline (Ela) Moores of Hampstead. Children: Adin Sidney, b. Oct. 12, 1870, m. Fannie C., daughter of A. P. and Francena (Dimond) Emerson; resides in the home Rev. John Kelly built in 1808, since occupied by Mr. Simon Merrill, and later by Mrs. Moores, who also at present resides there with her grandson. They have children: Adin Edmond, b. Oct. 28, 1898.

VI. Hannah Maria, b. Mar. 28, 1843, m. Frank M. Brown, of Haverhill.

VII. Elizabeth Gordon, b. Feb. 17, 1848, m. Samuel S. Corliss, of Haverhill.

VIII. William Arthur, b. Jan. 7, 1851; m. Sarah Lizzie, daughter of Horace and Elizabeth M. (Dearborn) Locke. They have a son: Horace Walter, b. Nov. 2, 1878. Graduate of Hampstead High school, 1898; student, French and American college.

William Calef Little, born Feb. 17, 1823 (son of John and Louisa (Calef) Little, a prominent citizen of Hampstead, died in 1852.) Married first, Julia E. (Harris) Haseltine. Children:

I. Orrie Belle, b. Mar. 18, 1858, m. Rev. Edwin S. Pressey.

II. Alice Marion, b. May 16, 1862; resides in Haverhill.

Mr. Little was several years selectman of Hampstead, and held other town offices. Was one of the original trustees of Hampstead High School, and clerk of the board until his removal to Haverhill in 1884, where he now resides.

William F. Little, born in Hampstead Dec. 28, 1858, son of John William and Lucy Ann (Hall) Little, and grandson of Thomas Kendrick Little, of Hampstead. Mr. Little married Mary Lizzie Kelly of Waltham, Mass., May 4, 1890, and they have two children :

I. Marion Isabelle, b. Feb. 10, 1891.
II. Forest Ellsworth, b. June 25, 1894.

He received his education in the District and High Schools of Hampstead. Was appointed ticket clerk for the Nashua and Rochester railroad at Nashua, June 15, 1880, and station agent at Hampstead, May 31, 1889, which position he now holds. He is agent for American Express Company, justice of the peace ; was postmaster from March 1, 1889 to May 1, 1890, and from March 1, 1894 to 1897.

David Little, son of Jonathan, born in Hampstead, and for nearly seventy-five years a resident, married Louisa Peaslee of Newton. The last part of his life he resided in Newburyport, Mass. They resided at the farm now occupied by John and Herbert W. Mills. Their children were:

I. J. Peaslee, resides in Amesbury, Mass.
II. Hannah, m. first Amos Clark, of Hampstead; second, Capt. William Griffin, who for many years resided at the Gilman House, formerly known as the "Jacob Kimball house," and later Griffin House, now owned by Charles B. Gilman and wife, who was Mary, daughter of George W. and Martha (Griffin) Bailey, daughter of Capt. Griffin.
III. Edward J. died at twenty-four.
IV. Moses B., b. Jan. 27, 1849; resided at the Little homestead until he moved to Newburyport, Mass., where he was in care of the Anna Jaques Hospital; d. in Newburyport; m. Sarah A. Hale, of Newburyport, now matron of the hospital.

Oliver Rand Bragg, born in Hampton, N. H., Apr. 6, 1821, son of George Randall and Martha (Rand) Bragg, came to Hampstead in 1824 to the house now the residence of Wallace P. Noyes, later moved to District No. 7, to the house built and occupied by Joshua Corliss in 1812. He married Sarah, daughter of James and Hepsebeth (Hunt Whittier of Hampstead. Their children, born in Hampstead, were:

i. Charles Henry, b. 1844, d. 1846.
ii. Martha A., b. 1846, m. Henry K. Goodwin; daughter, Mary O. m. Charles Shotz.
iii. Addie M., b. May 28, 1851, m. Loren M. Chase; a son, Oliver Adelbert, m. Myra L. Roques, 1899.
iv. Almena, b. Oct. 3, 1855, m. George H. Page; have four children:—Ethel G., Charles S., Willie T., and Sarah E.
v. George Henry, b. May 28, 1859; unmarried.

The Early Home of the Shannon Family in Hampstead was where Mr. Ezra W. Foss resides at East Hampstead. From this house a son, Thomas Shannon, went to the Revolutionary war at the age of sixteen, and some of the family resided there until the occupancy of the "Widow Emerson farm" now known as Miss Brown's farm, where the Shannons resided about fifty-five years. Joseph P. Shannon, born at the early home, married Alice Nichols (born on Kent's farm), and settled at the old Shannon place, represented in the cut, in April, 1822. The house was formerly known as Worthen's hotel, built by Lyman Colby, of Derry, in 1810, now occupied by Stephen Shannon and sister, Mary H., widow of the late Elisha Richardson, of Hampstead, children of Joseph and Alice (Nichols) Shannon. A brother was Charles H., who died in the Civil war, and resided at East Hampstead.

The Residence of Charles H. Osgood is famous in our town's history as marking the location where Hon. John Calfe and his wife Lois, daughter of William Calfe, of Kingston, made their home in town. The old house stood in the yard in front of the present buildings, where a triangular plot is laid out and set with growing young maples, and was removed about fifteen years ago when the present buildings were erected. Mr. Osgood married Francena Eastman, of Hampstead (deceased). Children: R. Alice, married Davis; Agnes Frances, Nellie Blanche, Sadie and Freeman, died young. A daughter Mary married George H. Titcomb, resides in Hampstead; and C. H. Jr. by former marriage.

The ancestry of the family of Merrick is being compiled and arranged from the year 1212, to the present generation,

by George Byron Merrick of Madison, Wis., a great grandson of Joseph Merrick, whom tradition says "was born in Hampstead, Dec. 30, 1749, while his parents were on a visit to the town." Joseph was the third generation from James Merrick, the emigrant to Charlestown, Mass., in 1636. He married Judith, daughter of Stephen and Judith (daughter of Gen. Jacob Bailey) Little, of Hampstead, in 1770. They resided on the farm now called the Henry Noyes place, occupied by Mr. George Brown. He was a Sergeant in Capt. Jos. Illsley's Company, Col. Cogswell's Regiment of Essex County, from Sept. 30, 1776, to Nov. 1, 1776. He died at Hampstead, Dec. 29, 1823. They had children:

I. Judith, b. Jan. 22, 1771, m. Rufus Harriman, settled in Hampstead.
II. Joseph, b. June 22, 1772, m. Sarah Harriman, settled in Adrian, Mich.
III. Temperance, b. Sept. 5, 1775, m. James Noyes, settled in Corinth, Vt.
IV. Mary, b. Mar. 16, 1778, m. Samuel Dalton of Kingston, N. H.
V. Hannah, b. May 17, 1780, m. John Grimes, resided in Candia, N. H., and Atkinson, and had their names changed to Graham, in later years.
VI. Abner Little, b. June 22, 1782, m. Martha Corliss, resided in Hampstead, on the "old Corliss homestead," and parents of Joshua Corliss Merrick and Mrs. Julia A. Martin of East Hampstead, also grandfather of Calvin Merrick, m. Annie E. Heath of Hampstead Center.
VII. Sarah, b. Aug. 3, 1784, m. Edward Noyes of Hampstead.
VIII. Nathaniel, b. Dec. 5, 1785, m. Sarah Corliss; resided in Hampstead, and the parents of Francis and Rhoda (Stickney) Merrick, late of Hampstead.
IX. Abigail, b. Oct. 26, 1789, m. Bartholonew Heath, resided in Methuen, Mass.
X. Ann, b. Sept. 28, 1791, m. Paul Gardner; resided in Haverhill.
XI. Joshua, b. May 20, 1793, m. Eliza Emery of Suncook, N. H.
XII. Lydia, b. Dec. 28, 1795, m. Oliver Lake of East Haverhill, Mass.

Daniel Knight Stickney, son of Capt. John P. and Lucy Noyes (Knight) Stickney, born Feb. 22, 1857, married Sarah Graham in 1895, has one child, Forrest Charles, born Oct. 10, 1896. His father, John P. Stickney, was Captain of the "Hampstead Light Infantry," whose steadiness of their movements, exactness in their evolutions, and by their gentle-

manly and soldierly bearing, elicited the praise of all at the Centennial Celebration in 1849. He was born in Kingston, son of Jonathan and Nancy (Pearsons) Stickney.

Capt. Stickney had children born in Hampstead, Laura Frances and Nancy Jane, deceased in 1864; Franklin Pierce of Boston, John Henry of Haverhill, and Daniel Knight of Hampstead.

Charles W. Pressey, born in Sandown, married Mrs. Clementine (Wood) Sleeper, and removed to Hampstead in 1872. (See illustration, residence.) Their son, Edwin S., attended district and Hampstead High Schools, graduated from Williams College in 1885, from Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1888; married Orrie Belle, daughter of William C. and Julia Harris Haseltine (see illustration). They have two sons. He has served as pastor of Congregational churches at Brooklyn, N. Y., Springfield, Vt., Elmwood, Ill., and at present is pastor of St. Anthony Park Congregational church, St. Paul, Minn. The younger son, Charles Park Pressey, graduated from Hampstead High School in 1887, graduated from Williams College in 1893, and is now manager of the Boston Office of the Educational Register Company.

Mr. Pressey was elected a member of the Trustees of Hampstead High School in 1883, and is deacon of the Congregational Church. He manufactured wooden boxes about twenty years in town, and carried on a general lumber business, but now has partially retired.

The family of Noyes came to America in 1634, and settled in Newbury, Mass. Deacon Nicholas, was son of Rev. William and Anne (Stephens) Noyes, Rector of the Parish of Choulderton, Wiltshire, England. The story was related of him, that he was the first to leap ashore when the emigrants landed in Newbury, from the ship "Mary and John." Coffin's history of Newbury says, "From the Conquest, the race have been distinguished for their scholarship and influence," and subsequent study of the family verifies the fact that they

have, many of them, been first in all their various callings in life to a remarkable degree.

Nicholas Noyes married Mary, daughter of Capt. John Cutting, a ship master of London. They had thirteen children, of whom Lt. Col. James, born May 11, 16—, married Hannah Knight. The second of their children was Joseph, born Sept. 20, 1686, married Martha Clark, and in later years lived and died in Atkinson, N. H., where their four sons settled. They were buried in the village cemetery at Atkinson, in 1771-2.

Joseph, the youngest son, born in Newbury, Nov. 1, 1732, came to Atkinson in 1741 (then Plaistow), and remained (except when in the old French war) until March 26, 1762, when he married Mary, daughter of Edward Flint of Hampstead, one of the petitioners for the town's incorporation. He bought a tract of land formerly owned by Gen. Jacob Bailey, of Mr. Ebenezer Gile, fifty acres for £5000 (old tenor), deed dated Feb. 3, 1763. Since then the farm and buildings have been in the possession of the Noyes family by descent. The barn, cider mill and other outbuildings went to decay about thirty years ago, but the house long known as the "Old Noyes House," or "Old Red House," being built of the hewn hard wood timber of the times, with its massive chimney eight feet square, could have withstood the storms of another century. It was burned by an unknown cause about eight o'clock in the evening of Sept. 13, 1897.

Joseph Noyes served in the old French war, also at Bunker Hill and in Capt. Jesse Page's Company, in Col. Jacob Gale's Regiment of Volunteers, which marched from New Hampshire and formed the Continental Army at Rhode Island from Aug. 5 to Aug. 28, 1778. From the "Farmers' Cabinet" of July 27, 1807, was printed an item "On Saturday, the 11th, about 4 o'clock P. M., Mr. Joseph Noyes of Hampstead, was found dead in the woods about two miles north of the Henniker Meeting house, his horse standing by him. He had made complaint where he dined and rested about three hours before,

and died of apoplexy, in his seventy-fifth year. He was on his way to Henniker, horseback, to visit his daughter, Mrs. James Heath. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people when an ingenuous, solemn and pertinent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Sleighs of Deering."

He had five children, the youngest of whom, Edward, received the deed of the home farm, March 4th, 1797, "for five dollars and the love and affection I bear for my said son."

Edward, born Feb'y 19, 1776, married Sarah Merrick, daughter of Joseph and Judith (Little) Merrick, and settled at the old house. They had children:

I. Mary Darling, b. Dec. 12, 1803, m. Moses Greenough of Atkinson.
II. Joseph, b. Dec. 3, 1805; resided in Atkinson, unm.
III. James, b. Mar. 26, 1808, m. Sally Stickney; resided in Hampstead.
IV. Sarah Ann, b. Mar. 19, 1810, m. John H. Clark; resided in Hampstead.
V. Susan, b. Nov. 19, 1811; d. y.
VI. Edward Rand, b. Nov. 5, 1813, m. Elvira P. Noyes; resided in Hampstead.
VII. Joshua Flint, b. Jan. 23, 1818, m. Lois Ann Noyes; resided in Hampstead.
VIII. Eunice, b. Feb. 29, 1819, m. Giles Sargent of Amesbury, Mass.
IX. Eliza, b. Sept. 26, 1823, remained at the homestead until her sudden death, Oct. 8, 1894. Perhaps no person was more widely known, not only in Hampstead, but in the surrounding towns, than "Aunt Eliza." Her amusing sayings, and severe lessons of industry and honesty, which she daily administered to her nephews and nieces, who have abundant reason to cherish her memory, are familiar. She is seen at the door of the old home feeding her lone hen, faithful to her work, and happy in doing what she believed to be her duty, in life's great battle. Peace to her memory!
X. Washington, b. Nov. 16, 1825, m. Sabrina D. Corson, resided in Hampstead.

Edward Rand and Elvira Peabody, daughter of Henry and Eliza (Peabody) Noyes of Atkinson, settled on the homestead of the late Stephen Little in 1846, in Hampstead. He was at one time captain of the Hampstead Light Infantry, representative for the town in the Legislature, 1875, and trustee of the Hampstead High School, at the time of his death, 1884. They had children:

i. Mary Elizabeth, b. Sept. 12, 1848, m. Lorenzo F. Hyde of Hampstead; resides in Boston. She was educated in the district schools and Pinkerton academy, Derry, taught school several years in this and surrounding towns, and in Haverhill and Cambridge, Mass. She was elected superintendent of schools in town, being the first lady in the county to so serve.

ii. Edward Leonard, b. May 28, 1851, m. Emma I. Adams, residence, Hampstead; d. 1881. Children: Harry Adams and Carrie Elvira, residence, Haverhill, attending High school.

iii. Henry, b. Apr. 1, 1854, m. Ida A. Thomas; resides in Hampstead on the farm formerly the residence of William C. Little, but enlarged and improved. He is a member of the present Board of Education. They have children: Edward Moody, b. May 27, 1881; Forrest Henry, b. Sept. 29, 1883, student Hampstead High School; Lee Wallace, b. July 7, 1886; Olive May, b. Dec. 13, 188 ; Florence Peabody, b. Dec. 14, 1894.

iv. Lillie Elvira, b. June 11, 1866, m. George A. Sawyer of Atkinson. Children: Ralph Alanson and Ruth Elvira, b. Jan. 4, 1896.

v. Wallace Peabody, b. Oct. 2, 1869, m. Blanche F. Calef; residence, Hampstead. Child: Clarence Flint, b. Nov. 13, 1898.

Joshua Flint and Lois Ann, daughter of Henry and Eliza (Peabody) Noyes of Atkinson, reside in the homestead built by Paul Stevens about 1780, since occupied by John Bond and later by Amos Buck, until he removed to the village, where he died. It was purchased by Noyes in 1840. They had children :

i. Elbridge Henry, b. Jan. 22, 1846, m. Ellen F. Little of Atkinson. Children, Ellen Frances, b. Mar. 27, 1881, d. 1881. (All deceased.) They built the residence on the spot where David Dexter of Pembroke once resided, and known as the Dexter farm. Here Lydia Dexter, who married Abraham Richards of Atkinson, the mother of Mrs. Cynthia Alexander of Hampstead was born. She lived to be one hundred years of age.

ii. Harriette Eliza, b. Dec. 15, 1848.

iii. Rufus King, b. May 24, 1853, graduated Atkinson academy, Dartmouth Medical college, 1876, Boston city hospital, 1876, physician in Boston twenty-five years.

iv. Albert Peabody, b. Sept. 6, 1857, m. E. Rebecca Mason, resides at the homestead of the late Elbridge H., his brother.

v. Isaac William, b. Feb. 24, 1861, m. Joan A. Patten, died Feb. 22, 1898, resides in Manchester, N. H. Children: Walter Flint, b. Jan. 24, 1892; Carl Patten, b. Sept. 7, 1895.

Corliss.—Nearly opposite the home of George Bragg in District No. 6, there once stood a house with a small barn

behind it and a well in front under a willow tree. The cellar and well are still to be seen; the house was taken down in 1843. The home was originally on a farm of about one hundred acres, owned and occupied by Joshua and Molly (Wells) Corliss, in 1760. He was born at the old Corliss homestead, known as "Poplar lawn," in West Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 19, 1713, the youngest of thirteen children. (3 John, 2 John, 1 George and Joanna Corliss, the emigrant from Devonshire, England.)

He was familiarly called "Uncle Josh," and was the father of twelve children, born in Hampstead; among them were the "fairies," as the seven roguish Corliss sisters were called, receiving the name from an incident told by our older people. An incident is also told how Mr. Corliss went to town one day, Feb. 9, 1764, leaving his wife at home. During the day she went to a neighbor's house, where a son was born. Upon the father's return he took the child in his arms and said, "This boy's name shall be Ebenezer, for hereunto hath the Lord helped me." This son settled in Yarmouth, Me.

Joshua Corliss was a soldier in the French and Indian war, muster roll of Captain Edmund Moore's company of men who went to Albany, Feb. 24th, 1756, enlisting Dec. 12, 1755, and discharged Dec. 12, 1755, April 14, 1757, he again appears as a soldier in the Second Foot company in Haverhill, under Captain Richard Saltonstall. He was also a "minute man" in 1775, and served under General Israel Putnam.

He selected a stone from his farm and made a gravestone for himself and cut on it these words, "The righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance." On the opposite side is the inscription, "Here lyeth the Remains of Joshua Corliss Sleeping, who died Jan. 29, 1822, in the 89 year of his age."

From the Corliss family genealogy, compiled by a great grandson, Lieut. Colonel Augustus W. Corliss, U. S. A., also from Joshua Corliss Merrick and Mrs. Julia A. (Mer-

rick) Martin, grandchildren of Joshua Corliss, both living at East Hampstead, who remember him. "From his universal popularity and social qualities Joshua Corliss was known far and wide, and his kind heart and pleasant ways made for him a host of friends, and filled his pleasant home with troops of rollicking children, who looked up to him as one who was ever their friend and companion. During his prime he was very tall, bony and strong, very muscular, a long, wide face, very dark blue eyes, a fine, pleasant but thoughtful expression of countenance. In later years he moved for a long time on crutches."

John Keazer of Salem, Mass., was granted a piece of land near where City hall park is situated in Haverhill, and in 1683 a complaint was entered against John Keazer for keeping his tan vats open, by which means some cattle and swine belonging to his neighbors had been destroyed. "Ye Moderator in ye name of ye town did publickly give s'd Keazer a certain warning and admonished him upon his peril to secure his tan yard and tan vats, that no damage be done by him to other mens, or his own creatures, & in special that no mischief may not come unto children, we may occasion his own life to come to triall." His son John was killed by the Indians Mar. 15, 1697, at his own door, whose son John, b. July 6, 1676, was the pioneer of "Almsbury Peke," and the ancestor of many of the families of that name which are scattered throughout New Hampshire and Maine. It is related of this John that it was his custom to go to Almsbury Peke and pitch his tent on the side of the hill, where he worked shoemaking, and on returning to Haverhill at the break of day on the 28th of August, 1722, he discovered the Indians had passed the garrison and intended mischief to the inhabitants. Keazer alarmed the people and in time to prevent a massacre. He was said to have been a jack at all trades and somewhat eccentric, and for a long time lived as a hermit at the Peak. He was also said to have been exceedingly proud of his proficiency in walking

and leaping. He once walked to Boston and back in one night, and has been known to jump over an ox cart with two large pails of milk in his hands. He married Judith Heath in 1730, and had ten children born in Hampstead.

About the time of the incorporation there were other families in town for a time, but the family in direct line have descended from the early settler on what we know as "the Handle." A descendant from that family is William J. Keazer, who married Emma S. Martin. He was one of the aids to the marshal at the 150th celebration, deacon of the Methodist Episcopal church; resides on the original homestead which Thomas Arnold, the pioneer of the Arnold family, built. One child:

I. Ralph Leroy, b. Apr. 26, 1897.

The Family of Marbles came from Duxbury, Mass., to Haverhill, at an early date, where John and his son John were born. Giles O. Marble, a son of the latter, came in 1820 to Hampstead. About 1832 he married Martha B. Peaslee of Atkinson. They located on the place bought of Brown, but in later years known as the Luther Chase place, now gone to decay. Here their children were born, who were:—

I. Giles F., b. 1834; m. Clementine H. Hoyt; had children:—Frank G., died at 4 years. Dana Giles, b. 1862, graduate H. H. S., class of 1881; attended Exeter Academy; graduated Dartmouth College 1884; in three weeks, had he lived, he would have been admitted to the bar. He died of pneumonia while teaching at Hillsboro', N. H., academy, in 1885. Charles E., attended H. H. school, Pinkerton Academy, Derry; entered Dartmouth Medical School in 1897. Mr. Marble has for a residence the house at first owned by John Muzzey, whose name appears in the early annals of the town. The family name was prominent in town for nearly a century. Next the house was owned by Thomas Randlett, who moved to Vermont; then by William Ayer and by Silas Griffin. Mr. Marble has here resided for thirty-eight years.

II. John, m. Emily A. Darling; residence, Hampstead; have children: Edward G., Walter J., and Fred D.

III. Martha Elizabeth, m., first, Seth Cass; second, Thondike P. Lake; residence, Hampstead. Children: George E., graduate H. H. S.; Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; Dartmouth College, 1896; Theological Seminary, Bangor, Me., 1899; installed pastor of

Congregational church in Patten, Me., May, 1899; m. Miss Laura F. Davenport of New York city, Sept. 19, 1899. Mary E., attended H. H. S., graduated from Boston Conservatory of Music; m. Charles H. Sweet of Hampstead. Helen, taught school; m. Harry A. Tucker; has daughter, Mildred.

IV. Leonard, m. Melissa McNiel of Atkinson; resided in Hampstead, where he died. Children: Mary Abbie, Eugene and Will.

V. Charles, resides in Haverhill. Children: Frank G., John m. Maria Danforth, and Alice, m. Clarence Timerans.

DAVIS.—The family of Davis were early in Haverhill, Mass. Thomas Davis, one of the signers of the Indian deed of the territory of Haverhill, in 1640, came from Marlboro', England, in the ship "James and William," and settled in the West Parish of Haverhill, near the old Corliss homestead.

His brother James was one of the first selectmen of Haverhill in 1642.

The Davises of Hampstead sprang from this family, of whom there were nineteen families in Haverhill before 1700.

Josiah and Dorothy (Colby) Davis was an early settler here, having (it is supposed) followed the "twelve rod way" tract from the Davis land at East Haverhill to the land near the eastern shore of the Wash pond. They had nine children, of whom the youngest, Jesse, born July 8, 1767, married Lois Worthen, and their oldest child, Ezra, born Sept. 6, 1793, married Mary Garland, and had children:

I. Jesse Brooks, b. Dec. 13, 1818; died Feb., 1888. He worked his own way through college and the theological school in Princeton, N. J. His first pastorate was in Bridesburg, Pa., Presbyterian; afterwards he was located at Titusville, N. J., and at Hightstown, N. J., in which place he resided at the time of his death. He resigned October, 1887, on account of ill health. The congregation unanimously voted to make him pastor emeritus.

II. Joanna, b. Oct. 2, 1821; m. Hiram Withington, Titusville, N. J.

III. Charles Henry, b. Jan. 17, 1824; died Aug. 1, 1825.

IV. Mary Elizabeth, b. June 13, 1826; m. John Mount, Hightstown, N. J.

V. Caroline Matilda, b. July 11, 1828; m. M. William B. Blackwell, Hightstown, N. J.

VI. Charles Ezra, b. Feb. 20, 1831. For many years he has beeu a druggist in Germantown, Pa.

VII. Emily Susan, b. June 14, 1834; m. Oscar H. Brown, Providence, R. I.

VIII. William Henry, b. Dec. 16, 1836; m. Rachel Jane Taylor of Washington, Vt. Their children are: Carrie Elsie, b. Nov. 2, 1876; resides Titusville. Henry Clinton, b. June 26, 1878; student in Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I.; Mary Garland, b. Aug. 9, 1880, at home. Mr. Davis has been a lifelong resident of Hampstead. (See military and church record.)

The Old George House in West Hampstead was built on land bought by William George, then of Hampstead, but formerly of Haverhill, from Samuel Stevens, Nov. 8th, 1751, and of Ebenezer Keazer, May 2, 1755. A brother, Austin George, who is recorded as a son of "William of Haverhill," located nearly opposite the place bought by William, his brother. From this place have descended many of the name of George, and their descendants are found in all parts of the United States. William, the pioneer to Hampstead, born in 1737 (said to have been in Bradford, Mass.), married Ruth Hastings. Their son, born (by the tombstone in Plymouth, N. H.) in 1767, was one of the early settlers of Plymouth, where his descendants yet reside. A son, Jonathan, remained on the old homestead, as also his son Dudley, the father of Warren Dudley, and brother, I. William George, who removed the old house and built the residences represented by illustration, the residence of Isaac William George being on the same location. In the George group is seen four generations: Warren Dudley, residence in Hampstead; his son, Charles Warren, residence Haverhill, Mass.; his son, Dr. Arthur Phillips, a graduate from Haverhill (Mass.) high school, Dartmouth Medical College, 1886, a practising physician in Haverhill, and his son, Albert Warren.

Annie E., daughter of Warren Dudley George, has been a successful teacher in our town. At present she is master's assistant in the Williams school at Newton, Mass., completing her thirtieth year as teacher.

Bartholnew Heath, born 1709, son of John and Frances (Hutchens) Heath, who was son of John, sr., of Haverhill, Mass., married Hannah Kelly; was one of the pioneers of

Hampstead, where their twelve children were born; one of them, Jesse, born Nov. 16, 1766, married Abiah Merrill, made a home nearly opposite the house now occupied by Mr. Sewell Johnson, in No. 6 District. During the memorable September gale (Sept. 28, 1815), which was without a parallel in New England, and which swept trees from their roots in many places in this town, was especially severe on the eastern side of the Darby Hill Brook. The locality where the Heath family lived was laid in ruins, and large timber trees were prostrated. Jesse Heath had contemplated building a new house, and seized the opportunity to use the timber which "the Lord had felled for him," and built the house where Mr. Sewell Johnson now resides. He was a Revolutionary soldier. One of their eight children, John, born Sept. 28, 1783, married Abigail Wadleigh, and lived where a grandson, John H. Heath, now resides, where he died in 1856.

Capt. John and Abigail (Wadleigh) Heath had children:

I. Martha, b. Oct. 21, 1807; m. James H. Durgin, (b. in West Newbury, Mass.), Jan. 20, 1831, and moved to Hampstead. He was captain of the Hampstead Light Infantry. Removed to West Newbury in 1838, where he manufactured shoes forty years. An active deacon in the Second Congregational church forty-five years. He died Sept. 25, 1897, aged 89. Mrs. Martha (Heath) Durgin is still living in West Newbury, aged 92 years. A son, James H. Durgin, b. in Hampstead, is senior member of the shoe manufacturing firm of J. H. Durgin & Son, established in 1840 in Haverhill, Mass.

II. Eliphalet Knight, b. June 3, 1809; m. Betsey Emerson; second, Alice Shannon; residence, Hampstead. Children were: John Henry, m. Christie Rolfe of Salem, N. H., and had children, b. in Hampstead, where they reside: Mary Frances, teacher in Epping, N. H.; Charles Henry, student high school; Abbie Alice; Annie Mabel, who died at four years, and Christie Rolfe. Annie E., m. Calvin Merrick; residence, Hampstead. Mary E., m. Mariner Chase of Salem (deceased).

III. Louisa, b. June 18, 1811; m. James A. Calef; d. Apr. 26, 1891; residence, Hampstead.

IV. Abbie R., b. Jan. 14, 1824; d. Sept., 1896, unmarried.

V. Elizabeth A., b. June 12, 1826; m. Nathaniel C. Smith; residence, Hampstead; d. Apr. 11, 1858.

VI. Mary Jane, b. June 12, 1826; m. Dea. William Sanborn; residence Hampstead.

Horace Bailey, born Nov. 16, 1803, in Salem, descended from Rev. Abner Bailey, the first pastor of the North Parish in Salem, N. H., whose grave is marked by a plain large slab of slatestone, six feet in height and two wide, and bears the following tribute to his reverend memory.

To perpetuate the memory of the Rev. Abner Bailey, who, like a shock of corn fully ripe, departed this life, March 10, 1798, in the eighty-third year of his age and in the fifty-eighth of his ministry. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

Mr. Bailey married Esther Hall April 10, 1827. They had children:

i. Elizabeth Frances, b. Mar. 23, 1828.
ii. Onslow, b. Apr. 21, 1831.
iii. Hannah Jane, b. Nov. 16, 1835, died; teacher in Concord, N. H.
iv. Adeline Harriet, b. Sept. 3, 1845; resides in Haverhill.
v. Charles Woodbury, b. Sept. 18, 1847, m. Ruth J. Dustin of Salem.

Charles Woodbury Bailey, son of Horace and Esther (Hall) Bailey, was born Sept. 18, 1847, and married Ruth J. Dustin of Salem. They have children:

i. Horace, b. July 12, 1870, m. Grace E. MacDonald, 1898; resides in Haverhill, where he is a contractor and builder.
ii. Laura Abbie, b. July 12, 1870, m. John E. Tabor; resides in Haverhill.
iii. Charles, b. Sept. 30, 1871, m. Grace M. Given; resides in Hampstead.
iv. David Dustin, b. Apr. 30, 1873, m. Eva M. Clark; resides in Haverhill, as clothier's clerk. Children: Doris Hazeltine, b. Dec. 25, 1896; Preston Clark, b. Nov. 2, 1898.
v. Lillian May, b. July 17, 1879; at home.
vi. Esther Gertrude, b. Apr. 6, 1881; attending Bridgewater, Mass., Normal School.
vii. Eldridge Leroy, b. Nov. 26, 1883.
viii. Fred Onslow, b. Dec. 21, 1887.
ix. Forrest Osman, b. Dec. 21, 1887.

Mr. Bailey has been selectman of Hampstead, in '75, '90, '91 '92, '93; collector of taxes in '70, '71, '81, '82, '83, and treasurer in '71, 75, '80, '96, '97, '98, '99. He is a farmer and dealer in wood and lumber.

Charles Henry Grover, born in Quincy, Mass., Feb.

26, 1843, was a son of Charles Henry and Abigail (Bartlett) Grover, born at the old Grover homestead in Atkinson, N. H., a son of Timothy, married Lois Whitehouse. They had children:

I. Charles Henry, Jr., b. Sept. 9, 1867, m. Alma E. Sears, and has children: Eugene Sears, and Dorris. He was a graduate from Hampstead High School, a member of the firm of W. H. Floyd & Co., clothiers of Haverhill, Mass. He was one of the afternoon speakers at the 150th celebration.
II. Bessie G., b. Mar. 21, 1869, m. E. Cecil Mills; resides in Hampstead.
III. Frederick S. C., b. Jan. 28, 1872; clerk at Haverhill.
IV. Abbie C., b. Oct. 13, 1879; teacher in Sandown, N. H.

The Descendants of Benjamin and Hannah (Watts) Emerson have for one hundred and seventy-five years been among Hampstead's most honored citizens. Robert, their son, and Mary (Webster) Emerson, settled on the farm now known as the Moody Brickett place, or in later years, Miss Brown's farm. They had eight children of whom Caleb, born Apr. 7, 1770, married Betsey Nichols, and their son, Daniel, born July 28, 1802, married Ruth Kimball Connor of New York, and lived at Emerson's corner, now the home of a son, William A. They had children:

I. Daniel Hazen, b. July 25, 1828, m. Sarah, Apr. 27, 1852, daughter of John B. Richardson, b. in Groveland, Mass., Oct. 14, 1814, and died in Hampstead, Jan. 3, 1852, and son of John, of West Newbury, Mass. They have children: 1. Laura Annette, b. Feb. 6, 1853; resides at home. 2. Albert Hazen, b. Sept. 23, 1861, m. Susie Holt Stimpson, Sept. 26, 1893; they reside in Haverhill and have children: Dorothy, b. Sept. 8, 1894; Mildred, b. Mar. 1, 1896; Floyd Stimpson, b. Jan. 30, 1899. 3. Emma Eliza, b. Feb. 4, 1865, m. Elwin A. Edgerly, Sept. 10, 1889; reside in Haverhill, and have children: Hazel Louisa, b. Jan. 11, 1895; Janet Sarah, b. Oct. 30, 1897.

A nephew of Mrs. Emerson's, William T. Richardson, born in Hampstead, Nov. 27, 1847, was given a home from his childhood, in her family. He married Sarah Meserve of Haverhill, and removed to California about twenty years ago, where he is now the most extensive bee keeper in Ventura county. His apiaries of about one thousand colonies of bees

at Simi, yield sixty-five tons of honey, from which Hampstead friends are occasionally remembered.

II. James Henry, b. Sept. 5, 1830, m. Sarah Ann, daughter of Dr. Woodman, for several years a physician in town. They have children: 1. Charles Henry, b. Sept. 22, 1860, m. Anna Elizabeth Bartlett; reside in Hampstead and have children: Louisa Woodman, b. July 6, 1896. George Henry, b. Nov. 15, 1897. 2. Ruth Ann, b. Dec. 22, 1866, m. Arthur Hazen Little, May 27, 1891. One child: Maurice Emerson, b. May 14, 1892, d. May 31, 1892. 3. Mary Lizzie, b. Dec. 16, 1871, m. Harry Isaac Noyes of Atkinson, resides at Atkinson. Children: Caroline Ruth, b. Dec. 8, 1895; Harold Emerson, b. Mar. 12, 1897; Roland Isaac, b. Sept. 15, 1898.

III. Horatio Bartlett, b. Apr. 2, 1836, m. Lizzie Neal of Boston; second, Sarah Jeffers of Haverhill; resides in Malden, Mass. Children: David, Chauncey, Lilla.

IV. William Alonzo, b. Sept. 7, 1842, m. Abbie, daughter of Francis V. and Mehitable (Hoyt) Dow of Hampstead and Haverhill, and granddaughter of Moses Hoyt, Esq. They have children. 1. Daniel, b. Dec. 2, 1863, m. Esther Plunkett. Have child: William Arthur, b. Sept. 2, 1888. 2. Frank W., b. Jan. 18, 1866, m. Minnie E. Stevens. 3. Arthur Mahlon, b. May 10, 1870, married first, May L. Henwood; has twins, Ella May and Alice Mabel, b. Mar. 31, 1889; married second, Alice M. Hamlin, and has Clifford Daniel, b. Sept. 27, 1892. 4. Myron Eugene, b. Dec. 10, 1883, student at Phillips academy, Exeter.

This family constitutes the firm of William A. Emerson & Sons, of the shoe factory at Hampstead.

John, son of John and Betsey (Nichols) Emerson, born June 27, 1778, married Betsey Emery, and settled on the present residence of a grandson, A. P. Emerson. Their son Jesse, born Oct. 29, 1805, married Mary S. Morrison, and their only child, Alfred Perry, b. 1841, married S. Francena, daughter of Israel and Hannah (Garland) Dimond of Danville. Have children:

I. Ada Aldesta, b. Dec. 25, 1865, m. Charles W. Garland of Hampstead.

II. Albion Dimond, b. Feb. 29, 1868, m. Mary Grace Calderwood of Atkinson, b. June 9, 1874, m. Sept. 6, 1899, resides in Hampstead.

III. John Herbert, b. July 28, 1869, m. Emma Josephine Hill of Derry (b. June 9, 1874), June 9, 1898, resides in Boston.

IV. George Short, b. Sept. 7, 1871, m. Ella May Hill of Derry (b. June 9, 1874), June 9, 1898.

V. Fannie Casandria, b. Mar. 23, 1873, m. Adin Sidney Little, Sept. 31, 1892; resides in Hampstead.

VI. Jesse Morrison, b. Dec. 19, 1877, resides in Hampstead.

ISAAC RANDALL.

DANIEL N. HOYT.

MARY LILLIAN HOYT.

MRS. BETSEY H. (NOYES) AYER.

RUINS OF "MANSION" ON GOV. ISLE.

GLIMPSE FROM THE ISLE.

VILLAGE CEMETERY FROM STREET.

HOYT'S CORNER.

JOHN WILLIAM GARLAND.

Charles W. Garland

WILLIAM J. KEAZAR.

RESIDENCE OF LATE DANIEL AYER.

ENTRANCE TO GROVE.

GEN. BAILEY ELM.

SITE OF PETER MORSE MILL, 1727.

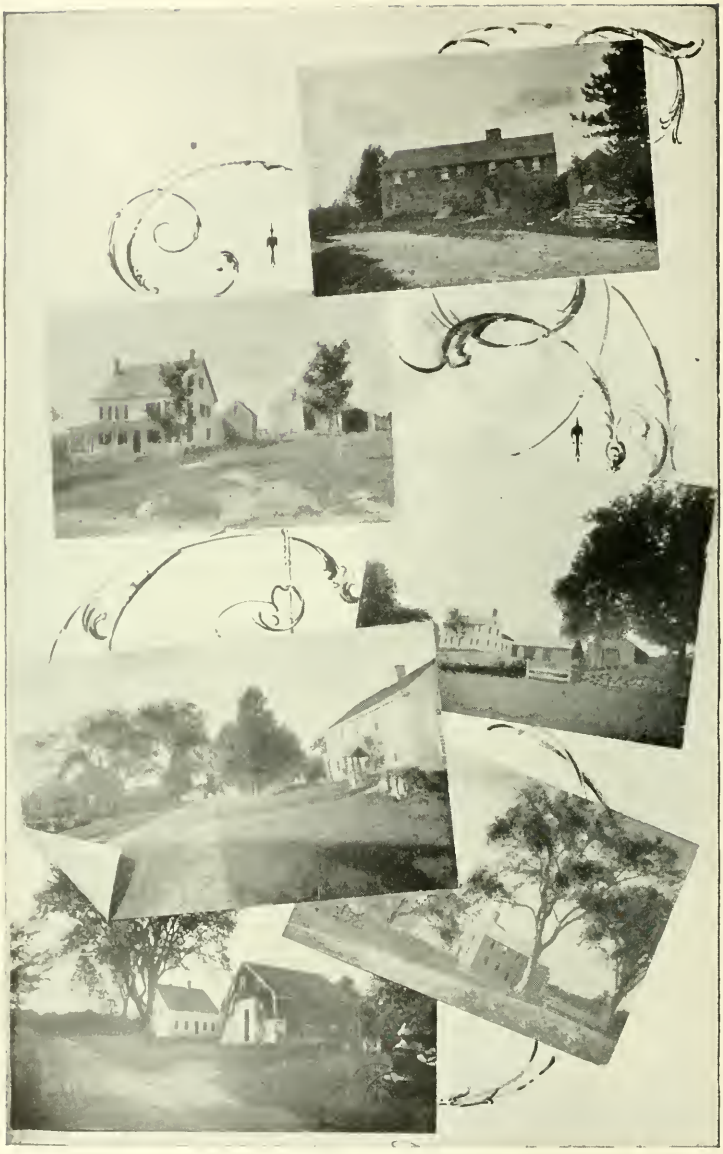
SNOW SCENE NO. 1.

TRISTRAM LITTLE.

RESIDENCE OF TRISTRAM LITTLE.

ARTHUR H. LITTLE.

MANORA JENNESS.



RESIDENCE OF HORACE ADAMS

RESIDENCE OF BENJ. W. CLARK.

RESIDENCE OF LATE BENJ. L. PILLSBURY.

RESIDENCE OF LATE DR. SAMUEL MORSE AND STREET VIEW.

RESIDENCE OF GILES F. MARBLE.

RESIDENCE OF MISS ALICE M. BROWN.

DANA GILES MARBLE.

REV. GEORGE E. LAKE.

Col. Benjamin Emerson, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Watts) Emerson, b. April 23, 17—, married Ruth Tucker, and resided at the residence of the late Dr. Josiah Calef Eastman, which place he built. He had a mill near by, and the famous Emerson spring for medicinal water was on that place. They had six children, of whom

I. Benjamin Dudley, b. Apr. 20, 1781, was founder of Hampstead High School (See Ed. work), and author "English Reader."

II. Frederick, b. Nov. 28, 1789, was author of Emerson's North American arithmetics and spelling books, and instructor in Boston schools.

The Corson Family came to Hampstead about fifty years ago from Lebanon, Me., their grandparents being Daniel and Bathsubah (Mills) Corson, whose son was Nathaniel, who married Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Remick) Fernald. They had children:

I. Avender, b. Feb. 17, 1830, m. Laura A., daughter of Thomas R. and Abigail (Little) Wheeler. Their children: Ella Viola, b. Dec. 30, 1853, m. Albert W. Little; resides in Cliftondale, Mass. John S., b. Jan. 1, 1856, m. Mary E., daughter of John H. Clark, of Hampstead, and have children: Edwin Leroy, b. Dec. 7, 1875; resides in Boston, Mass., and Harold Eugene, b. July 23, 1877; resides in Boston, Mass. Flora A., b. Dec. 14, 1858, m. James W. Sanborn. Abbie May, b. Dec. 13, 1864, m. Henry W. Tabor, resides in Hampstead. Fred W., b. May 29, 1869; resides in Haverhill.

II. Benjamin, resides in Minn.

III. Daniel, a twin brother, resided in Me. (deceased).

IV. George, m. Nellie McCrillis; resided in Hampstead, later in Me.

V. Augustus, resided in Hampstead for a time, died in the West.

VI. Sabrina D., b. Dec., 1840, m. Washington Noyes; resides in Hampstead. Her twin sister, Delana, m. Anson J., son of Amos Ring, of Hampstead, d. in Newtonville, Mass.

VII. Mary, m. McCrillis, of Lebanon, Me. (deceased).

VIII. Nathaniel, m. Mary Fielding, daughter of Joseph J. and Clarissa (Lyman) Fielding, of Hartford, Conn. Had children: Lewis Clement, b. 1861, d. at the age of twenty-one in Minn. Lulu Josephine, at home in Hampstead.

Rev. Myron P. Dickey was born in Derry, N. H., Feb. 19, 1852, graduated at Pinkerton Academy, 1870; at Dartmouth College, 1874. Taught school at Three Rivers (Palmer),

Mass., fall and winter of 1874-5. Assumed the principalship of Hampstead High School, May 4th, 1875, and resigned to accept the principalship of Newmarket High school in the summer of 1879, remained to the close of winter term of 1880. Graduated from Yale Theological school at New Haven, Conn., in 1883. Pastor of Congregational church at Ludlow, Mass., for ten years. He was called to the pastorate of the Congregational church, at Milton, N. H., April, 1893. . . In 1898 he was elected a member of the board of education of Milton, for three years.

He married Louise Ripley Shumway, of Three Rivers, Mass., Aug. 3, 1876. They have three children:

I. Maurice Woodburn, b. at Hampstead Oct. 23, 1878. Graduated at Nute High School of Milton, 1895. Graduated at Dartmouth College, 1899. At present employed at the large Worcester Public Market, in Worcester, Mass.

II. Orinda Sophia, b. in Ludlow, Mass., June 22, 1883; attending the Milton High school.

III. Mark Shumway, b. at Ludlow, July 2, 1885; attending the Milton High School.

From the KENT FAMILY Genealogy we find that "Stephen Kent, born in England, 1607, was a prominent man in Newbury, Mass., from 1638 to 1676, when he moved to Haverhill, Mass. He had five children, one of whom was Stephen, born March 6, 1648, who married Jane Scott, and was considered to be one of the proprietors of the undivided lands in Haverhill, as heir of the original purchasers." The lots in the fifth division of land in Haverhill, were drawn Nov. 30, 1721, when Stephen Kent became possessor of the section in Hampstead known as "Kent's Farm," for one hundred and seventy-eight years. He made many conveyances of his land in the following years, and seems to have been also interested in other land in town, but had not a home of his own here.

In the southwestern part of the town, near the residence of Joseph C. and Sarah Jane (Hall) Brown, came John Kent, born in Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 10, 1723, son of ^{3}Josiah, ^{2}Thomas, ^{1}Thomas, of Gloucester. John Kent and wife, Mary

Godfrey, had seven sons whose names commenced with the letter J. The youngest was Job, born Mar. 31, 1743, married Alice Little, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Bond) Little, of Hampstead. He died in Hampstead Dec. 26, 1837, aged ninety-four years and nine months. In Rev. John Kelly's sketch of Hampstead he is mentioned. They had ten children, one of whom, Dea. Jonathan, born June 4, 1783, married Clarissa Page. He was prominent in town and church office for many years. Their children were:

I. Thomas, b. Apr. 8, 1808, m. Mary A. Moors; resided in Hampstead. Children: Ann L., Clara E., Laura A., and Mary A.
II. Nabby Kimball, b. Nov. 9, 1809, m. Richard K. Brickett.
III. Lorenzo, b. Sept. 3, 1812, m. Susan Chapin; resided Woodstock, Vt. Six children.
IV. Jonathan P., b. Sept. 1, 1814, m. Ann Taylor; resided in Boston, Mass. Children: Elbridge L., of Lawrence, Mass.; Annie, Clara A., Charles E., and Albert L.
V. Elbridge Gerry, b. Feb. 8, 1817, m. Martha Nutting; resided in Holland, Wales Center, N. Y. Children: George N., Mary J., Polly, and John.
VI. Robert Emerson, b. Mar. 13, 1820, unmarried.
VII. Edwin Alina, b. July 15, 1823, m. Abbie F. Ward; resided in California. Children: Walter E., Eva L., Amy F., and Clara A.
VIII. Clarissa Ann, b. Dec. 8, 1826, m. John Henry Clark.
IX. Mary Elizabeth, b. Apr. 26, 1833, m. John D. Irving; second, Col. Albert L. Eastman.

William Sanborn was son of Jeremiah and Martha Sanborn, of Chichester, N. H., born Feb. 10, 1812, and died Sept. 18, 1893. He removed to Hampstead about 1840, and held offices in town, was also representative to the Legislature, and an officer in the Congregational church many years. He was three times married: First to Mary Greenleaf, of Canterbury, N. H., Sept. 20, 1837, and had one child, Martha, married Charles Day, of Derry. Second, Lois Calef, of Hampstead, Aug. 18, 1846, and had children:

I. Mary Elizabeth, b. June 29, 1847, d. Aug. 25, 1869.
II. James William, b. Apr. 30, 1853, m. Flora A. Corson, and daughter of Avender and Laura A. (Wheeler) Corson. They have a daughter, Ethel Lois, b. Feb. 22, 1878; graduate of the Hampstead High School. They reside at the homestead of his father.
III. Susan Emma, b. Apr. 25, 1857, d. June 5, 1863.

iv. John Calef, b. Sept. 29, 1863, m. first, Lillian R., daughter of Alonzo, and grand-daughter of Capt. Wm. Griffin, of Hampstead. She d. May 2, 1897. Second, m. Annie B., daughter of George W. Fitts, of Hampstead, June 22, 1899.

William Moulton, of Hampton, bought a tract of land in Hampstead early in the settlement of the town, and was one of the petitioners for the town's incorporation, but the name was not very prominent in town until the marriage of William, of Yarmouth, Me., and Sally Harriman, and the birth of their son Caleb H., born Oct. 3, 1787, who married Sophia Hardy in Nov., 1812. Their children were:

i. William H., b. Dec. 16, 1812, m. Mary L. Langley; resided in Salisbury, N. H., and d. in 1890.
ii. Sally, m. Edmond Morse; resided in Hampstead. Children: Thomas W., and Florence A. Thomas W. now resides in Sandown.
iii. Caleb, b. Jan. 3, 1818, m. Abigail Morse in 1844.
iv. Sophia, resides in East Hampstead, the veteran teacher of the town from 1840 to 1844, teaching one hundred and eight terms of school in this and other towns in New Hampshire.
v. Mary J., m. Charles Jones. Children: Leslie, Rosa L., wife of Frank P. Webber, now living in Danville, and Mabel, died young.
vi. Bruce, m. Philena W. Hadley; resided at the old home, and d. 1867.

Caleb and Abigail (Morse) Moulton resided in Hampstead, where he held many offices. Was high sheriff twenty years, county commissioner three years, and deputy sheriff fifteen years. He died May 17, 1878. They had children:

i. Andrew J., b. May 30, 1845, d. June 7, 1846.
ii. Andrew Morse, b. June 2, 1847, m. Carrie A. Smith, b. June 26. She d. Apr. 3, 1895 (see town officers). They had children: Walter H., b. Dec. 22, 1874, m. Gertrude Rogers, and d. Nov. 5, 1898. Clara E., b. Jan. 8, 1876, m. Frank E. Darling; resides in Hampstead. Children: Louis C. b. Feb. 26, 1898.
iii. Isabel, b. Nov. 14, 1848, m. Orren Vittum, of Sandwich, N. H.
iv. Annie S. b. Apr. 4, 1850; a teacher in Lawrence, Mass. several years, and d. June 26, 1886.
v. Ellen, b. Apr. 29, 1855, d. Jan. 7, 1856.
vi. Ellen Abbie, b. Mar. 4, 1857, d. Jan. 26, 1864.

Bruce and Philena (Hadley) Moulton have children:

i. Grace H., m. Russel K. Hook, of Sandown. Children: Jennie M., Vina D., and Elsie G.

II. Everett, m. Nellie L. Hadley, and resides on the home farm that has been in the family six generations. Children: Bertha Grace, and Bernice Amy.

III. Marilla, m. Anson B. Kimball, of Hampstead.

IV. Charles Bruce, b. Feb. 5, 1857, m. Georgia A. Colby. Children: Lena A., m. Albert Faxon, resides in Hampstead; and John L. and William C. Moulton.

V. Newell G., m. Mabel Sargent, of Danville. Children: Maud C., Myrtle L., Emeline B., Alice M., Faith L., Dean C., and Bruce.

The name of JOSEPH HADLEY, Sr. and Jr., is often found in old deeds of land conveyances before the incorporation of the town. March 30, 1747, they bought a tract of land of Richard Collins of Newbury, who was also a large owner of land in the Peak section of the town in the early days of the settlements. The Hadleys of Hampstead descended from Joseph, Sr., who occupied the farm where Mr. Gilbert Verburght now resides. The old Hadley house was located near his present residence. Here Mr. James Hadley was born, who was one of the vice presidents of the centennial celebration. He married widow Williams, and resided in the present house of Ellsworth Hadley, and died there. He married, second, a Mrs. Swetzer; no children.

BENJAMIN GARLAND, born July 10, 1767. The first of the name in town came from Barrington, N. H., to Hampstead, with his wife, Mary Balch, born June 11, 1770, and several children, among whom were John, Susan, Emily, and Benjamin Balch, born Feb. 2, 1793. They lived at the "Old Mitchell place" for about seventy years, later known as the "James Noyes house," (as represented in the snow scene), where the father died. Benjamin B. married Mary Hazen Calef, born April 14, 1796, daughter of William and Mary (Little) Calef, and granddaughter of Hon. John Calef of Hampstead, also granddaughter of Hon. Richard Hazen, of whom mention has been made in the sketch of Rev. John Kelly.

Benjamin B. and Mary Garland resided for many years near the parental homes of the Calefs, Littles and Hazens, at

Garland's Corner, where he died, Aug. 8, 1872. His wife died March 22, 1879. They have children:—

I. Mary Ann, b. Sept. 28, 1820; m. Frederick A. Pike, Feb. 25, 1818; resided at the home now occupied by Eugene L. Spinney, at Pike's corner, opposite Garland's corner. He died there.

II. John William, b. Feb. 15, 1828; m. Emily Ann, daughter of Amos Ring, one of the original trustees of Hampstead high school. They have children: Charles Wilbur, b. July 13, 1859; m. Ada E., daughter of Alfred P. and Francena (Dimond) Emerson, April 21, 1885. Had children: Leona Casandria, b. Apr. 22, 1886. Mildred Ring, b. June 5, 1887. John Alfred, b. June 6, 1889. (See town and church officers.)

One of the earliest families to settle in the "Peak district" was the CLARKS, who came from Amesbury, Mass. He built his house on nearly the same spot where the new Clark residence, which was built about 1846, stands.

The first family was Amos, son of Edward of Amesbury, who married Sarah Kelly. Their children were born from 1740 to 1756. The fifth Amos succeeded to the home farm, married Hannah Howard, and their son John married Mary, daughter of John Harriman, also an early settler in that section. John H. married Sarah Ann Noyes, and they were the parents of the Misses Mary A. and Sarah A. Clark, the present owners, who have improved the home of their ancestors with a noble pride.

John Henry Clark, son of Joshua and Eliza (Spollett) Clark, was born in Derry, N. H., married Clara Ann Kent, daughter of Dea. Jonathan Kent, resides in Hampstead. Their children were Clarence L., died young; Mary E., born Oct. 27, 1856, married John S. Corson; and Frank, died young.

Benjamin W. Clark, son of John and Charlotte A. (Swett) Clark, born in Hampstead, February, 1857; married Mary J. Bean. They have nine children: Lillie Josephine, Ora Etta, Ida May, Charles Henry, Alice Mabel, Emma Florence, Annie Cora, Esther and Walter. Mr. Clark has been selectman for 1898-1899.

Anson B. Kimball, born March 20, 1855, in Danville, son of George F. and Mary D. (Fullington) Kimball, and grandson of Caleb and Grace (Scribner) Kimball of Raymond, married Marilla Moulton of Hampstead. They have no children.

Mr. Kimball was selectman in 1894 and 1895; is a grocer and farmer.

Alfred S. Morgan, born in Hampstead August 24, 1872, son of Simeon and Clarissa (Hunt) Morgan. She was daughter of Jacob and Ann (Griffin) Hunt, and granddaughter of Reuben and Sally (Eastman) Hunt of Hampstead. Alfred has two brothers: Henry, married Belinda Hackett; resides in Hampstead; children, Eva and Lillie; Nelson, resides in Nashua, N. H.

Pardon Tabor, born in Chester, N. H., Feb. 21, 1808; son of Eben and Abigail (Colby) Tabor, of German ancestry; married Roxanna Colby, born in Dunbarton, N. H., Sept. 19, 1808. She is now living in Hampstead, where they have lived about sixty years. She has lived to see ninety-eight descendants and five generations. She is now the oldest person living in town. Their children were:—

I. Laura, m. George L. Bragdon (deceased young); one child; residence, Hampstead.

II. Eben, m. Lizzie Roundy; residence, Hampstead and Haverhill; thirteen children.

III. Job J., m. Lizzie Randlett; residence, Hampstead; five children.

IV. Susan P., m. Charles H. Randlett; residence, Hampstead; eleven children.

V. Helen, m. Nathaniel Frost; resided, Haverhill; now a widow, caring for her mother in Hampstead.

VI. John W., b. Mar. 22, 1836; m. Mary A. Little; residence, Hampstead. He died November, 1898. Children were: Ida May, b. Sept. 9, 1860; m. Dwelley E. Simpson; residence, Pelham, N. H. Mary Etta, b. Mar. 14, 1862; m. W. Amos Fitts; residence, Hampstead; four children. Edward Ellsworth, b. Apr. 13, 1863; died young. Henry Walter, b. Sept. 9, 1860; m. Abbie Corson; two children; residence, Hampstead. Anna Jewett, b. Apr. 27, 1863; m. —— Dennett; two daughters, Haverhill (deceased). Fanny Maria, b. June 27, 1867; m. Oliver Edwards, Chester; four children. John William, b. May 18, 1869; m. Laura A. Bailey residence, Haverhill; Ellery Ellsworth, b. Jan. 16, 1873; m. Josie F. Hyde; residence, Hampstead.

Ebenezer Tabor, born in Derry, N. H., July 5, 1803; married, in 1831, Sarah Jack of Chester, born April 30, 1807; resided in Hampstead for several years, and had children:—

I. Mary A., b. in Chester, Oct. 16, 1834; m. George L. Bragdon, Oct., 1856, b. July 12, 1827; d. in Hampstead, June 4, 1885. Their children are: George L., b. in Hampstead, June 2, 1859; residence, Hampstead. Sarah H., born Sept. 7, 1864; m. Charles M. Woodard of Hampstead. Mary L., b. Aug. 6, 1875; m. Daniel O. Coombs of Derry; residence, Hampstead.

II. Luella S., b. Chester, June 23, 1837; m. George L. Johnson of Hampstead; d. September, 1861. Children: Georgianna S., b. June 29, 1861. Luella, m. George Parsley; residence in Derry.

III. James E., b. Oct. 2d, 1842; m. Mrs. Laura Z. Dorr of Londonderry. Child: Georgia Emma b. September, 1893; d. January, 1894.

IV. William L. S., b. June 2, 1844; m. Mrs. Myra Bean of Derry. Children: Cora E. and Willie.

V. Sarah J., b. June 9, 1840; m. Frank Fitts of Sandown, N. H. Children: Earl O., Annie S., Josie, Hattie and Daniel. Mrs. Fitts died 1891.

VI. Harriett M., b. in Hampstead, June 18, 1848; m. Charles Stevens; resides in Hampstead. Children are: Charles L., b. July 23, 1867; m. Mabel Pearson of Haverhill, Sept. 23, 1897, where they reside. Ernest L., b. July 17, 1870; m. Fannie Page of Haverhill, Apr. 14, 1894; residence, Haverhill. Herbert L., b. June 7, 1877; residence, Hampstead. Howard C., b. Jan. 21, 1882.

Thomas Williams, born Aug. 9, 1709, in Newbury, Mass., moved to Hampstead soon after his marriage to Deliverance Merrill, in 1739, and settled at the spot where Ellsworth Hadley now resides, known as the old Williams' place. Here their eight children were born, one of whom, Moses, born July 7, 1751, married Mehitable Atwood, an aunt of Harriet Atwood Newell, the first missionary to India. From their son Jonathan, born Sept. 29, 1797, are descended many of the name in the surrounding towns, but from John (son of Thomas and Deliverance Williams), born Nov. 30, 1756, who married Rachel Cheney, whose son Benjamin married Hannah Rowell, but living within sight of the old home in Plaistow, sprang the families that have lived in town until the present day. Their children were:

I. Lois, m. Jonathan J. Keazer.

II. James T., m. Mary Jane Lovering.

III. Levi C., m. Mary J. (Williams) Brunet.
IV. Joseph, m. Susanna Short.
V. Mary J., m. William Keazer; second, Moses H. Johnson.
VI. Caleb W., m. Martha H. Gordon.
VII. Margaret B., m. Silas M. Marshall; second, William Russell.
VIII. Charlotte Q., m. Gardner Kimball.
IX. Orra Benjamin, m. Elizabeth Sargent; residence, Plaistow.

James and Mary J. (Lovering) Williams at first resided in West Newbury, where their children were born, but came to Hampstead about forty years ago, lived for several years on the homestead, as represented, formerly known as the home of Watts Emerson, Nathaniel Little and the Davises. He died in 1898. Children:

I. Charles W., resides in Haverhill.
II. Millard F., resides in Salem, N. H.
III. Twin brother, Willard F., m. Annie Batchelder, and resides in Hampstead, and has son Walter.

Caleb W. and Martha H., daughter of George W. and Mary Ann (Sargent) Gordon, of Landaff, N. H., reside in Hampstead. Children:

I. George Gordon, b. in Bath, N. H.; m. Annie (Pettengill) Allen; residence, Haverhill.
II. Nellie Rose, b. in Bath; m. Charles Trow; resides in Haverhill.
III. Mary Ann, b. in Hampstead; m. Otis Masterman; resides in Haverhill.
IV. Fannie Bell, b. in Hampstead; is a missionary in Diamond Springs, Kansas.
V. Lester Alonzo, b. June 11, 1880; graduate H. H. S., 1898; student at the French and American College at Springfield, Mass.

The family name of SAWYER appears early in town, as Jacob Sawyer lived on the place now owned by Anson B. Kimball, Joshua Sawyer on the place known as the Josiah Davis place, Edmund Sawyer where the Moultons afterwards lived, but about 1820 the first of our present family came from Atkinson, N. H. Their great grandfather, Jonathan, was born on the farm of the late Col. Greenleaf Clarke, where the son Benjamin and grandson Benjamin were also born. The latter bought of the True family the residence seen with the "royal oak" in the yard.

Benjamin and Priscilla (Gibson) Sawyer had children, born at the homestead:—

I. Horace R., b. 1844; d. 1890; m. Almira W. Bailey. Their children: Clarence L., b. May 25, 1866; m. Annie Graham; resides in Hampstead. Annie L., b. July 7, 1868; m. John E., son of John and Sarah (Cowell) Mills of Hampstead; resides in Hampstead. Edward G., b. 1871; resides in Haverhill.

II. Lizzie, m. James Hunkins. Child: Etta, m. —— Tupper; resides in Concord, N. H.

III. Belinda, d. unmarried.

IV. Caroline, d. unmarried.

V. Francis H., resides in the old home. He has held offices of trust in the town, and also for several years been interested in the geological formation of the town, and in searching for the variety of minerals of which Hampstead furnishes ample opportunity and satisfaction for the student. In Mr. Sawyer's collection he has magnetite, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, magnetic iron, pyrites, with traces of copper, mica, tourmaline, garnet, beryl, whose brilliancy resembles diamonds; smoky quartz, felspar, and from the shores of the Wash pond, soapstone, asbestos and serpentine.

The families of Atwood, Worthen, French, Stevens, Tucker, Johnson, Marston, Hunt, Bartlett, Adams and Nichols have long been known as residents on Kent's farm. John Bartlett, the ancestor in town of that name, early settled here. A grandson, Ezekiel, lived at the Center village, where his children were born: Mrs. George W. Baker, Myra E. (Mrs. Robert Hart), and Nathaniel E., married Lizzie Hart, with their children, Elsie G., Leroy N., and Harold B., live at the West village.

The only place represented by illustration on the farm is the homestead of Mr. Horace Adams, whose home it has been for about sixty years. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (daughter of Melvin and Anna Farwell) Adams of Londonderry. Horace and Lucy Ann Adams had children:

I. John W., b. 1857.

II. Charles Francis, b. 1864; m. Ella F. Page, daughter of William H. and Hannah Page of Hampstead, who has a brother, Edward L., also a resident in town. They reside at the old home and have children: Charles William, aged 16 yrs. and 7 mos.; Nellie Frances, aged 13 yrs. and 11 mos.; Lucy Almyra, aged 11 yrs. and 9 mos.;

Horace, aged 9 yrs. and 8 mos.; Helen Marion, aged 7 yrs. and 10 mos.; Florence Jeannette, aged 3 yrs. and 10 mos.; Carrie Harris, aged 5 mos.

III. George Herbert, b. 1873.

IV. Lucy Jennie, d. aged two and one-half years.

Daniel Nichols came about 1760 to what has long been known as the "old Nichols' place," on the "farm." The old house was removed in 1898. His son Samuel remained at the homestead, and married Elice Kent. Their children were born there; a son, Daniel, born Dec. 6, 1811, married Sally Minot of Hampstead, was a lifelong resident in town, and has children. Helen M. married Rufus C. Smith; Lucian resides in Haverhill, M. Ianthe and Ida E. at home.

Hiram, a second son of Samuel and Elice (Kent) Nichols, married Louise, daughter of Hazen Hoyt of Hampstead, resided in town, and later in Bradford, Mass.; had children:

I. Abbie L., m. Henry S. Sprague of Haverhill.

II. Mary Eliza, m. Eben H. Little.

III-IV. Estelle Jane and Ella Jeannette (twins); latter m. Eben H. Little.

V. Osa Daniel, m. Adeline C. Bailey; resides in Bradford, Mass.

VI. Horatio Hoyt, deceased.

VII. Samuel Hiram, deceased.

Mr. Flavius Morse Crocker, a descendant of the Morse family of Hampstead, also other members of the Morse family Association, who have records of the family name, say "Peter Morse, born Oct. 5, 1701, son of Deacon William and Sarah (Merrill) Morse, and grandson of Deacon Benjamin and Ruth (Sawyer) Morse and great grandson of Anthony Morse of Newbury, Mass., was one of the earliest settlers of Hampstead, to take a family there." He was married to Tamosine Hale, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Kelly) Hale, she being a daughter of John and Sarah (Knight) Kelly, of the same family as Rev. John Kelly of Hampstead. Peter and Tamosine were married Sept. 30, 1726, having taken land in town the spring before. The location of their home has been given in the addresses. The cellar of the old place called "Morse Garrison house" in the early records, has now one tree growing in it about a foot and a half in diameter.

The site of the old Morse mill is near by. The children born in this location were:

I. Edmund, b. Dec. 28, 1726, married first, Rachel Rowell, second, Rebecca Carlton; third, Madora Eaton, widow of Rev. Mr. Eaton. He inherited the old homestead with his brother Benjamin, but he later moved to the street near the present Morse homestead.
II. Judith, born Dec. 1, 1728.
III. Martha, b. Aug. 2, 1738.
IV. Peter, b. July 7, 1739, m. Anna Currier, resides with his family near the present Carter homestead at East Hampstead. Their children all married and went to other towns for homes, to the upper country or West Haverhill, Mass., where some of their descendants now reside.
V. Benjamin, b. July 17, 1746.

The fourth child of Lt. Edmund and Priscilla (Carlton), was Samuel, born Oct. 28, 1771 and married Sally ——; he remained at the old home. Their son, Dr. Samuel Morse, graduated from the College of Physicians and Dentistry and married —— Shannon and descended to the homestead, had children:

I. Samuel Hazen, m. Eva A. Clayton.
II. Clarence B. resides at the old homestead.
III. Moses C., m. Nellie Simpson.
IV. George E.
V. Mary, m. Lucius Darby resides at home.
VI. Mrs. Emery Eaton, resides at Eaton residence, at East Hampstead.

John Johnson, the first of the name in Haverhill, Mass., was the son of William, a brickmaker of Charlestown. He came to Haverhill, in 1675, and settled near the corner of Main and Water streets. He was one of the most active and useful citizens, Representative to the General Court in 1691, Deacon of the church and officer in the militia. He was killed by the Indians at his own door, and buried in the old Pentucket burying ground. He was married three times and had ten children. Among his grandchildren were seven of the name set off into New Hampshire when the state line was settled in 1741.

Other families of Johnsons soon followed until we find Michael, and his son, John Johnson, Stephen Sr. and Jr.,

Thomas, Jesse, Abraham, Caleb, Ebenezer, Daniel, Joseph and Zackeriah were here before 1760, and many of their descendants are found in town.

Zackeriah, born in Haverhill, Dec. 20, 1712, son of Joseph and Hannah (Barker) Johnson, built at first a log house, a little east of the present Johnson homestead, but soon after built the present house, now occupied by Mrs. Mary (Johnson) Carter; the home which was purchased of Jos. Hadley in 1747, ninety acres for £210, has always been in the direct family. The picture represented was taken many years ago, with the Johnson elm, which was removed about forty years ago. Zackeriah married Susanna Chase, was Justice of the Peace under the King, but notwithstanding that fact, he fully equipped his sons, Noah and Abraham, for the Revolutionary war at his own expense, and sent them to West Point to fight for the American cause. Abraham lived for a time on the Clough Place, near the old home. Noah settled on the homestead of his father and married Molly Jeffres of "Jeffres or Darby Hill farm." They had ten children. Luther the fourth, born July 3, 1792, married Dorcas Hardy and lived at the old home. They had children:

I. John, married, and has son Leslie, also married, and resides at East Hampstead, near the home.

II. James, m. Angelia Canny, resides in Hampstead, children: Gideon, m. Ida Vincent, resides in Haverhill, and had child: Walter Alfonzo, b. Mar. 24, 1880. Graduate of Hampstead High School, at present a student at Brewster Academy at Wolfboro, N. H., in preparation for a medical profession. 2. Addie, m. George H. Hunt, resides in Somersworth, N. H. 3. Willie, m. resides in Hampstead.

III. Mary, m. Tappan Carter, resides at East Hampstead, at the homestead.

Col. John Johnson was an early comer to town; one of his sons, John Johnson Jr., married Dolly Knight, and lived where Mrs. Cynthia Richards Alexander now resides. A brother, Moses, lived nearly opposite, and had sons in town. Bailey married Mrs. Caroline Follandsbee, with children Leonard, Harlan, and Cora, resides in Haverhill; and Nathan,

married Serena Brown, with children John F., Abbie H. and Lucy A., resides in Hampstead.

Capt. William Johnson was born in Shirley, Mass., and was the son of Lemuel Johnson of Boston. When he was eleven years of age, the family being in moderate circumstances, he desired to go to sea, and his mother made him a suit of clothes of cotton cloth colored with the juice of a berry. With them he walked from Pepperell, Mass., to Boston, forty miles, without eating or sleeping, and went to work on board a vessel as cabin boy. When he was seventeen years of age, he took out papers from Boston as a shipmaster, and at that time was called the young captain by shipowners and toilers of the sea. He subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. Prince of Boston, in the ownership of sixteen vessels, among which was a very fast packet called the "Flash," of which he was commander, and it is related of Mr. Johnson that one fine morning sixty "sail" were passed by him, all bound for the open sea. The chief gunner of the old U. S. Frigate Constitution, at the time of her engagement with, and subsequent capture of the British man-of-war Java, and who sighted the guns that shot away the masts of the Java many times, did work—when an old man—on Mr. Johnson's vessels, and was referred to by him many times to our townspeople, mentioning the great pride evidenced by the old gunner in giving his description of that great battle, and relating his connection therewith. At the age of twenty-four he married Elvira Gilbert of New Braintree, Mass., and gave up the life of a sailor in one year after, disposing of his two-thirds interest in the packet, one-third interest in a large schooner engaged in the Grand Banks fisheries off Newfoundland, and his interest in a sloop. Shortly after he located in West Hampstead, having purchased the Bartlett or Colby estate on Kent's farm. He invented a machine for splitting the leaf for hats, which, until then, had been split by hand, and did a large business preparing the palm leaf for the Ordways and the

workers for them for a number of years. Later he established a large nursery business in connection with farming. His success in raising trees and shrubs was excellent, and his shipments of fruit trees over the state was large. Nearly all the growing trees in our town, as well as in Chester and vicinity, were from his orchard. He once sent five thousand young peach trees to California, shipping from Newburyport, and raised from his home orchard over three hundred bushels of peaches a year.

His son, Frederick A. Johnson, from Denver, Colo., sends the following tribute.

"My father died at the age of sixty-seven, and lies buried in the little cemetery beside my mother, at New Braintree, Mass. My father had weaknesses (and who of us do not possess many), but I am proud to say that he was a kind hearted man, an exceedingly generous one—a man who never turned from his door a needy wayfarer, who had a listening ear for the distressed and disconsolate, and ever prompt to act in their behalf. Although not an open worshipper of the Great Architect of nature—in fact to the uninitiated he was completely the reverse in some respects, for which I pardon him through extenuating circumstances—yet his heart beat with almost that same tenderness that my dear mother possessed, and however rough his expressions, by many misunderstood and misjudged, I know he inwardly worshipped the Great Artificer at nature's shrine, and I hope to meet them both in the happy hunting grounds of that undiscovered country from which no traveller returns.

My brother, William Henry, gave up his life for his country in the war of the Rebellion at the age of twenty years, six months, and eighteen days."

The children of Capt. William and Elvira (Gilbert) Johnson were born in Hampstead:

i. Elvira, m. William M. Aldrich of Westboro, Mass. Mail carrier from Boston to Albany many years.

ii. William Henry, d. at Memphis, Tenn., while on his way home from the war of the Rebellion.

III. Edwin G., resides at old home at West Hampstead.
VI. Frederick A.
V. James B.

Frederick A. was educated in our common schools, and later at Comer's Commercial college, where he was graduated at seventeen. Soon after entering the employ of the N. & R. R. R., and when twenty-one years of age, he was Superintendent's head clerk of the N. Y. Air Line R. R., at New Haven, Conn. From the "Sketches of state officers and members of the ninth assembly of Colorado, for years 1893-4," is read the following: Frederick A. Johnson, a native of Hampstead, New Hampshire, but for the last ten years a resident of Denver, Colo., has had a varied and successful experience. At the age of seventeen he entered the printing business, and subsequently became identified with that of lumber, coal, iron and railroading, in which latter, during a period of fifteen years, he has attained an enviable knowledge of all branches of the service, from all kinds of station work to all grades of general office work, including the handling and dispatching of trains. He has occupied positions of general auditor, local treasurer, and paymaster. For six years he has had charge of the passenger accounts for the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Co., and for over two years chief assistant of general sales agent of the great Colorado Coal and Iron Co. He is vice-president of the Denver Improvement Co., the main property of which is Elmwood place, an addition to the city of Denver. He has been department state treasurer of Colorado, and by special request of the treasurer he compiled the biennial report of the state's finances, covering the years 1893-'94. The Denver Evening Times, of Jan. 19, 1895, commented editorially, as follows: The biennial report of State Treasurer Nance just issued is one of the most consistent and satisfying documents as a report that has ever been issued in Colorado. It does not require an expert with diagrams to find the information contained therein, nor what the information means. The work will prove exceedingly valuable as a work of reference.

Mr. Johnson is also making his mark in the literary world. A valued and prominent member of the "Poets and Author's Club of Colorado," composed of fifty of the leading writers of the state. Quoting briefly from Mr. Johnson's verse, from the "Mecca" published in Denver under the auspices of the club:

"The last days of the year draw nigh,
The hectic hues of death appear,
Respiring nature leaves a long drawn sigh,
Dim burns the lamp of the dying year.

A deep unfathomed stillness fills the heart
While wandering through the fields or forest wild,
To view the reaper death's solemn chart,
And mark the final path of nature's child."

Again from "A New Year's soliloquy":—

Again through the cones of the whispering pine
Their music falls sweet on my ear,
Again round my heart the tendrils entwine
Of the forest's deep voice, soft and clear
Again do I rest where the graceful woodbine.
Shields my couch of green moss where I hear
The jay and the crow in their calling combine
The brains of the forest's winged seer."

JOHN[4] GORDON (James[3], Thomas[2], Alexander[1]), was born at Brentwood, N. H., November 27, 1749, son of James and Lydia (Leavitt) Gordon, and died at Hampstead, N. H., Feb. 13, 1810. He married, May 17, 1774, at Hampstead, Mary (Polly) Johnson, born April 28, 1759, and died April 20, 1807. They resided at Hampstead.

Their children were:

1. Mary, b. June 14, 1777; m. in August, 1806, Silas Dinsmoor, of Windham, N. H., born September 26, 1766, son of John and Martha (McKeen) Dinsmoor, of Windham. Silas Dinsmoor was a graduate of Dartmouth college, 1791; a lieutenant in the United States army, and U. S. Indian agent for many years in Alabama and Mississippi. He finally settled at Bellevue, Ky., where he died June 17, 1847. His widow d. in 1854. Children: Silas Gordon Dinsmoor, b. Apr. 4, 1807; d. June 28, 1849. John Gordon Dinsmoor, b. May 9, 1809; d. July 25, 1826. Thomas H. W. Dinsmoor, b. Sept. 21, 1813; d. Aug. 26, 1814. Martha Eliza Dinsmoor, b. Mar. 9, 1815; d. Aug. 25, 1825; Thomas H. W. Dinsmoor, b. April 21, 1816; residence, Bellevue.

II. John, b. July 19, 1779; d. 1849, at Portland, Me. A man of large inventive powers and mechanical genius.
III. Jesse, b. March 23, 1786; d. Aug. 18, 1787.
IV. Jesse, b. Oct. 6, 1788. See below.
V. Sarah, b. Jan. 30, 1791; d. Oct. 28, 1820.
VI. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 8, 1793; m. September 3, 1815, Stetson Lobdell; and d. in July, 1866.
VII. James, b. May 2, 1796; d. August, 1823.
VIII. Fanny, b. March 18, 1799; m. James Thackara, and d. in September, 1864.

JESSE[5] GORDON was born at Hampstead, N. H., Oct. 6, 1788, and died there, July 29, 1835. He married at Hampstead, Sept. 20, 1810, Harriet Connor, born at Hampstead, Sept. 12, 1790, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Johnson) Connor, of Hampstead, and died at Lowell, Mass., Feb. 3, 1861. Their children were all born at Hampstead, viz.:

I. Charles, b. June 6, 1811; d. Sept. 15, 1866; m. May 3, 1837, Adeline Olmstead, b. Aug. 29, 1815. Children: Francis A., b. Oct. 27, 1839; m. April 19, 1865, Alphonse Joubert. Ellen L., b. Sept. 8, 1842; m. Oct. 15, 1863, Henry Davis. Emma A., b. March 10, 1849; residence, Boston.
II. John, b. Jan. 21, 1813. See below.
III. James, b. March 14, 1816; d. Nov. 16, 1886; residence, Cincinnati, Ohio.
IV. Angeline, b. July 30, 1820; m. Nov. 20, 1845, Timothy Huse; residence, Haverhill, Mass.
V. Ellen, b. Aug. 11, 1823; residence, Lowell, Mass.
VI. Silas Dinsmoor, b. Aug. 5, 1826. See below.
VII. Stetson Lobdell, b. March 21, 1828. See below.
VIII. Jesse Clinton, b. February, 1830; d. February, 1830.

JOHN[6] GORDON was born at Hampstead, N. H., Jan. 21, 1813, and died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1863. He married, Jan. 24, 1841, at Lowell, Sarah Ann Lawton, born July 10, 1819, and died May 13, 1896. They resided at Lowell, Mass. Children:

I. George Munroe, b. Aug. 6, 1844; d. Jan. 21, 1846.
II. Frank Lawton, b. June 10, 1846; m. May, 1873, Augusta E. Smith.
III. Harriet Ann, b. Nov. 25, 1850; d. June 27, 1894; m. Feb. 18, 1875, Everett L. Bixby; resides chiefly at Lowell.
IV. Charles Eugene, b. Sept. 30, 1860; m. March 23, 1885, Margaret A. Williams; residence, Lowell.

Silas[6] Dinsmoor Gordon was born at Hampstead, N. H., August 5, 1826, and married, Sept. 20, 1854, Eliza Ann Crommett, born June 13, 1830. She died Sept. 15, 1872. They resided at Lowell, Mass. Children:

I. Jessie, b. July 21, 1855; m. Oct. 16, 1881, Alphonso Bixby; residence, Lowell.

II. Arthur Dinsmoor, b. April 17, 1860; m. Alice Bancroft; residence, Reading, Mass.

Stetson[6] Lobdell Gordon was born at Hampstead, N. H., March 21, 1828, and died at Lowell, Mass., May 3, 1870. He married, Sept. 2, 1853, Sarah Sophia Libbey, daughter of Nathaniel and Sophia (Churchill) Libbey, of Greenwood, Maine, where she was born Sept. 20, 1832. They resided at Lowell, Mass. Children:

I. Elizabeth Lobdell, b. Oct. 24, 1856; m., July 29, 1880, Warren D. Peck; residence, Cleveland, Ohio.

II. Ellen H., b. Aug. 24, 1871; residence, Lowell, Mass.

Lorenzo and Mary J. (Thompson) Hyde came to Hampstead from Wolfboro', N. H., about forty-five years ago. Their children were:

I. George H., b. May 5, 1845; m. Annie E., daughter of Leonard, and granddaughter of Col. Knight of Atkinson. They recently resided at the old Heath place, which old house was removed to erect on the spot the present buildings, about twenty-five years ago. The old home was the residence of Major Knight, and earlier in the town's history the Webster place. George and Annie (Knight) Hyde have children: Herbert Eugene, b. March 10, 1869; residence, Hampstead. Scott, b. 1871. Fred, Elsie M., Grace M., Susie, and Alice.

II. Susan E., b. Jan. 6, 1847; m. Ezra W. Pepper. They reside in the late Dr. Tewksbury residence.

III. Josephine and Daniel (twins), b. Oct. 31, 1852; both deceased in 1864.

IV. Lorenzo F., b. April 16, 1855; m. Mary E. Noyes; residence, Boston. Children: Josephine F., b. June 9, 1877; m. Ellery E. Tabor of Hampstead. Maud E. (deceased) and Mabel Lillian (twins), b. Dec. 1, 1878. Edward Noyes, b. June 27, 1881; d. 1881. Second, he m. Addie Watson of Boston; residence, Salem, N. H. Children: Forrest and Lester.

It has been noted that wherever any great enterprise was

planned by our ancestors it was under some large tree. The school children are familiar with the picture of William Penn holding council under a neighboring elm with the chiefs of the Pennsylvania Indians. The story of the charter oak of Connecticut and the Washington elm at Cambridge, notable for two reasons, for beneath its branches Whitefield addressed large audiences on his evangelical tour, while under its shadows, in June, 1775, Gen. Washington drew his sword as commander-in-chief of the continental army.

It is pleasant to imagine that under the shade of this growing young elm, the Bailey elm, on land then belonging to Gen. Jacob Bailey, and which now throws its branches erect and beautifully formed, and estimated to contain at least eight cords of wood, was once the mecca where those old warriors, Gen. Bailey, Capt. John Hazen and others, rested as they planned the expedition to migrate to the Upper Coos country and become the first settlers of northern New Hampshire. They were men of great enterprise, and stood high in the estimation of the government, and popular with the men who had served in the old French war under them as soldiers. Many of the settlers of Hampstead were of an adventurous spirit, fearless beyond ordinary, and ever ready to take up new tracts in the wilderness. Thus we find many of our early settlers as pioneers of some new town, and prominent in its settlement, giving truth to the old saying that "Hampstead is a good place to be born in, and a good town, also, to be buried in."

Capt. Hazen was the first settler in Haverhill, N. H., whose original name was "Lower Cohos," but in 1764 the grant of a township was given to Capt. John Hazen and seventy-four others and named Haverhill, in honor of Hazen's birthplace in Massachusetts. He settled on "Little Ox Bow," near where there had been an Indian fort. "Hazen Brook" and the "Hazen Road" are names still used in that section of the State. Jacob Bailey was the first in Newbury, Vt., and his works there are well mentioned in the histories of that State.

Of others who went from Hampstead to explore and settle in the wilderness, were Samuel Currier, who went to Wentworth, N. H., and was, it is said, the first minister there. Campton, N. H., situated "upon more hills than Rome" has "Chandler Hill" in honor of Samuel Chandler of Hampstead, who located there in 1793. William George, son of our pioneer William, was an early settler in Plymouth. From the old Hadley homestead, went Hepsebiah Hadley as the wife of Major (afterward Colonel) Stone of Hampstead, who had the honor of having the distinguished grandson Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States. Major Stone went with Col. Bailey and Capt. Hazen to the Connecticut River Meadows in Haverhill, N. H. His first log house was carried away in the next spring freshet, and he built another log cabin in Piermont, N. H., cleared and cultivated a large farm, erected a tannery, and established a ferry across the Connecticut river. They had twelve children all of whom were married and had children of their own. He died in 1807.

William Eastman and wife Rebecca Jewett, son of Deacon Peter Eastman, settled in Haverhill, and later in Bath, N. H., a Revolutionary soldier from there. Obediah, his brother, built the first mill in Bath.

From the years 1722 to 1790, the names of Stephen, Joseph, John, Abner, Reuben and Jassael Harriman, are met with on our town records, as prominent in town with many of the names as descendants. Reuben, born May 25, 1723, son of Joseph and Lydia (Eaton) Harriman, married Mehitable, sister of Gen. Israel Putnam, alone remained at the old homestead which was originally in the lane a short distance from where their later home was situated (Mrs. Daniel Ayers' place). Their eleven children all went to make homes on new unexplored lands. Jassael Harriman, who lived on the eastern slope of "Darby Hill Brook," came from Haverhill to Hampstead, where three children were born. They then removed to Bath, N. H. in 1766, and were the first family to enter that town, and also the first family to come to that

section of New Hampshire, in direct line from Concord. They employed an old hunter to guide them through the wilderness, and were four days making the journey from Concord. When the Harrimans made their pitches at the lower end of the lower village by the "Great Rock" near the present Bath railroad station, there were four wigwams of Indians between him and the Ammonoosuc river. In May 28th, 1767, the proprietors voted Mr. Harriman and a brother-in-law, Mr. Pike their pitches of five hundred acres apiece.' The first corn, pumpkins and cucumbers raised in Bath, were carried from Hampstead by Mercy Harriman, born in Hampstead, 1757, then a girl of nine years, who carried the dirt in her apron to the top of "Great Rock," and made her little garden. The rock has a flat surface on the top of about ten feet square. She in after life married Mr. Carr of Corinth, Vt., and died at the age of eighty-nine. The first child born in Bath, was Mary, their daughter, born in the cabin near the rock, Dec. 8th, 1766. The first death in Bath was of James, a son, who was scalded to death by falling into a kettle of boiling soap, and was the first buried in the village cemetery. Wolves, bears, deer and moose roamed at will in large numbers when the family went there, and on the records of the town of Bath are recorded many incidents of the privations and trials of the early families. Though Mrs. Harriman displayed much heroism, she lived in constant dread of the Indians which invaded that section, and after a time left Bath and located in Chester.

Jesse Johnson came to Hampstead before the town's incorporation, living in the east part near the old Johnson homestead. He moved to Enfield, N. H. in 1778, where he purchased a large tract of land and erected mills. In 1779, his son, Jesse, born in Hampstead in 1762, in his sixteenth year, walked from Hampstead to Enfield, to assist his father in clearing the land. The year after he became of age, he was appointed a justice of the peace, was proprietor's clerk thirty years, one of the town's earliest land surveyors, its first

magistrate, and Representative to the General Court, a delegate to the convention that formed the State Constitution, Judge of Probate, Judge of Common Pleas, and in 1812, nominee of his party for Congress. He died Sept. 25, 1816.

An interesting sketch is told in the history of Bradford, Vt., of Robert Hunkins of Hampstead, born in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 13, 1739, came to Hampstead, when an infant, with his parents, John and Sarah (Gile) Hunkins, who were early pioneers to the town. His parents soon after died, and left five small children, Robert being the oldest. He went to live with Capt. John Hazen not far from Heath's meadow (so called), and when sixteen or seventeen years of age went with him as one of his Company to Fort William Henry. They were in the engagement when that Fort was captured by the French Commander Montcalm, and many of the English were taken prisoners. It is related that Robert, seeing two Indians dragging away his friend, Capt. Hazen, with a fellow soldier, ran up behind them, and gave them so vigorous a push, as to break their hold on Hazen, who escaped, but young Hunkins himself fell into the hands of the Indians who kept him about six months, when he also escaped. From a paper left by him at his decease, he said the Indians were very severe in their treatment of him, they took away most of his clothes and would tie his hands behind him at night, and require him to lie down between two Indians who were charged with his keeping, he escaped without shoes or hat, and no clothes except a shirt with one sleeve missing; he was obliged to travel in that condition for several days, without food except what he could find in the woods, until he reached a Dutch settlement.

When he was twenty-one years of age, he went to his father's farm in Hampstead, married Phebe, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Watts) Emerson, and had one son and two daughters born in Hampstead. He then moved to Newbury, Vt., when that place was only a wilderness, where his

wife soon after died. He then married Lydia Chamberlain, by whom he had five sons and three daughters: several of his children settled in Sandown and vicinity. His second wife was the "Mother in Israel" referred to in the interesting and true story published by the American Tract Society under the title "The Work of a Dollar."

It has been said by a high British authority that the first settlers of New England were picked men, and the rule will hold good as to the settlers of Hampstead, and also those who became dissatisfied with our town, and followed their leaders, Gen. Bailey and Capt. Hazen, who it is said trained their men with cornstalks to frighten the Indians until they not only made good soldiers but an honor to the towns of their adoption in the northern country.

In addition to the names of physicians in town as practitioners, mentioned by Rev. John Kelly, in his sketch of Hampstead, Judge Smith in his pamphlet in 1849, gives the names of Jeremiah Spofford, Jerome Harris, Josiah C. Eastman, and also notes, "Dr. Knight has long been out of practice, and though more than four score years of age he retains to a remarkable degree the strength and vigor of manhood." Dr. Knight lived for many years at what is now known as the residence of William Cobb, at Cobb's Corner. Since Dr. Knight's decease it has been the home of Andrew B. Marshall and James Ricker.

Dr. Eastman retained his practice here until near his death in 1897. Other physicians have been Francis J. Stevens, now of Boxford, Mass., Dr. Boynton, Benjamin H. Woodman, from 1870 to 1890, E. M. Pitman, Mrs. Emily J. (Harris) (Greenough) Little, Dr. Eugene Hill, and Minot Steele and others, for a short time.

Dr. George R. Bennette, Elmer E. Lake, and Walter A. Allen, a native of Hampstead, are now the resident physicians.

Ministers residing in town in addition to those mentioned in the church work, are Rev. Reuben E. Bartlett of East

Hampstead (Baptist), who has held pastorates at Deerfield, N. H., Lebanon and Norwich, Conn., and pastor at East Hampstead, at the building of the church. His wife, *nee* Lydia M. Dyer, a missionary in Boston, was connected with Tremont Temple church twenty years, and together they have been engaged as missionaries under the Baptist Home Missionary Society of New York, in Kansas, North Dakota and northern Montana. Resided in Hampstead five years.

Rev. John K. Chase retired from active pastorates but supplies in neighboring churches. He married Mary Morse of East Hampstead, from the old Morse home, and in 1898, Miss Laura Graves, long a resident of East Hampstead. He has held pastorates at Rowley, Rockland and Holden, Mass., and other places.

The industries of the town have been varied and numerous. We have evidence of tanneries, fulling, cloth, lumber and grist mills at an early date. A chair factory was in operation here before the incorporation of the town. Certificates are on file relating to the nails made here as follows:

State of New Hamp're — To his Excellency Josiah Bartlett, Esq.r.
Rockingham, SS. — President of the state of New Hampshire.

These certify that James Shepherd has made it appear to us the subscribers, that he has bona fide made and caused to be made, one hundred thousand of six penny nails in his work shop in said Town since the certificate given in his favour the last year.

Wm. Marshall
Thom. Muzzey. } Selectmen.
John True.

Hampstead, June 27, 1791
John Calfe Jus't Peace.

Also under date of February 6, 1792—

"These certify that Dudley Kimball of Hampstead, has made and caused to be made in his work shop, one hundred thousand of six penny wrought nails, as he has made it appear to us the subscribers."

Under date of January 17, 1792, a certificate from the selectmen that "James Shepherd of Hampstead has made or caused to be made in town, one hundred thousand of four penny wrought nails."

February 6, 1792, "that Edmund Morss of Hampstead has made or caused to be made, in his work shop in town, two hundred thousand of ten penny nails, and two hundred thousand of six penny nails, and one thousand of four penny nails."

It has been said that the people are chiefly farmers here, but from the pamphlet of 1849, "there are some things besides farming done in town; we have three blacksmith shops, one corn mill, two saw mills, two full stores of goods, besides two smaller ones, about one hundred shoe makers, ten carpenters, ten wagon makers and wheelwrights, two hatters' shops with seven workmen and from thirty thousand to forty thousand palm leaf hats made yearly by the people in town."

Since 1850, there have been Smith & Brickett's, Page's, Hoyt's, Peaslee's, Mills', and others, working shoe factories in town, hosiery and jacket mill, Globe Shoe Tool Co., hatter's shops, and other industries, but now many of the smaller shoe shops of a half century ago are abandoned, except about twenty; one large shoe factory employing about one hundred workmen, five stores of goods, two blacksmiths, and one grist mill.

The people of Hampstead have from time to time organized various orders as working for social or benevolent purposes. The Henry C. Little Post, G. A. R., Gen. Custer Camp, No. 9, Sons of Veterans, lodges of Good Templars, and Sons of Temperance and several clubs, whose members sought such as a means of improvement and recreation. While there are within the town many members of Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, O. E. S. and Rebekahs, K. of P., G. A. R., S. of V., and G. T., patriotic and historical interest, the only organizations now in working order, are the Granite State Council No. 1, of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and the Hampstead Grange No. 163, H. of P. (except the various church societies).

Granite State Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., was instituted

December 14, 1887, with charter members, John S. Corson, Daniel Emerson, J. W. Sanborn, F. W. Emerson, Charles B. Gilman, Arthur W. Emerson, W. S. Caswell, Ralph Cobb, H. P. Cobb, Andrew M. Moulton, A. H. Randlett, Isaac Randall, J. H. Heath, Clarence L. Sawyer, Charles H. Emerson. During their organization they have paid one death benefit of $290, and over $1200 in sick benefits.

Hampstead Grange No. 163, H. of P., was organized May 4, 1891, with forty-eight charter members, of which fifteen are now connected. Present membership, fifty-eight. The first officers were, Master, John S. Sanborn; Overseer, Andrew M. Moulton; Lecturer, Mrs. Eugene L. Spinney, Steward, J. Bart. Eastman; Asst. Steward, William C. Fitts; Chaplain, Eugene L. Spinney; Treasurer, Daniel H. Emerson; Secretary, Mrs. Abbie I. Little; Gate Keeper, C. H. Emerson; Ceres, Mrs. John C. Sanborn; Pomona, Mrs. Louise Griffin; Flora, Mrs. Charles Brown; Lady Steward, Mary L. Emerson.

The present officers are, Master, John E. Mills; Overseer, Charles H. Emerson; Lecturer, Ida A. King; Steward, Frank N. Pillsbury; Asst. Steward, Jesse M. Emerson; Chaplain, George J. Penneo; Treasurer, Mrs. Bessie (Grover) Mills; Secretary, Elizabeth H. M. Smith; Gate Keeper, Albion D. Emerson; Ceres, Mrs. Annie (Sawyer) Mills; Pomona, Ora L. Ordway; Flora, Lillian J. Clark; Lady Steward, Mrs. Mignonette Wilson.

Census of Hampstead has been given as follows: 1767, six hundred and forty-four; 1775, seven hundred and sixty-eight, divided as follows: males under sixteen years of age, one hundred and eighty-two; between sixteen and fifty, one hundred and six: above fifty, forty-four; gone to the army, thirty-five; all females in town, three hundred and ninety-eight; negroes and slaves for life, three; 1783, seven hundred and fifty-nine; 1790, seven hundred and twenty-four; 1800, seven hundred and ninety; 1810, seven hundred and

thirty-eight; 1820, seven hundred and fifty-one; 1830, nine hundred and thirteen: 1840, eight hundred and ninety; 1850, seven hundred and eighty-nine; 1860, eight hundred and thirteen; 1870, nine hundred and thirty-five; 1880, nine hundred and fifty-nine; 1890, nine hundred and twenty.

From Charles W. Garland, chairman of the selectmen, the following statistics for the year 1899, are received.

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN HAMPSTEAD, 1899.

	No.	Valuation.
Polls,	207	$20,700
Horses,	208	10,495
Cows,	283	7,428
Other neat stock,	37	708
Carriages,		3,605
Hogs,		10
Fowls,		360
Bank shares,		4,500
Trade, stock in,		14,200
Mills and machinery,		6,650
Money at interest,		8,100
Total valuation,		$372,954

Tax on $100, $1.52.

A LIST OF THE TOWN OFFICERS OF HAMPSTEAD, SINCE ITS INCORPORATION,

AS COMPILED BY ISAAC W. SMITH IN 1849, AND FROM THE TOWN RECORDS SINCE THAT DATE.

The first town meeting in Hampstead was holden in the old meeting house, Feb. 7th, 1749, and it appears that the officers chosen at that meeting held their respective offices till the annual meeting in March, 1750.

MODERATORS.

Three hundred and thirteen meetings have been held since the town was incorporated. In twelve instances before 1849 the names of the moderators were not recorded. The figures following the names denote the number of times each individual acted as moderator. The order of the priority of their election has been observed, though seldom were their elections effected at any successive meetings.

Daniel Little,	7	Jonathan Carlton,	8
John Johnson,	1	Samuel Little,	12
Richard Hazzen,	4	John Atwood,	1
Ebenezer Gile,	8	Edmond Moors,	7
Moses Hale,	1	John Calfe,	55
Peter Morse,	3	Jesse Gordon,	5
John Webster,	9	Tappan Eastman,	4
Jacob Bailey,	2	Samuel Marshall,	1
William Moulton,	1	Moses Hoyt,	22
Moses Little,	3	A. B. Marshall,	1
John Bond,	1	Isaiah P. Moody,	1
William Marshall,	4	Lorenzo Batchelder,	4
John Hogg,	2	Isaac Smith,	1
Thomas Muzzey,	1	Josiah C. Eastman,	10
Timothy Goodwin,	1	Amos Buck,	15

David Moulton,	15	Enos Colby,	1
John True,	6	Isaac W. Smith,	2
Jabez Hoit,	2	Francis V. Dow,	2
Jacob Kimball,	25	Nathaniel C. Smith,	2
John Emerson,	1	William C. Little,	1
John Muzzey,	3	Charles W. Pressey,	3
Joseph French,	2	John D. Ordway,	17
Benjamin Emerson,	5	William A. Emerson,	1

Andrew M. Moulton has served the 16 last meetings from 1888 to 1899.

TOWN CLERKS.

Peter Eastman,	from 1749 to 1766.
Benjamin Little, Jr.,	" 1766 " 1768.
Peter Eastman,	" 1768 " 1776.
Jonathan Eastman,	" 1776 " 1780.
Eliphalet Poor,	" 1780 " his resig'tion Apr.,1786.
John True,	" 1786 " 1798. [chosen.
	" 1798 " 1799 no record of one
John True,	" 1799 " 1806.
James Knight,	" 1806 " 1807.
John True,	" 1807 " 1809.
James Knight,	" 1809 " 1811.
Nathaniel Little,	" 1811 " 1825.
Isaac Smith,	" 1825 " 1832.
Warren L. Lane,	" 1832 " 1835.
A. B. Marshall,	" 1835 " 1839.
Amos M. Merrill,	" 1839 " 1841.
Benjamin A. Moody,	" 1841 " 1842.
A. B. Marshall,	" 1842 " 1846.
Henry Putnam,	" 1846 " 1849.
Nathaniel C. Smith,	" 1849 " 1852.
Henry Putnam,	" 1852 " 1854.
Joshua C. Eastman,	" 1854 " 1857.
Charles H. Shannon,	" 1857 " 1861.
Leander Harris,	" 1861 resigned.
Charles E. Woodman,	appointed Sept. 7th, 1861 to 1863.
Rufus C. Smith,	from 1863 " 1866.
Horace R. Sawyer,	" 1866 " 1870.
Alfred W. Foote,	" 1870 " 1872.
Hamilton C. Eastman,	" 1872 " 1873.
Alfred W. Foote,	" 1873 " 1876.
Andrew M. Moulton,	" 1876 " 1879.
Charles W. Peaslee,	" 1879 " his decease in 1881.
Alfred W. Foote,	appointed March 28th, 1881 " 1888.
Isaac Randall,	" 1888 " 1889.
William H. Davis,	" 1889 " 1891.
John S. Corson,	" 1891 " present date.

SELECTMEN.

1749. John Johnson, Peter Morse, George Little, Jacob Bailey, Stephen Johnson, Jr.
1750. John Johnson, John Webster, Benj. Emerson, James Graves, John Muzzey.
1751. Peter Morse, Daniel Little, John Hunkins.
1752. Moses Hale, Richard Hazzen, John Johnson.
1753. Stephen Emerson, Benj. Philbrick, Nathaniel Heath.
1754. Moses Copp, Samuel Hadley, Jeremiah Eaton.
1755. Benj. Emerson, John Muzzey, John Moores.
1756. George Little, James Graves, Jacob Bailey.
1757. John Muzzey, Daniel Little, Benj. Kimball.
1758. Edmund Sawyer, John Muzzey, John Hazzen.
1759. Edmund Morse, John Johnson, John Muzzey.
1760. Peter Eastman, William Marshall, John Johnson.
1761. Jacob Bailey, John Muzzey (declined, Watt Stevens, chosen in April), Benjamin Emerson.
1762. Jacob Bailey, John Webster, John Muzzey.
1763. Joseph French, Reuben Harriman, John Muzzey.
1764. John Muzzey, Joseph French, Reuben Harriman.
1765. John Muzzey, Joseph French, Reuben Harriman.
1766. John Webster, Joseph French, Samuel Currier.
1767. John Webster, Joseph French, Reuben Harriman.
1768. Benj. Little, Samuel Little, John Muzzey.
1769. John Calfe, Reuben Harriman, Joseph French, Jr.
1770. Peter Eastman, Joseph French, Jr., John Calfe.
1771. Benj. Little, Thomas Wadley, Ephraim Webster.
1772. Benj. Little, Ephraim Webster, Thomas Wadley.
1773. Thomas Wadley, John Calfe, Bartholomew Heath,
1774. John Calfe, Thomas Wadley, Samuel Little.
1775. William Moulton, John Atwood, John Calfe.
1776. Samuel Little, Thomas Wadley, John Atwood.
1777. Jonathan Eastman, Edmund Moores, Abner Little.
1778. Samuel Little, Abner Little, John Harriman.
1779. Edmund Moores, Eliphalet Poor, Abner Rogers.
1780. John Calfe, Timothy Goodwin, Abner Rogers.
1781. John Calfe, Job Kent, Moses Little.
1782. John Calfe, Timothy Goodwin, James Huse.
1783. Timothy Goodwin, Abner Rogers, Robert Emerson.
1784. Jesse Johnson, Eliphalet Poor, John Harriman (first two declined and were excused, Job Kent and Moses Little elected in their place.)
1785. Jesse Johnson, John Bond, Benjamin Emerson Jr.
1786. John Calfe, Edmund Moores, David Moulton.
1787. John Calfe, David Moulton, John Harriman.
1788. John Calfe, David Moulton, John Harriman.
1789. William Marshall, John True, James Huse.

1790. Joseph French, David Poor, Edmund Moores.
1791. William Marshall, Thomas Muzzey, John True.
1792. William Marshall, Dudley Kimball, Jonathan Little.
1793. Dudley Kimball, John True, Jonathan Little.
1794. William Marshall, Moses Little, Thomas Muzzey.
1795. John Hogg, Ebenezer Hoyt, Micajah Little.
1796. John Calfe, John True, Moses Williams.
1797. John Calfe, John True, Moses Williams.
1798. John True, James Atwood, Jonathan Little.
1799. David Moulton, John True, Jonathan Eastman.
1800. David Moulton, John True, Jonathan Eastman.
1801. John True, Jonathan Little, Jonathan C. Little.
1802. John True, Jonathan Little, Joseph Welch.
1803. John True, David Moulton, James Brickett.
1804. David Moulton, Jonathan C. Little, Samuel Morse.
1805. John True, Thomas Muzzey, David Moulton.
1806. Samuel Morse, Nathaniel Little, Jacob Kimball.
1807. John True, James Knight, Jonathan E. Wadley.
1808. Jonathan E. Wadley, Jabez Hoit, Nathaniel Little.
1809. Nathaniel Little, Samuel Morse, Jacob Kimball.
1810. Samuel Morse, Joshua Sawyer, Joseph Brickett.
1811. Jonathan Little, Joshua Sawyer, Hezekiah Ayer.
1812. Joshua Sawyer, Joseph Brickett, Samuel Morse.
1813. Nathaniel Little, Jonathan C. Little, Jonathan Little.
1814. Nathaniel Little, James Knight, Stephen Webster.
1815. Nathaniel Little, John Emerson Jr., John True.
1816. Nathaniel Little Jr., John Emerson Jr., James Calef.
1817. Nathaniel Little Jr.. James Knight, Caleb H. Moulton.
1818. Nathaniel Little Jr., James Knight, Edward Noyes.
1819. Nathaniel Little Jr., John Heath, Jesse Gordon.
1820. Nathaniel Little, Caleb Harriman, Samuel Marshall.
1821. Nathaniel Little Jr., Samuel Smith, Jesse Gordon.
1822. Nathaniel Little Jr., Jesse Gordon, Joshua Eastman Jr. (resigned and Lorenzo Batchelder elected in his place April 8th.)
1823. Jesse Gordon, Samuel Marshall, Lorenzo Batchelder.
1824. Nathaniel Little Jr., Jesse Gordon, Samuel Marshall.
1825. Jesse Gordon, Moses Hoyt, Benjamin B. Garland.
1826. Nathaniel Little Jr., Moses Hoyt, Benjamin B. Garland.
1827. Jesse Gordon, Moses Hoyt, John Ordway, Jr.
1828. Moses Hoyt, John Ordway Jr., Humphrey C. Cogswell.
1829. Moses Hoyt, Jesse Gordon, James Gibson.
1830. Lorenzo Batchelder, James Gibson, True W. Taylor.
1831. John Ordway Jr., Joshua Eastman Jr., Stephen Little.
1832. Samuel Morse, Andrew B. Marshall, Joseph P. Shannon.
1833. Moses Hoyt, A. B. Marshall, Joseph P. Shannon.
1834. Moses Hoyt, A. B. Marshall, Isaac Heath.
1835. Joseph P. Shannon, Isaac Heath, James Hadley.
1836. Joseph P. Shannon, John Ordway, James Hadley.

1837. Joseph P. Shannon, Moses Hoyt, Samuel Nichols.
1838. Warren L. Lane, Isaac Heath, Amos Buck.
1839. Amos Buck, Moses Hoyt, A. B. Marshall.
1840. Moses Hoyt, A. B. Marshall, Isaac Heath.
1841. Amos Buck, Joseph P. Shannon, Jonathan Williams.
1842. Amos Buck, Jonathan Williams, James Smith.
1843. Enos Colby, Caleb Moulton, Richard K. Brickett.
1844. Isaac Smith, A. B. Marshall, Joseph P. Shannon.
1845. Amos Buck, Joseph P. Shannon, A. B. Marshall.
1846. Moses Hoyt, Isaac Smith, Amos Ring.
1847. Moses Hoyt, Isaac Smith, Caleb Moulton.
1848. Caleb Moulton, Isaac Heath, Joseph P. Shannon.
1849. Amos Buck, Samuel Morse, James Smith.
1850. Amos Buck, Richard K. Brickett, Moses Hoyt.
1851. Amos Buck, Eliphalet K. Heath, Benjamin K. Moody.
1852. Amos Buck, Enos Colby, Benjamin A. Moody.
1853. Amos Buck, Moses C. Smith, Ebenezer Hoyt.
1854. Caleb Moulton, Moses C. Smith, Ebenezer Hoyt.
1855. Daniel Nichols, Joshua C. Merrick, John D. Ordway.
1856. Henry Putnam, Moses Clark, Joshua F. Noyes.
1857. John D. Ordway, Bruce Moulton, William C. Little.
1858. Bruce Moulton, William C. Little, Daniel H. Emerson.
1859. Benjamin A. Moody, Daniel H. Emerson, John W. Garland.
1860. Benjamin A. Moody, John W. Garland, Nelson Ordway.
1861. Nelson Ordway, Moses Hoyt, Allen B. Martin.
1862. Benjamin A. Moody, William C. Little, Amos Buck.
1863. Benjamin A. Moody, Caleb Moulton, Hiram Nichols.
1864. Amos Buck, Hiram Nichols, Joshua C. Merrick.
1865. Amos Buck, William C. Little, Nathaniel C. Smith.
1866. Amos Buck, Moses Hoyt, Joseph H. Grant.
1867. Amos Buck, Nelson Ordway, Joseph H. Grant.
1868. Amos Buck, John W. Garland, Thomas K. Little.
1869. Amos Buck, John W. Garland, Thomas K. Little.
1870. Joshua C. Merrick, Aaron H. Davis, Eben H. Little.
1871. Samuel Morse, Aaron H. Davis, Edward R. Noyes.
1872. John W. Garland, Edward R. Noyes, Daniel N. Hoyt.
1873. John W. Garland, Nathan Johnson, Hosea B. Carter.
1874. John W. Garland, Nathan Johnson, Moses B. Little.
1875. Moses Hoyt, Moses B. Little, Charles W. Bailey.
1876. John D. Ordway, John W. Garland, Thomas M. Arnold.
1877. John D. Ordway, John W. Garland, Thomas M. Arnold.
1878. John D. Ordway, William H. Davis, Edmund Pearson.
1879. William H. Davis, Edmund Pearson, William A. Emerson.
1880. Aaron H. Davis, Joseph H. Grant, Daniel N. Hoyt.
1881. Aaron H. Davis, Joseph H. Grant, Daniel N. Hoyt.
1882. Joseph H. Grant, Aaron H. Davis, Daniel N. Hoyt (chosen in place of Charles H. Rundlett, who declined).
1883. Joseph H. Grant, Aaron H. Davis, Daniel N. Hoyt.

1884. Joseph H. Grant, Andrew M. Moulton, Isaac Randall.
1885. Andrew M. Moulton, Isaac Randall, Anson B. Kimball.
1886. Aaron H. Davis, Sewell T. Johnson, Nathaniel Corson.
1887. Aaron H. Davis, John H. Heath, Francis H. Sawyer.
1888. Joseph H. Grant, Francis H. Sawyer, George C. Fitts.
1889. Joseph H. Grant, Charles W. Garland, George C. Fitts.
1890. Charles W. Bailey, Nathaniel E. Bartlett, John E. Mills.
1891. Charles W. Bailey, Nathaniel E. Bartlett, John E. Mills.
1892. Charles W. Bailey, John E. Mills, Sewell T. Johnson.
1893. Charles W. Bailey, John E. Mills, Charles W. Garland.
1894. Charles W. Garland, John C. Sanborn, Anson B. Kimball.
1895. Charles W. Garland, Anson B. Kimball, Henry W. Taber.
1896. Charles W. Garland, Nathaniel E. Bartlett, Josiah B. Eastman.
1897. Charles W. Garland, Josiah B. Eastman, Frank W. Emerson.
1898. Charles W. Garland, Everett Moulton, Benjamin W. Clark.
1899. Charles W. Garland, Everett Moulton, Benjamin W. Clark.

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Voted not to send,	from 1787 to 1792
William Marshall,	" 1792 " 1793
John Hogg,	" 1793 " 1795
John True,	" 1795 " 1802
David Moulton,	" 1802 " 1803
John True,	" 1803 " 1804
Jacob Kimball,	" 1804 " 1806
Thomas Muzzey,	" 1806 " 1807
John True,	" 1807 " 1809
Jonathan Little,	" 1809 " 1810
Isaac Noyes,	" 1810 " 1811
Jonathan Little,	" 1811 " 1812
Isaac Noyes,	" 1812 " 1813
John True,	" 1813 " 1814
Jacob Kimball,	" 1814 " 1815
Jonathan Little,	" 1815 " 1816
John True,	" 1816 " 1817
——,	" 1817 " 1819
Jacob Kimball,	" 1819 " 1820
James Knight,	" 1820 " 1821
Jesse Gordon,	" 1821 " 1823
James Knight,	" 1823 " 1824
Jesse Gordon,	" 1824 " 1825
——,	" 1825 " 1826
Jesse Gordon,	" 1826 " 1827
Samuel Marshall,	" 1827 " 1828
Jesse Gordon,	" 1828 " 1829
Moses Hoyt,	" 1829 " 1831
——,	" 1831 " 1832

Lorenzo Batchelder,	from 1832 to 1835
Moses Hoyt,	" 1835 " 1836
A. B. Marshall,	" 1836 " 1839
Warren L. Lane,	" 1839 " 1841
Lorenzo Batchelder,	" 1841 " 1842
Joseph P. Shannon,	" 1842 " 1844
Isaac Heath,	" 1844 " 1846
John Ordway,	" 1846 " 1847
Josiah C. Eastman,	" 1847 " 1851
—— ——,	" 1851 " 1854
John Ordway,	" 1854 " 1855
Amos Buck,	" 1855 " 1857
Nathaniel C. Smith,	" 1857 " 1859
Daniel Nichols,	" 1859 " 1860
—— ——,	" 1860 " 1861
William Clark,	" 1861 " 1862
Nelson Ordway,	" 1862 " 1864
Caleb Moulton,	" 1864 " 1866
William C. Little,	" 1866 " 1868
John D. Ordway,	" 1868 " 1870
Horace R. Sawyer,	" 1870 " 1872
—— ——,	" 1872 " 1873
Frederick A. Pike,	" 1873 " 1875
Edward R. Noyes,	" 1875 " 1876
Albert L. Eastman,	" 1876 " 1878
Thomas M. Arnold,	" 1878 " 1880
Albert L. Eastman,	1880
None chosen,	1881
Daniel F. Ordway,	Elected November, 1882 for two years
James H. Emerson,	" " 1884 " " "
Joseph H. Grant,	" " 1886 " " "
Daniel H. Emerson,	" " 1888 " " "
William Sanborn,	" " 1890 " " "
Charles B. Moulton,	" " 1892 " " "
Arthur A. Spollett,	" " 1894 " " "
James W. Sanborn,	" " 1896 " " "
Dr. Walter A. Allen,	" " 1898 " " "

BIRTHS RECORDED ON BOOK I. OF TOWN RECORDS.

AUSTIN.

Caleb and Mehitable (Barker) Austin. Child:
Stephen, b. 10, 19, 1794.

ATWOOD.

James and Molly (Lowell) Atwood, m. 11, 30, 1775. Children:
Ezra, b. 10, 15, 1776.
James, b. 3, 16, 1778.
Sally, b. 2, 12, 1780.
Levi, b. 12, 4, 1781.
Ruth, b. 11, 27, 1783.
Polly, b. 6, 24, 1785.
John, b. 6, 9, 1787.
Betsey, b. 5, 19, 1789.
Aphia, b. 4, 5, 1791.
Moses, b. 5, 4, 1793.
Sylvenus, b. 5, 28, 1795.
Hannah, b. 1, 12, 1798; d. 4, 9, 1799.
Lowell, b. 7, 7, 1799.

John and Abigail (Sanders) Atwood. Child:
Sarah, b. 5, 20, 1746. (Wife Abigail, d. 11, 9, 1750.)

John and Ruth (Whitaker) Atwood. Children:
David, b. 10, 7, 1750.
James, b. 6, 16, 1752.
Joseph, b. 4, 8, 1756.
Mehitable, b. 10, 12, 1758.
Moses, b. 2, 25, 1761.
Merriam, b. 1, 18, 1763.

Moses and Judith (Wadleigh) Atwood, m. 2, 2, 1783. Children:
Betty, b. 11, 16, 1783; d. 8, 25, 1807.
William, b. 12, 23, 1784; d. 9, 2, 1787.
Nancy, b. 8, 13, 1786.
Thomas, b. 5, 11, 1788.
Moses, b. 6, 2, 1790.
Joseph, b. 4, 22, 1792.
Polly, b. 3, 5,1 794: d. 4, 25, 1808.
Samuel, b. 5, 1, 1796.

ALLIEN.

Jeremiah Allien and Abigail Currier. Children:
Nathan, b. 10, 12, 1762.
Jeremiah, b. 1, 8, 1764.

AYER.

Hezekiah and Thankful (Williams) Ayer. Children:
Sally, b. 4, 25, 1792.
Fanny, b. 10, 23, 1793.
Hezekiah, b. 5, 23, 1796.
Charles, b. 6, 5, 1800.
William, b. 6, 4, 1803.
Christopher, Perley, } b. 3, 14, 1806.

BEARD.

John and Hannah (Knight) Beard. Child:
Hannah, b. 9, 5, 1751.

BOND.

John Jr. and Mary (Moulton) Bond. Children:

Polly, b. 1, 5, 1775.
John, b. 2, 28, 1778.
William, b. 4, 25, 1780.
Nancy, b. 2, 19, 1782.
Lydia, b. 3, 3, 1784.
Harry, b. 5, 26, 1786.
Enoch, b. 6, 3, 1788.

John and Judith (Dow) Bond. Children:

John, b. 5, 9, 1753.
Gilbert, b. 6, 19, 1756.
Nanny, b. 9, 17, 1758.
Joseph, b. 11, 23, 1761.
Ammie Rhumah, b. 2, 26, 1764.
Jonathan, b. 8, 6, 1776.

Joseph and Hannah (Brown) Bond. Children:

Susanna, b. 1, 1, 1787, in Londonderry.
Joseph, b. 6, 10, 1789.
Hannah, b. 8, 28, 1791.

Jonathan and Abigail (Rogers) Bond. Children:

Judith, b. 11, 22, 1790.
Amos, b. 9, 2, 1792.

BRADLEY.

Caleb and Elizabeth (Knight) Bradley. Children:

Prudence, b. 12, 31, 1791, in Haverhill.
Joseph, b. 7, 29, 1792.

BAILEY.

Jacob and Prudence (Noyes) Bailey. Children:

Abigail, b. 1, 15, 1748.
Noyes, b. 2, 15, 1750; d. 8, 6, 1750.
Joshua, b. 6, 7, 1753.
Jacob, b. 10, 3, 1755.
Ephraim, b. 10, 1, 1757.
James, b. 10, 1, 1757.
Jeffers Amos, b. 12, 10, 1760.

BARTLETT.

John and Mary (Morrill) Bartlett Jr. Children:

Elizb. b. 1, 3, 1802, at Amesbury.
Nath'l, b. 3, 7, 1803, "
Mary, b. 11, 12, 1804, "
John, b. 8, 1, 1806, at Hampstead.
Morrill, b. 5, 15, 1809, "
Mathias, b. 12, 12, 1811, "
Ezekiel, b. 11, 12, 1813, at Hampstead.
Abigail, b. 10, 6, 1814. "
Anna, b. 10, 6, 1814, "
Louis, b. 5, 25, 1820.
Rhoda, b. 10, 19, 1824.

BROWN.

Moses and Sarah (Kimball) Brown. Children:

James, b. 8, 15, 1763.
Abigail, b. 7, 4, 1765.
Sarah, b. 3, 6, 1767.
Simeon, b. 7, 2, 1769.
Jonathan, b. 2, 22, 1772.
Alles, b. 2, 17, 1776.
Moses, b. 3, 24, 1780.
Hannah, b. 6, 23, 1783.

Joseph and Susanna (Johnson) Brown. Children:

James, b. 11, 1768.
Hannah, b. —, 26, 1769.
Stephen, b. —, —, 1770.
Lydia, b. —, —, 1772.
Susan, b. —, —, 1774.
Jacob, b. —, —, 1776.

John and Lucy (Abbott) Brown. Children:
Lucy, b. 5, 30, 1779.
Dexter, b. 7, 2, 1781.
Timothy Dexter, b. 12, 17, 1782.
Sarah, b. 1, 4, 1785.
Anna, b. 2, 10, 1789.
John, b. 3, 18, 1792.

Samuel, Jr. and Abigail (George) Brown. Children:
John, b. 3, 21, 1777.
Elizabeth, b. 12, 20, 1778.
Joseph, b. 9, 7, 1781.
Abigail, b. 10, 17, 1783.
Sarah, b. 2, 10, 1786.
Samuel, b. 3, 4, 1789.
Daniel Gordon, b. 5, 12, 1792; d. 8, 11, 1795.
Jacob, b. 9, 17, 1794.
Daniel, b. 11, 5, 1797.
Mary, b. 4, 5, 1799.

Simeon and Susanna (Johnson) Brown. Children:
Ruth Emerson, b. 2, 26, 1799.
Nabby Page, b. 11, 5, 1800.
Sarah Kimball, b. 1, 27, 1803.
Moody Morse, b. 3, 17, 1805.
Jesse Johnson, b. 1, 23, 1808.
Susanna Davis, b. 3, 30, 1811.

James and Alice (Ferrin) Brown. Children:
Enos, b. 11, 13, 1784.
Jona. Kimball, b. 3, 10, 1790.
Sarah, b. 9, 10, 1794.

BRICKETT.

James and Anna (Wheeler) Bricket. Children:
Dilla, b. 7, 31, 1799.
Mary, b. 9, 14, 1803.
James, b. 5, 4, 1806.
Richard Kimball, b. 7, 18, 1808.
Louisa, b. 3, 8, 1811.
Moody Hill, b. 10, 16, 1813.

Joseph and Hannah (Clement) Brickett. Children:
Erasmus Snow, b. 4, 21, 1805.
Mary Clement, b. 1, 25, 1809.
James Madison, b. 9, 10, 1811.

CURRIER.

Ezekiel and Susanna (Emerson) Currier. Children:
Samuel, b. 10, 18, 1762.
Susanna, b. 12, 27, 1764.
Hannah, b. 8, 5, 1768.
Ezekiel, b. 6, 19, 1773.
Moses, b. 12, 8, 1775.
Louise, b. 2, 15, 1778.
Abigail, b. 12, 29, 1779.
Sarah, b. 2, 5, 1783.
John, b. 11, 21, 1784.

Jacob and Hannah (Morrill) Currier. Children:
Jacob, b. 3, 15, 1771.
Ebenezer, b. 12, 15, 1772.
Macijah, b. 9, 29, 1774.
Ruth, b. 10, 4, 1776.
Daniel, b. 12, 30, 1778.

COLBY.

Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Colby. Children:
Mary, b. 2, 3, 1743.

Theopholis and Priscilla (Stevens) Colby. Child:
Susanna, b. 5, 11, 1753.
Phebe, b. 2, 15, 1757.

Enos and Rebecca (Sanborn) Colby m. 8, 1826. Children:
Mary Ann, b. 3, 17, 1828.
Clarrisa, b. 11, —, 1829.
Armella, b. 7, 1, 1833.
Jular, b. 8, 3, 1838.
Emily, b. 9, 20, 1840.

Molly, dau. of Peter Colby, b. 11, 28, 1760.

Susanna Colby's children: Edna, b. 3, 11, 1765; James, b. 7, 9, 1768.

Hannah Jeffres, dau. Molly Colby, b. 2, 5, 1778.

CHUET.

John and Judith (Foster) Chuet, m. 11, 26, 1745. Children:
Samuel, b. 1, 16, 1746.
John, b. 4, 7, 1748; d. 5, 7, 1748.
Anna, b. 9, 16, 1749; d. Nov. 1.
John, b. 4, 9, 1752.
Benjamin, b. 9, 27, 1754.
Thomas, b. 3, 13, 1757.
Sarah, b. 11, 3, 1758.

CHENEY.

Thomas and Hannah (Worthen) Cheney. Child:
Peter, b. 7, 18, 1770.

Nathaniel and Mary (Stevens) Cheney. Child:
Watts Stevens, b. 2, 11, 1778.

COLLINS.

Robert and Tamar (Woodward) Collins. Children:
Lorumah, b. 5, 8, 1790.

Jabez Collins, son of Jonathan Collins, b. 8, 9, 1781.

Jabez and Olive (Eastman) Collins, m. 12, 22, 1802. Children:
Laban, b. 10, 3, 1810.
Jacob, b. 3, 6, 1808.

Samuel and Polly (Blake) Collins. Children:
Jonathan, b. 5, 16, 1796.
Hezekiah, b. 12, 21, 1797.

CLARK.

Amos and Sarah (Kelly) Clark. Children:
Judith, b. 10, 5, 1740.
Thomas, b. 3, 7, 1743.
Moses, b. 3, 28, 1746.
Priscilla, b. 3, 17, 1749.
Amos, b. 10, 22, 1751.
Jonathan, b. 3, 31, 1754; d. 7, 4, 1756.
Elizabeth, d. 5, 5, 1754.
Amos, the father, d. 1, 10, 1756.
Jonathan, son, b. 3, 30, 1756.

John and Susanna (Sinclear) Clark. Children:
John, b. 9, 7, 1755.
Timothy, b. 6, 2, 1757; d. 7, 15, 1760.
Moses, b. 3, 31, 1759; d. 7, 16, 1760.
Hezekiah Ward, b. 9, 11, 1761.
Ephraim, b. 1, 26, 1764.
George Sinclear, b. 8, 24, 1766.
Timothy, b. 10, 19, 1768.
Gorr Choate, b. 8, 5, 1771.

Amos and Hannah (Stevens) Clark. Child:
Amos, b. 2, 25, 1776.

COPP.

David and Hannah (Merrill) Copp. Children:

Ann, b. 5, 1, 1748.
Abiah, b. 12, 20, 1749.

Joshua and Sarah (Poor) Copp. Children:

Molly, b. 7, 15, 1759.
Elizabeth, b. 4, 14, 1761.
Moses, b. 2, 22, 1763.
Eliphalet, b. 2, 27, 1765.
Sarah, b. 3, 25, 1767.
Joshua, b. 2, 25, 1769.
Susanna, b. 3, 27, 1771.
Mehitable, b. 5, 17, 1773.
George Washington, b. 3, 16, 1776.
Benjamin Little, b. 9, 12, 1780.
Nathaniel Peabody, b. 1, 23, 1783.

George Call Copp (son of Mary Call) and Ruth Sawyer. Children:

Sophronia, b. 1, 12, 1799, "b. at 5 o'clock, Sat. A. M."
Adelina, b. 12, 1, 1800, "b. ½ past 12, Monday A. M."
Eliza, b. 8, 7, 1802, "b. ½ past 4, Sat. A. M."

CALEF.

Joseph and Nabby (Kimball) Calef. Child:

Nabby, b. 3, 31, 1803. (Nabby, wife, d. 9, 8, 1804.)

m. 2nd. Margaret McKenzie, 7, 9, 1807. Children:

John, b. 12, 9, 1808.
Nabby Kimball, b. 6, 8, 1810.
Caroline, b. 5, 21, 1820.
Joseph James, } b. 4, 2, 1828.
Margaret Ann, }

John and Lois (Calef) Calef. Children:

Lois, b. 6, 27, 1763.
Moses, b. 6, 27, 1765.
Child, b. 4, 7, 1767; d. same day.
John, b. 6, 13, 1768; d. 1, 8, 1769.
John, b. 3, 29, 1771.
William, b. 5, 1, 1773.
Joseph, b. 12, 4, 1775.
Sarah, b. 8, 6, 1778.
James, b. 2, 25, 1782.

James and Anna (Kimball) Calef, m. 11, 12, 1804. Children:

Horatio Gates Kimball, b. Saco, Me., 8, 8, 1808.
Almira Ann, b. 5, 15, 1810.
James Albert, b. 12, 12, 1812.
Harriet Newel, b. 4, 12, 1816.
Lois, b. 9, 4, 1821.
Susanna Sawyer, b. 9, 24, 1825.

CORLISS.

Joshua and Abigail (March) Corliss: Children:

Abigail, b. 6, 5, 1760.
Hannah, b. 4, 6, 1762, d. 11, 27, 1762.
Ebenezer, b. 2, 9, 1764.
Sarah, b. 8, 4, 1765.
John, b. 11, 6, 1768.
Hezekiah, b. 12, 12, 1770.
Mehitable, b. 4, 27, 1773; d. 5, 15, 1773.
Stephen, b. 7, 10, 1774.
Dolly, b. 9, 22, 1776.
Susanna, b. 11, 7, 1780.
Martha, b. 2, 27, 1785.
(Joshua, b. 2, 28, 1728.)

CHASE.

Robert and Lydia (Bodwell) Chase. Child:

Daniel Bodwell, b. 8, 6, 1795.
Alpheus, b. 5, 28, 1798.

Joseph and Emma (Chase) Chase. Child:
Hannah, b. 9, 3, 1786.

CARTER.

Noah and Abigail (Quinby) Carter. Child:
Abigail, b. 11, 11, 1784.

DARLING.

John and Phebe (Roberds) Darling. Children:
Roberds, b. 10, 15, 1765.
Jonathan, b. 12, 20, 1767.
Sarah, b. 2, 14, 1770.
Josiah, b. 8, 14, 1772.
Samuel, b. 7, 18, 1775.

Moses and Judith (French) Darling. Child:
Rhoda, b. 8, 1, 1781.

DOW.

Abraham and Susanna (Hoyt) Dow. Child:
Thomas, b. 9, 18, 1754.

Isaiah and Sarah (Kimball) Dow. Child:
Martha, b. 1, 4, 1762.

DODGE.

Davis and Martha (Esgate) Dodge. Child:
James, b. 1, 25, 1750.

DAVIS.

Jesse and Lois (Worthen) Davis. Children:
Ezra, b. 9, 6, 1793.
Jesse, b. 2, 19, 1796.
Lois, b. 3, 13, 1798.
Josiah, b. 10, 5, 1800.
Harriet, b. 11, 26, 1804.

Obadiah and Sarah (Colby) Davis. Children:
Obadiah, b. 5, 5, 1748.
Elizabeth, b. 5, 9, 1752.
Ruth, b. 8, 15, 1754.
Rachel, b. 9, 3, 1756.
Moses, b. 9, 3, 1758.
Abigail, b. 12, 9, 1760.
John, b. 11, 7, 1761.
Samuel, b. 2, 17, 1765.
Hezekiah, b. 3, 10, 1768.
Caleb, b. 3, 1, 1770.

Josiah (d. 3, 3, 1796), and Dorothy (Colby) Davis. Children:
James Johnson, b. 10, 14, 1747.
Hannah, b. 11, 3, 1749.
Mary, b. 3, 21, 1752.
Edmund, b. 5, 3, 1756.
Josiah, b. 5, 1, 1758.
Anna, b. 1, 26, 1760.
Dolly, b. 3, 10, 1763.
Louisa, b. 12, 6, 1765.
Jesse, b. 7, 8, 1767.

EASTMAN.

Peter and Elizabeth (Harriman) Eastman. Children:
Mary, b. 5, 1, 1735.
Mehitable, b. 6, 28, 1737.
Elizabeth, b. 10, 15, 1740.
Peter, b. 1, 14, 1742-3; d. 9, 20, 1747.
Jonathan, b. 9, 17, 1746.
Hannah, b. 5, 25, 1748; d. 9, 21, 1750.
Tamar, b. 5, 7, 1750; d. 10, 16, 1750.
Hannah, b. 12, 7, 1750.
Susanna, b. 8, 25, 1754.
Abigail, b. 6, 9, 1756.

William and Rebecca (Jewett) Eastman. Children:
Obediah, b. 2, 26, 1748.
Hannah, b. 7, 15, 1751.
James, b. 9, 24, 1753.
Moses, b. 12, 27, 1755.

Edmund and Widow Hannah (Hills) Eastman. Children:
Jemima, b. 3, 1, 1750.
Edmund, b. 4, 3, 1752.
Joshua, b. 8, 31, 1754.
Susanna, b. 10, 13, 1763.

Joshua and Sarah (Tucker) Eastman. Children:
Joshua, b. 10, 24, 1787.
Amasa, b. 4, 11, 1789.
Tappan, b. 11, 23, 1790.
Sally, b. 1, 10, 1797.

EATON.

Moses and Anna (Webster) Eaton. Children:
Thomas, b. 2, 6, 1769.
Sarah, b. 3, 9, 1772, at Pelham.
Moses, b. 7, 3, 1776, at Pelham.

EAMES.

Jeremiah and Susanna (Peabody) Eames. Child:
Susanna, b. 9, 22, 1774.

EMERSON.

Benjamin and Hannah (Watts) Emerson. Children:
Abigail, b. 3, 20, 1737.
Hannah, b. 11, 29, 1738.
Benjamin, b. 4, 2, 1740; d. 4, 23, 1811.
Phebe, b. 11, 29, 1741; d. 7, 14, 1766.
Susanna, b. 5, 10, 1744.
Robert, b. 7, 9, 1746; d. 11, 18, 1809; ancestor of Wm. A. Emerson.
Abiah, b. 2, 8, 1748; d. 5, 6, 1749.
Watts, b. 3, 6, 1750.
Moses, b. 5, 6, 1752; d. 12, 13, 1767.
Mary, b. 4, 2, 1755; d. 3, 17, 1756.
Deborah, b. 2, 15, 1757.
Anna, b. 1, 28, 1760.
Mary, b. 5, 9, 1762.

James and Lydia (Hoyt) Emerson. Child:
Moses, b. 9, 24, 1750.

Watts and Lois (Trussel) Emerson. Children:
Phebe, b. 8, 11, 1772.
Hannah, b. 2, 13, 1775.
Sally, b. 7, 7, 1777.
Lois, b. 10, 22, 1779.
Jane, b. 3, 2, 1782.
Deborah, b. 7, 4, 1784.
Samuel Watts, b. 5, 19, 1787.
Moses Little, b. 4, 11, 1789.

John, Jr., and Betsey (Emery) Emerson. Children:
Jesse Emery, b. 10, 29, 1805.
Alfred, b. 10, 10, 1807.
John Webster, b. 11, 23, 1810.
Robert Henry, b. 10, 26, 1816.
Elizabeth, b. 7, 14, 1821.
Mary, b. 8, 29, 1823.

Caleb and Abigail (French) Emerson. Children:
Hannah, b. 9, 22, 1768.
Sarah, b. 5, 21, 1770.
Abigail, b. 1, 19, 1773.
Robert, b. 4, 13, 1778.
Joseph, b. 5, 10, 1780.
Lydia, b. 3, 9, 1782.
Caleb, b. 1, 14, 1784.
Ezra, b. 4, 10, 1787, at Marlboro.

Robert and Mary (Webster) Emerson. Children:
Moses, b. 8, 19, 1768.
Caleb, b. 4, 7, 1770.
Macijah, b. 4, 12, 1772.
Abiah, b. 3, 31, 1774.
Benjamin, b. 5, 21, 1776.
John, b. 6, 27, 1778.
Elizabeth, b. 10, 28, 1780.
Robert, b. 7, 22, 1785; d. 3, 31, 1815.

Benjamin, Jr., and Ruth (Tucker) Emerson. Children:
Hannah, b. 11, 4, 1771.
Ruth, b. 9, 14, 1775.
Maria, b. 10, 5, 1777.
Dudley, b. 4, 20, 1781.
Abner, b. 3, 20, 1785.
Frederick, b. 11, 28, 1789.

Robert and Sarah (Kent) Emerson, m. 11, 26, 1807. Child:
Abigail Atkinson, b. 11, 13, 1810.

Caleb and Betsey (Tucker) Emerson. Children:
Mary Webster, b. 5, 13, 1800.
Daniel, b. 7, 28, 1802.
Betsey, b. 5, 12, 1807.

FRENCH.

Joseph, Jr., and Molly (Tilton) French. Children:
Mariam, b. 12, 21, 1789.
Polly, b. 12, 18, 1792.
Judith, b. 11, 11, 1795.
Irene, b. 2, 4, 1801.
Margritta Tilton, b. 10, 10, 1803.
Caroline, b. 8, 4, 1808.

Joseph and Judith (Diamond) French. Children:
Hannah, b. 1, 15, 1764.
Joseph, b. 4, 20, 1766.
Sarah, b. 9, 15, 1768.
Merrian, b. 10, 27, 1770.

Aaron and Sarah (Stevens) French. Children:
Hannah, b. 6, 26, 1757.
Sarah, b. 2, 2, 1759.
Ephraim Carter, b. 11, 14, 1760.
Joseph, b. 10, 4, 1762.

FLAGG.

Benjamin and Sarah (Robie) Flagg. Children:
Polly, b. 6, 13, 1781, "4 o'clock in the morning."
Samuel Gardner, b. 1, 7, 1783.

GORDON.

John and Betty (Johnson) Gordon. Children:
Polly, b. 6, 14, 1777.
John, b. 7, 19, 1779.
Jesse, b. 3, 23, 1786; d. 10, 18, 1787.
Jesse, b. 10, 6, 1788.
Sally, b. 1, 30, 1791.
Betty, b. 11, 8, 1793.
James, b. 5, 2, 1796.
Fanny, b. 3, 18, 1799.

GILE.

Moses and Eunice (Johnson) Gile. Children:
Hannah, b. 1, 22, 1752.
Ebenezer, b. 12, 3, 1749.

Moses and Mary (Clarke) Gile. Child:
Abner, b. 12, 10, 1756.

GEORGE.

William and Ruth (Hastings) George. Children:
Robert, b. 1, 5, 1768.
King, b. 5, 19, 1771.
Ruth, b. 10, 7, 1772.
Moses, b. 8, 18, 1774.
Leonard, b. 10, 5, 1776.

Austin, Jr. (d. 12, 6, 1806), and Sally (Marston) George, m. 12, 5, 1794. Children:
Sally, b. 11, 1, 1796.
Austin, 3d, b. 3, 28, 1800; d. 6, 6, 1804.
Mary, b. 5, 29, 1804.

Jonathan and Hannah (Currier) George. Children:
Dudley, b. 5, 7, 1789.
Hannah, b. 4, 11, 1791.
Sally, b. 6, 17, 1794.
Henry, b. 8, 9, 1798.
Nabby, b. 8, 5, 1800.
Mary, b. 7, 8, 1803.

GOODWIN.

Timothy and Anne (Gould) Goodwin. Children:
Damerias, b. 3, 27, 1767.
Rhoda, b. 6, 25, 1769.
Moby, b. 4, 10, 1772.
Nathan, b. 12, 31, 1774; d. 10, 7, 1776.
Hannah, b. 7, 9, 1777; d. 5, 8, 17—
Nathan, b. 3, 30, 1780; d. 5, 13, 17—
Sarah, b. 9, 5, 1782; d. 5, 18, 17—
Anna, b. 6, 13, 1785.

Nathan and Rhoda (Colby) Goodwin; (she d. 11, 29, 1765.) Children:
Alpheus, b. 7, 29, 1741.
Timothy, b. 4, 24, 1743.
Richard, b. 8, 1, 1746; d. 5, 28, 1753.
Benj., b. 1, 20, 1748.
Nathan, b. 12, 15, 1750.
Theopholis, b. 9, 21, 1754.
Mary, b. 4, 18, 1756.

Nathan and Mary (Smith) Goodwin. Child:
Smith, b. 5, 27, 1768.

Alpheus and Abiah (Heath) Goodwin. Child:
Nathaniel, b. 11, 23, 1762.

Smith and Molly (Colby) Goodwin. Children:
Peggy, b. 12, 14, 1788.
Timothy, b. 4, 5, 1790.
Lydia, b. 1, 25, 1792.
Nathan, b. 1, 4, 1794.
John, b. 3, 26, 1799.
Jonathan, b. 10, 1, 1801.

John and Abigail (Wells) Goodwin. Child:
Williba, b. 12, 5, 1760.

Simeon and Susanna (Heath) Goodwin. Children:
Asa, b. 9, 15, 1760.
Abigail, b. 7, 30, 1762.
Nathaniel, b. 9, 28, 1764.
Phillip, b. 2, 19, 1767.

GREENOUGH.

Moses and Eunice (Kimball) Greenough. Children:
Francis Kimball, b. Bradford, 5, 12, 1795.
Mary Little, b. 7, 6, 1797.
Betsey Kimball, b. 7, 6, 1797.

HARRIMAN.

Reuben and Mehitable (Putnam) Harriman. Children:

Hannah, b. 11, 17, 1757.
Laban, b. 7, 20, 1751.
Mehitable, b. 5, 8, 1748; d. 3, 4, 1753.
Rufus, b. 7, 17, 1749; d. 3, 10, 1753.
Sarah, b. 1, 30, 1758.
Zeniah, b. 12, 20, 1754.
Joseph, b, 5, 7, 1757.
Archelus Putnam, b. 8, 19, 1760; d. 4, 21, 1762.
Mehitable, b. 9, 30, 1762.
Mary, b. 10, 13, 1764.
Rufus, b. 9, 28, 1766.

Jassiel and Mary (Davis) Harriman. Children:

Molly, b. 7, 26, 1753.
Sarah, b. 7, 22, 1755.
Nancy, b. 2, 22, 1758.
Joab, b. 7, 4, 1760.
Peabody, b. 8, 22, 1762.

Thomas and Martha (Pool) Harriman. Child:

Jean, b. 2, 28, 1770.

John and Abigail (Clement) Harriman. Children:

Sarah, b. 7, 8, 1766.
Caleb, b. 3, 7, 1770.
Abigail, b. 4, 10, 1774.
Betty, b. 8, 4, 1777.
Mary, b. 1, 10, 1780.

HUTCHENS.

Hezekiah and Mrs. Anne (Sweet) Hutchens. Children:

Hannah, b. 11, 17, 1761.
Ephraim, b. 1, 21, 1763.
Molly, b. 12, 27, 1766.
Patty and 5 others not on town rec.

HADLEY.

Joseph Hadley, Sr., departed this life, 10, 11, 1758.

Joseph, Jr., and Martha (Gile) Hadley. Children:

Ebenezer, b. 6, 23, 1748.
Abigail, b. 6, 22, 1750.
Jacob, b. 3, 8, 1752.
Philemon, b. 7, 20, 1754.
Joseph, b. 10, 3, 1756.
Anne, b. 3, 7, 1759.
Joanne, b. 2, 22, 1761.
Daniel, b. 4, 18, 1763.
Ellis, b. 8, 1, 1763.
Martha, b, 6, 9, 1767.
Molly, b. 6, 15, 1779.

Nathan and Betsey (Haggett) Hadley. Children:

David, b. 6, 22, 1789.
John, b. 3, 19, 1791.
James, b. —, 30, 1796.
Polly, b. 11, 30, 1799.
Caleb, b. 3, 26, 1805.

David and Mary (Gile) Hadley. Child:

Martha, b. 1, 23, 1763.

HUNKINS.

John and Sarah (Gile) Hunkins. Children:

Robert, b. —— 1745.
John, b. 5, 7, 1747.
Abiah, b. 11, 20, 1751.

HALE.

David and Mehitable (Eastman) Hale. Children:

David, b. 3, 23, 1759; d. 3, ——
David, b. 6, 7, 1760.

Sarah, b. 10, 30, 1762.
Abigail, b. 5, 27, 1765.
Elizabeth, b. 9, 19, 1768.
Susannah, b. 4, 4, 1773.
Hannah, b. 4, 12, 1781.

Ebenezer and Susanna (Roberds) Hale. Children:
Susanna, b. 11, 29, 1758.
Jona. Roberds, b. 10, 5, 1760.
Ebenezer, b. 11, 8, 1763.
Merribah Farnum, b. 4, 6, 1768.

HACKETT.

Dr. Philip W. and Eliza (Putnam) Hackett, m. 5, 30, 1807. Child:
Sarah Ann, b. 1, 31, 1809.

HARRIMAN.

John and Sarah (Heath) Harriman. Children:
Samuel, b. 2, 3, 1776.
John, b. 2, 11, 1778.
Daniel, b. 3, 25, 1780.
William, b. 12, 11, 1781.
Molly, b. 2, 19, 1784.
Elizabeth, b. 2, 27, 1786.
Sarah, b. 7, 6, 1788.
Moses, b. 4, 25, 1791.

HAZELTINE. Children:
Mary Ann, b. 9, 24, 1804.
Sarah, b. 4, 20, 1806.
Elizabeth, b. 12, 5, 1807.

HEATH.

John and Abigail (Wadleigh) Heath. Children:
Martha, b. 10, 31, 1807.
Eliphalet Knight, b. 6, 3, 1809.
Lonisa, b. 8, 18, 1811.

Bartholnew and Hannah (Kelly) Heath. Children:
Nehemiah, b. 11, 1, 1745.
Hannah, b. 12, 6, 1746.
Elizabeth, b. 8, 27, 1748.
Anna, b. 10, 18, 1750; d. 10, 28, 1754.
Mary, b. 1, 3, 1753.
Richard, b. 11, 12, 1754.
Jesse, b. 11, 16, 1766.
Moses, b. 11, 3, 1759.
Anna, b. 6, 29, 1762.
Judith, b. 8, 20, 1764.
Martha, b. 1, 14, 1766.
Richard, b. 1, 25, 1768.

Joshua (commonly called Elijah) and Hannah (Darborn) Heath. Child:
Nannie, b. 9, 21, 1755.

Isaac and Susannah (Hall) Heath. Children:
Rachel, b. 3, 20, 1776.
Betty, b. 2, 17, 1777.
Hannah, b. 3, 13, 1778.
Sarah, b. 7, 26, 1779.
John, b. 8, 6, 1780.
Judith, b. 5, 12, 1782.
Abraham, b. 8, 9, 1783.
Susanna, b. 4, 7, 1787.
Nathaniel, b. 12, 14, 1788.
Love, b. 6, 24, 1790.
Reuben, b. 2, 9, 1792.
Jacob, b. 10, 14, 1794.
Abiah, b. 9, 13, 1796.
Ruth, b. 5, 31, 1798.
Nathaniel, b. 1, 30, 1785; d. 2, 24, 1786.
Susanna, b. 2, 3, 1786; d. 2, 15, 1786.
Mary, b. 2, 24, 1800.

(This family lived a few rods behind the residence of C. W. Bailey, in the field.)

Nathaniel and Sarah (Stevens) Heath. Children:
Jacob, b. 2, 18, 1746-7.
Isaac, b. 11, 15, 1747.
Daniel, b. 8, 26, 1749; d. 4, 7, 1752.
Hannah, b. 12, 15, 1751.
Reuben, b. 9, 15, 1754.
Rachel, b. 11, 10, 1755.
Nathaniel d. 1, 22, 1786.

Ensign James Heath and Dinah ———. Children:
Mary, b. 1, 27, 1734; d. 5, 25, 1748.
Meriam, b. 3, 30, 1736.
Susanna, b. 7, 27, 1738.
Asa, b. 1, 29, 1740.
Enoch, b. 2, 27, 1744.

Caleb and Mary (Keyzar) Heath. Child:
Judith, b. 4, 4, 1756.

Robert and Lydia (Russett) Heath. Child:
Lydia, b. 8, 24, 1773.

Dr. Samuel and Sarah (Corliss) Heath. Children:
Sarah, b. 3, 3, 1786.
Hannah, b. 9, 7, 1792; d. 4, 11, 1803.
Louisa, b. 8, 15, 1799.

Jesse and Abiah (Kimball) Heath. Children:
Moses, b. 10, 13, 1779.
Elizabeth, b. 8, 29, 1781.
John, b. 8, 28, 1783.
Richard, b. 10, 1, 1785.
Dudly, b. 8, 13, 1787.
Jesse, b. 1, 12, 1790.
Bartholem, b. 7, 2, 1793.
Abiah, b. 8, 6, 1799.

HOIT.

Jabez and Charlotte (Little) Hoit. Children:
Hazen, b. 6, 22, 1791.
Abigail, b. 11, 10, 1793.
Charlotte, Jabez, } b. 4, 4, 1797.
Sophia, b. —, 18, 1799.

HUNT.

Daniel and Mary (Trussel) Hunt. Children:
Samuel, b. 3, 15, 1746.
Nehemiah, b. 9, 15, 1747.
Hannah, b. 7, 17, 1749.

William and Katherine (Spiller) Hunt. Children:
Abel, b. 8, 28, 1757.
Enoch, b. 1, 1, 1760.
Sarah, b. 2, 9, 1756.

HURD.

William and Martha (Corliss) Hurd. Children:
Sophronia, b. 4, 6, 1803; d. 4, 29, 1803.

HILDRICK.

Levi and Sarah (Darling) Hildrick. Children:
Nathaniel, b. 4, 30, 1781.
Mary Darling, b. 10, 28, 1783.

HAZEN.

John and Anne (Sweet) Hazen. Children:
Sarah, b. 3, 12, 1753.
John, b. 3, 12, 1755.
Moses, b. 9, 1, 1757.

IRVING.

David and Sally (Fern) Irving, m. 1, 9, 1798. Children:
David, b. 9, 20, 1800. Hannah, b. 3, 2, 1804.

JOHNSON.

Stephen Jr. and Susanna (Lovekin) Johnson. Children:
Stephen, Susanna, } b. 7, 13, 1742.
Mary, b. 10, 1, 1744.
Timothy, b. 7, 1, 1747.
Joseph, b. 12, 3, 1751.
Jonathan, b. 2, 26, 1754.
Samuel, b. 4, 25, 1756.
Henry, Sarah, } b. 2, 21, 1760.

Abraham and Priscilla (Colby) Johnson. Children:
Joseph, b. 9, 9, 1760. Amos, b. 12, 2, 1761.

Stephen Jr. and Ruth (Johnson) Johnson. Children:
Hannah, b. 8, 5, 1770 in Londonderry. Susanna, b. 8, 15, 1772 in Londonderry.

Nathan and Hannah (Sargent) Johnson. Children:
Ichabod, b. 11, 18, 1795. Jesse, b. 4, 10, 1800.
John, b. 4, 16, 1798. John, b. 8, 14, 1804.

Ebenezer and Hannah (Wells) Johnson. Children:
Deborah, b. 10, 1, 1745; d. 6, 6, 1746. Timothy, b. 10, 17, 1749.
Ruth, b. 7, 22, 1747.

Ebenezer, Jr. and Rebecca (Pettengall) Johnson. Children:
Ruth, b. 8, 7, 1749; d. 8, 18, 1749. Ruth, b. 6, 26, 1754; d. 6, 26, 1756.
Moses, b. 7, 7, 1751. Ebenezer, b. 6, 16, 1756; d. 6, 26, 1756.
Amos, b. 6, 22, 1753; d. 7, 23, 1753.

Daniel and Sarah (Davis) Johnson. Children:
Deborah, b. 4, 17, 1743. Ruth, b. 7, 5, 1755.
Daniel b. 3, 19, 1744. Joseph, 11, 9, 1757.

Caleb and Ruth (Eastman) Johnson. Children:
Moses, b. 2, 5, 1761. Lydia, b. —, 14, 1767.
William, b. —, —, 1778. Haynes, b. —, 8, 1776.
Caleb, b. 1, 24, 1763. Nancy, b. 3, 21, 1769; d. 1, 19, 1773.
Son and daughter born? Sarah, b. 10, 21, 1771.
Ruth, b. 1, 15, 1765. Polly, b. 12, 26, 1784.
Nan, b. 1, 9, 1774.

Noah and Molly (Jeffres) Johnson. Children:
Susanna, b. 5, 2, 1782. Calvin, b. 3, 5, 1795.
Naomi, b. 6, 9, 1785. Thomas Serar, b. 10, 7, 1798.
Aaron, b. 2, 16, 1788. James, b. 4, 6, 1804.
Luther, b. 7, 3, 1792.

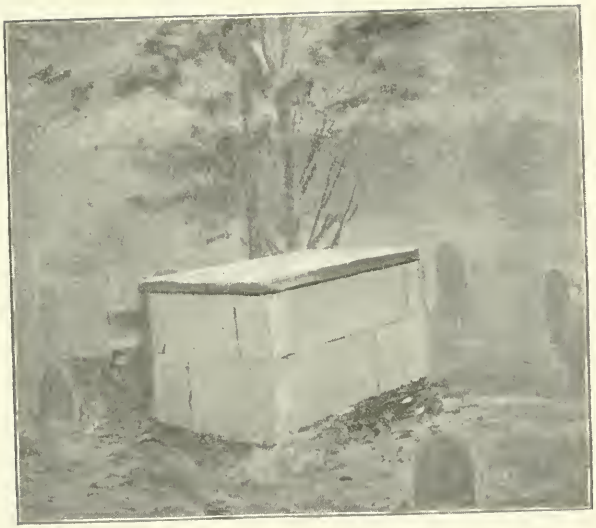
Henry (d. 8, 21, 1795) and Abigail (Plummer) Johnson. Children:
Susannah, b. 1, 16, 1789. Henry, b. 5, 4, 1794.
Sarah, b. 12, 14, 1791.

D. S. PILLSBURY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

BENJ. L. PILLSBURY.

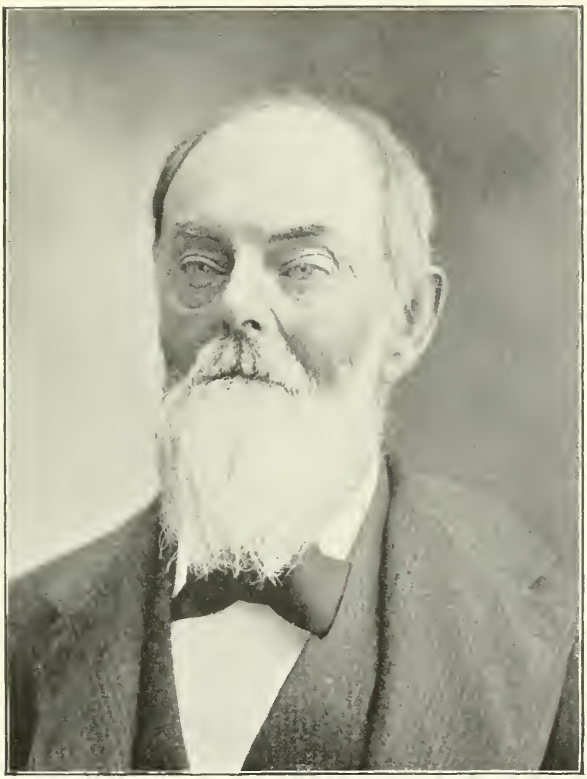
MRS. BENJ. L. PILLSBURY.

LESTER A. WILLIAMS.



TOMB OF REV. HENRY TRUE.

HORACE R. SAWYER.



FRANCIS H. SAWYER.

WILLIAM F. LITTLE.

STATION ON N. AND R. R. R., WEST HAMPSTEAD.

CAPT. WILLIAM JOHNSON.

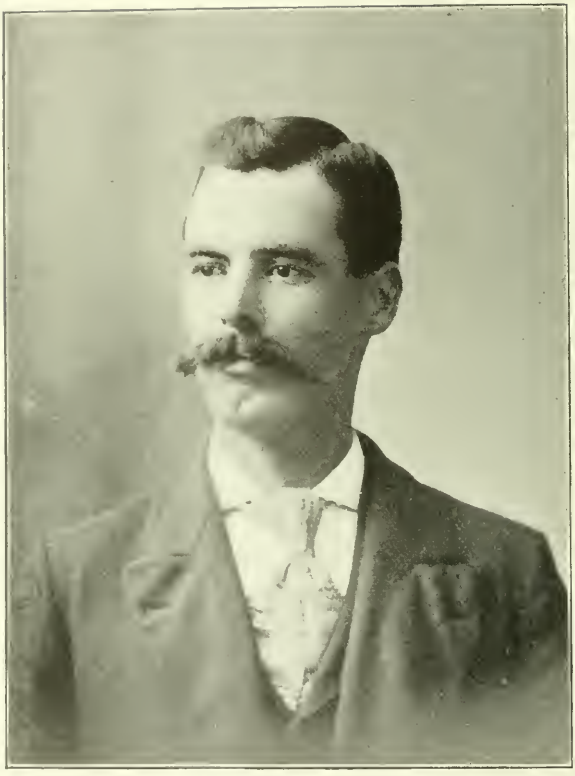
FREDERICK A. JOHNSON.

"ROYAL OAK." RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS H. SAWYER.

H. EUGENE HYDE.

ALFRED S. MORGAN.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES B. GILMAN.



ADIN SIDNEY LITTLE.

Jesse and Margaret (McCrea) Johnson. Children:
Belle, b. 4, 28, 1759.
Miriam, b. 12, 24, 1760.
Jesse, b. 10, 17, 1762.
Sarah, b. 7, 23, 1765.
Polly, b. 5, 5, 1768.

Margaret, w. of Jesse, d. 4, 1770.

Second m. Priscilla Kimball, 8, 14, 1770.
John, b. 10, 9, 1771.
Lusia, b. 10, 30, 1773.
Cloe, b. 3, 18, 1776.
Hannah, b. 8, 1, 1778.
Hannah, b. 9, 15, 1780.
Benjamin, b. 6, 20, 1783.
Lydia, b. 1, 28, 1785.
Sally, b. 5, 1, 1788.

Joseph and Jemima (Pearsons) Johnson. Children:
Daniel, b. 5, 10, 1783.
Moses, b. 11, 3, 1784.
Bill, b. 12, 20, 1786.
Sally, b. 12, 3, 1789.
Betsey, b. 5, 4, 1792.
Olive, b. 5, 26, 1794.
Daniel, b. 8, 3, 1796.
Joseph, b. 1, 2, 1800, d. y.
Joseph, b. 11, 12, 1804.

John and Sarah (Haynes) Johnson; she d. 9, 20, 1750. Children:
Moses, b. 11, 8, 1748.
Haynes, b. 8, 8, 1749.

Second wife Sarah Morse. Children:
Sarah, b. 10, 29, 1751.
Ruth and Elizabeth, b. 4, 23, 1754.
Peter, b. 6, 7, 1756.
John, b. 8, 18, 1757, d.
Judith, b. 4, 4, 1758.
John, b. 2, 9, 1760.
Tammie, b. 7, 6, 1761.

Widow Elizabeth Johnson, d. 6, 12, 1752.

KELLY.

Richard and Eunice (Sargent) Kelly. Children:
Amos, b. 11, 1796.
Judith, b. 11, 11, 1799.
Hannah, b. 6, 1803.
Mary, b. 11, 1, 1804.
Lois, b. 3, 7, 1807.

Rev. John and Abigail (Dearborn) Kelly, m. 8, 8, 1793. Children:
Henry True, b. 8, 13, 1794.
Daughter, b. 7, 2, 1796.
John, b. 1, 1, 1798.
Irene, b. 4, 27, 1800.
Francis, b. 1, 10, 1802.
Israel, b. 8, 7, 1803.
Samuel, b. 1, 25, 1805.
Mary Dearborn, b. 7, 6, 1806.
Abigail, b. 1, 29, 1808.
Elizabeth Hoyt, b. 1, 18, 1810.
Sarah, b. 10, 16, 1811.
Hannah Worth, b. 2, 8, 1814.

Nehemiah and Lydia (Dearborn) Kelly. Children:
Betsey, b. 7, 12, 1781.
Joseph Dearborn, b. 2, 15, 1784.
Rhuamah, b. 9, 26, 1786.

Richard and Abigail (Ober) Kelly. Children:
John, b. 3, 26, 1783, at Salem, N. H.
Lydia, b. 9, 23, 1784, at Weare, N.H.
Amos, b. 7, 25, 1786, at Deering, "
Stephen, b. 3, 26, 1788, " "
Susan, b. 3, 1, 1790, at " "
Sarah Ober, b. 1, 17, 1792, at Deering.
Mary Kelly, b. 9, 28, 1794, " "
Israel, b. 9, 23, 1796, " "
Eliza, b. 9, 28, 1798, " "
Fanny, b. 10, 2, 1799, " "

KINKEAD.

Samuel and Mary (Johnson) Kinkead. Children:

Charles, b. 6, 2, 1766. Molly, b. 8, 17, 1768.

KENT.

Jeremiah and Jemima (Philbrick) Kent. Children:

Mary, b. 8, 4, 1760; d. 9, 14, 1764. John, b. 11, 2, 1762.

Jonathan and Clarissa (Page) Kent. Children:

Thomas, b. 4, 8, 1808.
Nabby Kimball, b. 11, 9, 1809.
Lorenzo, b. 9, 3, 1812.
Jonathan Page, b. 9, 1, 1814.
Elbridge Gerry, b. 2, 8, 1817.
Robert Emerson, b. 3, 28, 1820.
Edwin Alina, b. 7, 15, 1823.
Clarissa Ann True, b. 12, 8, 1825.
Mary Elizabeth, b. 4, 26, 1833.

KIMBALL.

Benjamin and Mary (Eaton) Kimball. Children:

Joseph, b. 10, 23, 1743.
Mary, b. 3, 12, 1746.
Benjamin, b. 9, 8, 1747; d. 11, 23, 1747.
Caleb, b. 9, 24, 1748.
Andrew, b. 9, 21, 1750.
Benjamin, b. 4, 19, 1752.
Nicholas, b. 3, 9, 1754; d. 11, 3, 1754.
Moses, b. 3, 3, 1756.
Mary, w. of Benj., d. 3, 23, 1756.

Ruth Page, daughter of Olive Kimball, b. 5, 26, 1774.

Ebenezer and Lydia (Welch) Kimball. Children:

Ebenezer,
Obediah,
Moses,
Jesse,
Hazen,
Sally,
James, b. 11, 17, 1785, at Enfield.
Betsey, b. " "
Lydia, b. " "
Polly, b. " "
Joseph, b. " "

Dudley and Eunice (Batchelder) Kimball. Children:

Susanna, b. 10, 3, 1785.
Dudley, b. 9, 27, 1787.
Mary, b. 5, 24, 1790.
Harriet, b. 1, 1, 1793.

John and Sarah (Dearborn) Kimball. Children:

Lois, b. 12, 14, 1788.
Moses, b. 10, 5, 1790.
Henry T. b. 9, 9, 1792; d. 9, 10, 1795.
Horace, b. 7, 21, 1795.
Mehitable, b. 3, 2, 1798.
Lydia, b. 6, 6, 1800.

James Shepherd and Ruth (Burnham) Kimball. Children:

Hazen, b. 3, 31, 1812.
Sally Burnham, b. 1, 28, 1814.
James Lawrence, b. 1, 28, 1816.
Harriet Ruhamah, b. 1, 25, 1818.
Katherine, b. 2, 5, 1820.
John Burnham, b. 7, 23, 1822.

Benjamin and Mary (Hoyt) Kimball. Children:

Ebenezer, b. 2, 17, 1759.
Sarah, b. 12, 11, 1760.
Isaac, b. 1, 1, 1764.
Ruth, b. 11, 9, 1765; d. 7, 8, 1819.
Lydia, b. 3, 15, 1768.
Jacob, b. 3, 20, 1770.
Jabez, b. 1, 20, 1772; d. at Haverhill, 3, 19, 1805.
Nanny, b. 3, 16, 1775.

Dea. Benjamin Kimball, d. 6, 22, 1799, aged 77. Mary, widow, d. 3, 10, 1816.

Moses (d. 4, 14, 1785), and Sarah (Webster) Kimball. Children:
Tamar, b. 4, 19, 1758.
Nannie, b. 7, 19, 1760; d. 5, 6, 1794.
Abiah, b. 2, 10, 1762.
Sarah, b. 2, 1, 1764.
John, b. 1, 4, 1766.

Joseph and Abiah (Muzzy) Kimball. Children:
James, b. 2, 14, 1770.
Hannah, b. 4, 5, 1772.
Jona., b. 1, 5, 1774.

Rev. True and Jane (Short) Kimball. Children:
Jonathan, b. 8, 16, 1798.
Mary Jane, b. 4, 20, 1801.

Joseph Kimball Berry (b. 7, 6, 1795), son of Mr. Joseph Kimball and Widow Betty Berry ("Widow Bett." so called).

KEYZAR.

John and Judith (Heath) Keyzar. Children:
John, b. 5, 28, 1731.
George, b. 8, 14, 1733.
Mary, b. 6, 12, 1736.
Abigail, b. 2, 14, 1738.
Mercy, b. 7, 12, 1742.
Ebenezer, b. 8, 20, 1745.
Elizabeth, b. 3, 17, 1748.
Asuba, b. 5, 10, 1750.
Reuben, Edmund, b. 10, 15, 1752.

John and Ruth (Turrell) Keyzar. Children:
John, b. 3, 4, 1751.
George, b. 7, 4, 1756.
Molly, b. 1, 4, 1761.

Ebenezer and Hannah (Moulton) Kezar. Child:
Hannah, b. 8, 28, 1751.

LITTLE.

Joseph and Sally (Webster) Little, m. 10, 23, 1805. Child:
Thomas Jefferson, b. 12, 2, 1806.

Nathaniel and Abiah (Emerson) Little, m. 3, 14, 1797. Children:
Polly, b. 7, 1, 1798, on Monday.
Belinda, b. 7, 3, 1800, on Thursday.
Robert Emerson, b. 11, 25, 1804, on Sunday.
George Washington, b. 8, 12, 1810, on Sunday.

George and Elizabeth (Taylor) Little. Children:
Joseph Taylor, b. 1, 1, 1744; d. 10, 30, 1745.
Mary, b. 4, 18, 1746; d. 8, 17, 1749.
Taylor, b. 6, 25, 1748.
Elizabeth, w. of George; d. 8, 19, 1749.

George and Sarah (Hale) Little. Children:
Ebenezer, b. 12, 20, 1753; d. 8, 27, 1759.

George and Elizabeth (Poor) Little. Children:
Samuel, b. 4, 1, 1755; d. 8, 15, 1759.

Benjamin and Hepsibah (Poor) Little. Children:
Joshua, b. 3, 19, 1758; d. 8, 3, 1759.
Mary, b. 5, 2, 1769.
Levi, 5, 24, 1760; d. 9, 5, 1766.
Ezekiel, b. 7, 25, 1762.
Moses, b. 2, 7, 1765; d. 7, 8, 1766.

Benjamin and Mary (Hazen) Little. Children:
Mariah, b. 11, 1, 1762.
Charlotta, b. 8, 9, 1765.
Walter, b. 5, 30, 1766.
Richard Hazen, b. 1, 14, 1769.
Mary, b. 3, 4, 1772.
Dudley, b. 12, 31, 1774.

Moses and Mary (Stevens) Little. Children:
George, b. 8, 17, 1762.
Mary, b. 6, 5, 1764.
Thomas, b. 5, 5, 1766.

Joseph and Elizabeth (Ingalls) Little. Children:
Hannah, b. 10, 12, 1747.
Edna, b. 1, 16, 1749; d. 2, 3, 1765.
Elizabeth, b. 11, 5, 1750; d. 5, 2, 1762.
John, b. 8, 12, 1752.
Abiah, b. 4, 3, 1754; d. 3, 13, 1763.
Joseph's wife d. 12, 6, 1764.
Ruth, b. 10, 24, 1755; d. 5, 23, 1760.
George, b. 7, 24, 1757.
Caleb, b. 3, 19, 1759.
Sarah, b. 5, 15, 1762.
Eliphalet, b. 12, 5, 1764.

2nd. m. Sarah Mills. Child:
James, b. 2, 14, 1768.

Enoch and Hannah (Hovey) Little. Children:
Jesse, b. 7, 30, 1767.
Sarah Ilsley, b. 5, 20, 1770.
John Hovey, b. 3, 2, 1772.

Jonathan and Dolly (Little) Little. Children:
Joseph, b. 7, 26, 1788.
Stephen, b. 4, 29, 1792.
John, b. 10, 23, 1794.
Jona. Knight, b. 3, 22, 1798.
David, b. 9, 1, 1803.

Jonathan Carlton and Miriah Farnham (Hale) Little. Children.
Ebenezer, b. 6, 12, 1794.
Mary Carlton, b. 1, 10, 1798.

Jona. C. and Phebe (Poor) Little. Children:
Merabah F. Hale, b. 8, 10, 1804.
Linus Carlton, b. 9, 27, 1806.
David Poor, b. 11, 8, 1808.
Phebe, b. 3, 1, 1811.
Nathaniel, b. 4, 1, 1813.

Abner and Abigail (Atkinson) Little. Child:
Robert, b. 10, 24, 1773.

Daniel and Hannah (Currier) Little, (2nd wife). Children:
John, b. 3, 24, 1776.
Moses, b. 3, 15, 1778.
Sarah, b. 7, 20, 1780.
Abigail, b. 11, 14, 1782.
Tristram, b. 4, 4, 1785.

Moses Jr. and Mary (Johnson) Little, m. 11, 27, 1806. Children:
Abigail Peabody, b. 2, 7, 1808.
Daniel Hazen, b. 9, 25, 1813.
Tristram, b. 12, 12, 1815.

Samuel and Sarah (Follansbee) Little, m. 9, 14, 1738. Children:
Moses, b. 9, 9, 1739.
Joshua, b. 9, 17, 1741.
Mary, b. 8, 10, 1743.
Abigail, b. 9, 15, 1745.
Sarah, b. 8, 25, 1747.
Daniel, b. 3, 19, 1750.
Elizabeth, b. 5, 9, 1752.
Tristram, b. 1, 20, 1755.
Samuel, b. 7, 22, 1757.
Abiah, b. 4, 6, 1760.

MORSE.

Peter and Tasmosine (Hale) Morse. Children:
Martha, b. 8, 2, 1734. Benjamin, b. 6, 17, 1746.
Peter, b. 7, 7, 1739.

Edmund and Rachel (Rowell) Morse. (She d. 6, 30, 1763.) Children:
Jacob, b. 3, 31, 1751. Daniel, b. 4, 22, 1763.
Rachel, b. 8, 2, 1760.

2nd m. Rebecca Carlton. Children:
John, b. 5, 12, 1765. Ebenezer, b. 2, 28, 1770.
Mary, b. 7, 20, 1766. Samuel, b. 10, 28, 1771.
Molly, b. 2, 12, 1768.

David and Mary (Richardson) Morse. Child:
Molly, b. 5, 8, 1775.

Peter and Anna (Currier) Morse. Children:
Sarah, b. 8, 30, 1759. Caleb, b. 9, 8, 1770.
Louis, b. 12, 17, 1760. Nathan, b. 7, 13, 1772.
Anna, b. 4, 17, 1762. Abigail, b. 4, 4, 1774.
Hannah, b. 9, 25, 1764. Stephen, b. 2, 26, 1776.
James, b. 9, 26, 1768.

Moses and Rachel (Goodhue) Morse. Child:
Moses, b. 9, 28, 1762.

MERRILL.

Nathaniel and Anna (Gile) Merrill. Children:
Ruth, b. 12, 21, 1753. Hannah, b. 4, 13, 1765.
Moses, b. 9, 30, 1756. Richard, b. 2, 1, 1767.
Molly, b. 11, 30, 1758. Abigail, b. 12, 10, 1769.
Jacob, b. 11, 20, 1760. Martha, b. 5, 7, 1772.
Lydia, b. 1, 6, 1763.

Joshua and Mehitable (Emerson) Merrill. Child:
Ruth, b. 11, 23, 1760.

MORRIS.

Joseph G. and Cynthia (Harriman) Morris, m. 4, —, 1804. Child:
Sullivan, b. 5, 1808.

MOORS.

Maj. Edmund and Susanna (Hale) Moors, m. 3, 17, 1776. She d. 6, 20, 1782; m. second, Mary Little, 4, 6, 1783. Child:
Edmund, b. 10, 22, 1784.

MOORES.

John and Hannah (Hazen) Moores. Child:
Hannah, b. 11, 2, 1756.

MUDGET.

John and Sarah (Palmer) Mudget. Children:
William, b. 10, 19, 1752. Elijah, b. 3, 3, 1758.
John, b. 6, 2, 1752. Sarah, b. 4, 4, 1760.
Joseph, b. 1, 7, 175— (?) Molly, b. 7, 6, 1762.

Ebenezer and Miriam (Johnson) Mudget. Children:
Moses, b. 2, 17, 1754.
Stephen, b. 11, 18, 1755; d. 8, 31, 1756.
Sarah, b. 6, 1, 1757.
Ezra, b. 9, 17, 1759.
Achush, b. 11, 6, 1761.
William, b. 10, 1, 1764.

MITCHEL.

Nathl. and Alice (Parker) Mitchel. Children:
Nathl., b. 4, 24, 1793.
Benj., b. 7, 23, 1795.
Joseph, b. 7, 30, 1797.
Retyre, b. 9, 23, 1799.
Abigail, b. 4, 6, 1802.
Ayria, b. 1, 7, 1804.
Peter, b. 10, 1, 1808.

MOULTON.

Jonathan and Hannah (Virgin) Moulton, m. Dec. 31, 1787. Children:
Jonathan, b. Concord, 1, 30, 1792.
Hannah, b. Concord, 8, 29, 1794.
Phebe, b. 12, 3, 1796; d. 8, 10, 1802.
Pauline, b. Concord, 7, 23, 1800.
David, b. Hampstead, 6, 1, 1805.
Jonathan, b. 7, 24, 1810; died.

William and Sally (Harriman) Moulton. Children:
Caleb, b. 10, 3, 1787.
Judith, b. 1, 4, 1790.

MOODY.

Benjamin and Sarah (Arnold) Moody. Child:
Benjamin Arnold, b. 5, 4, 1809.

MURRAY.

Josiah and Dorothy (Prescott) Murray. Children:
John, b. 11, 17, 1797.
Josiah, b. 12, 19, 1799.
Almira, b. 5, 28, 1803.
Dalton, b. 4, 12, 1807.
Samuel, b. 9, 3, 1809.
Evelina Dorothy Belmont, b. 3, 12, 1814.

MARSHALL.

Silas and Ruth (Fellows) Marshall, m. —, 30, 1792. Children:
Samuel, b. 11, 21, 1792.
Abigail, b. 4, 25, 1794.
Andrew Burnham, b. 11, 8, 1795.
Sarah, b. 3, 17, 1798.
Clarissa, b. 4, 9, 1800.
Caleb, b. 3, 27, 1802.
Jacob, b. 5, 28, 1804.
Eleanor, b. 2, 8, 1807.
William, b. 9, 29, 1809.

William and Sarah (Buswell) Marshall. Children:
Caleb, b. 8, 23, 1750.
Betty, b. 6, 3, 1752.
Molly, b. 7, 20, 1754.
Sarah, b. 5, 4, 1757.
Silas, b. 1, 1, 1763.
Betty, b. 12, 31, 1764.

MILLS.

John and Elizabeth (Emerson) Mills. Child:
Susanna, b. 9, 7, 1751.

Reuben and Betsey (Burns) Mills. Children:
George Burns, b. 2, 7, 1782; d. 1, 1, 1798.
Samuel, b. 3, 15, 1784.

Betsey, w. of Reuben, d. 12, 21, 1784.

2nd m. Ruth Kelly. Children:
Nathaniel Whitmore, b. 7, 6, 1786.
John, b. 9, 9, 1788.
Robert, b. 2, 9, 1792; d. 10, 3, 1795.
Amos, b. 12, 23, 1793.
Betsey, b. 2, 10, 1897.
Ruth, b. 5, 19, 1800.
George, b. 3, 15, 1802.
Mary, b. 2, 3, 1807.

Amos and Mary (Dow) Mills. Child:
Ephraim, b. 8, 8, 1790.

MUZZEY.

John (d. 1, 15, 1786) and Abiah (Hunkins) Muzzey. Children:
Abiah, b. 5, 25, 1741.
John, b. 8, 21, 1743.
Thomas, b. 7, 17, 1745 (old style).
Benjamin, b. 5, 2, 1747.
Hannah, b. 3, 15, 1749.
Sarah, b. 6, 13, 1753; d. y. (new style.)
Sarah, b. 8, 13, 1755; d. 8, 25, 1756.
Molly, b. 6, 21, 1756.

John Jr. and Judith (Hadley) Muzzey. Children:
John, b. 6, 25, 1765.
Samuel, b. 4, 25, 1767.

Thomas and Martha (Pearson) Muzzey. Children:
Sally, b. 7, 22, 1769.
Phebe, b. 12, 27, 1771.
Thomas, b. 7, 1, 1774.
Moses, b. 7, 1, 1776.
Hannah, b. 10, 15, 1778.
Lucy, b. 10, 8, 1780.
Polly, b. 11, 5, 1783.
Lois, b. 2, 26, 1786.

m. 2nd Tamar Little. Child:
Betsey, b. 2, 21, 1791.

NICHOLS.

Stephen and Sally (Ayer) Nichols. Children:
Daniel, b. 9, 1, 1811.
Ezekiel Ayer, b. 12, 29, 1813.

Samuel and Elice (Kent) Nichols. Children:
Stephen, b. 9, 30, 1806.
Mary, b. 5, 29, 1809; d. 8, 14, 1812.
Daniel, b. 12, 6, 1811.
Moses, b. 7, 24, 1813.

NOYES.

Joseph and Mary (Flint) Noyes. Children:
Molly, b. 10, 16, 1762.
Joseph, b. 10, 16, 1764.
James, b. 10, 31, 1767.
Lucy, b. 10, 20, 1772.
Edward, b. 2, 19, 1776.

Joshua Hall and Sarah (Kimball) Noyes. Children:
Sally, b. 6, 23, 1785.
Clark, b. 5, 2, 1788; d. 8, 30, 1795.
Polly, b. 8, 15, 1790; d. 9, 15, 1795.
Stephen, b. 1, 2, 1793; d. 9, 16, 1795.
Polly, b. 5, 12, 1795; d. 1795.
Clark, b. 8, 10, 1798.
John, b. 10, 6, 1806.

ORDWAY.

John and Sally (Rogers) Ordway. Children:
Molly, b. 1, 7, 1788.
Betty, b. 7, 1, 1790.
John, b. 7, 14, 1792
Sally, b. 3, 18, 1795.
Nancy, b. 4, 25, 1800.
Abiah, b. 7, 12, 1803.

PILLSBURY.

Joseph and Mary (Kelly) Pillsbury. Children:

Elizabeth, b. 10, 2, 1765.
Sarah, b. 9, 27, 1767.
Ebenezer, b. 8, 5, 1769.
John, b. 7, 3, 1771.
Molly, b. 1, 21, 1774.
Ruth, b. 10, 8, 1775.
Hannah, b. 9, 17, 1778.
Caleb, b. 3, 3, 1782.

PHILBRICK.

Benjamin and Sarah (Chute) Philbrick, m. 1736. Children:

Jemina, b. 10, 29, 1737.
James, b. 11, 29, 1739.
Abigail, b. 2, 26, 1742.
Betty, b. 3, 26, 1744.
Benjamin, b. 6, 10, 1746.
Joseph, b. 8, 27, 1748.
Mary, b. 6, 23, 1750.
Mehitable, b. 8, 24, 1752.
Sarah, b. 3, 12, 1757.

POOR.

David and Phebe (Carlton) Poor m. 6, 8, 1769; (She d. 8, 1, 1816.) Children:

John, b. 3, 21, 1770.
Sarah, b. 3, 9, 1772.
David, b. 9, 5, 1773.
Phebe, b. 6, 5, 1775.
Anna, b. 6, 9, 1777.
Mary, b. 9, 9, 1779.
Hannah, b. 7, 13, 1781; d. 3, 26, 178–.
Daniel, b. 8, 31, 1783.
Susanna, b. 8, 24, 1788.

Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Little) Poor. Children:

Lydia, b. 2, 16, 1770.
Samuel, b. 6, 18, 1772.
Moses, b. 8, 26, 1774.
Sarah, b. 1, 5, 1777.
Mary, b. 2, 10, 1779.
Elizabeth, b. 3, 23, 1781.
John, b. 8, 25, 1783.
Ruth, b. 11, 8, 1785.

John and Molly (Calef) Poor. Child:

John, b. 8, 30, 1797.

PIERCE.

Thomas and Alice (Brown) Pierce, m. 3, 12, 1802. Child:

Thomas Lyons, b. 4, 29, 1808.

PLUMMER.

Samuel and Ann (Lunt) Plummer, m. 11, 17, 1734. (She d. 7, 10, 1747.) Children:

Elizabeth, b. 3, 4, 1739.
Rebecca, b. 3, 21, 1741.
Samuel, b. 8, 18, 1742.
Henry, b. 10, 6, 1745.

Samuel m. 2d Judith Kelly, 12, 29, 1747. Children:

Ann, b. 11, 27, 1748.
Kelly, b. 11, 30, 1751.
Ichabod, b. 11, 20, 1754.
Judith, b. 8, 5, 1757.

Ensign Samuel Plummer, d. 10, 6, 1762.

John Plummer and Jean (Hardy) Plummer. (She d. 7, 10, 1759.) Children:

Jabez, b. 9, 2, 1757.
William, b. 6, 24, 1759.

Jabez and Anna (Lunt) Plummer. Children:

Jean, b. 4, 12, 1775.
John, b. 4, 1, 1777.

PAGE.

William and Sarah (Silver) Page. Child:
Lewis, b. 12, 29, 1772.

William and Martha (Baker) Page. Child:
Martha, b. 8, 28, 1761.

Stephen Page, b. 4, 30, 1803; d. 8, 6, 1806; son of Stephen W.
Caleb, b. 4, 31, 1805; son of Stephen W.

Samuel and Dorothy (Perry) Page. Children:
John, b. 9, 11, 1790.
Stephen, b. 11, 9, 1796.

QUIMBY.

Stephen Jr. and Polly (Quimby) Quimby. Children:
Dyer, b. 1, 17, 1807.
Daniel, b. 1, 18, 1809.
Moses, b. 9, 24, 1811.
Hezekiah, b. 5, 8, 1804.
John, b. 8, 30, 1816.
Harriet, b. 6, 24, 1819.
Lucy and Sally, b. 8, 28, 1821.

Stephen and Lucy (Sleeper) Quimby. Children:
Stephen, b. 5, 4, 1779.
Sarah, b. 3, 26, 1782.
Lois, b. 12, 18, 1784.
Dyer, b. 3, 25, 1784(?)
Joseph, b. 5, 17, 1789.
Patty, b. 6, 11, 1794.
Susanna, b. 9, 14, 1799.
Polly, b. 5, 5, 1802.

Jacob and Anna (Plummer) Quimby. Children:
Jacob, b. 10, 16, 1789.
Samuel, b. 1, 2, 1795.
Nathan, b. 10, 11, 1796.
Anna, b. 11, 28, 1803.

ROBERDS.

Daniel and Martha (Heath) Roberds. Children:
Mary, b. 7, 1, 1736.
Hannah, b. 4, 19, 1740.
Sarah, b. 6, 1, 1745.
Samuel, b. 9, 22, 1748.

Daniel Jr. and Mehitable (Davis) Roberds. Children:
Phebe, b. 6, 15, 1748.
Merebah, b. 8, 23, 1750.
Jonathan, b. 10, 15, 1754.

REED.

Thomas and Patty (Hutchens) Reed. Children:
Thomas, b. 2, 1789; d. 8, 20, 1791.
Clarrissa, b. 1, 1791; d. 1, 29, 1792.
Thomas, b. 3, 29, 1793.
(Last two not on town record.)
Hezekiah, b. 5, 25, 1795.
Eliza, b. 10, 13, 1798.

ROWELL.

Job and Priscilla (Emerson) Rowell. Children:
Betty, b. 2, 9, 1762.
Jonathan, b. 8, 1, 1763.
Moses, b. 6, 11, 1765.
Abigail, b. 6, 16, 1767.
Elijah, b. 4, 9, 1769.
Aaron, b. 11, 19, 1771.
Sarah, b. 12, 17, 1774.
Job, b. 3, 15, 1778.
Robert Emerson, b. 8, 3, 1778(?)
Mary, b. 1, 15, 1783.

Christopher and Ruth (Morse) Rowell. Children:
Christopher, b. 8, 22, 1769.
John, b. 4, 17, 1772.
Macijah, b. 5, 6, 1774.
Hannah, b. 4, 11, 1776.

ROGERS.

Joshua and Nabby (Currier) Rogers. Children:
Joshua, b. 7, 18, 1798; d. y.
Ezekiel, b. 6, 28, 1800.
Joshua, b. 1, 10, 1802.
Sally Emerson, b. 11, 17, 1803.
Caroline, b. 9, 12, 1805.

Abner and Hannah (Rowell) Rogers. Children:
Sargent, b. 9, 21, 1770.
Robert, b. 12, 5, 1772.
Abner, b. 10, 17, 1775.
Jacob, b. 6, 26, 1778.
William, b. 12, 30, 1782.

RICHARDSON.

William and Prudence (Morse) Richardson. (She d. 4, 3, 1774.) Children:
Jacob, b. 2, 15, 1772.
Edna, b. 7, 29, 1773.

Second m. Esther Sawyer. Children:
Ruhamah, b. 5, 10, 1775.
Nath'l, b. 1, 3, 1779.

John and Elizabeth (Stevens) Richardson. Child:
Elizabeth, b. 4, 9, 1780.

Eliphalet and Rachel (Roberds) Richardson. Children:
David, b. 4, 28, 1781.
Hannah, b. 10, 10, 1783.
Rachel, b. 3, 28, 1784.

Moses and Martha (Adams) Richardson. Child:
Hazen, b. 1, 9, 1791.

ROACH.

William and Sybil (Jeffres) Roach. Children:
Stephen, b. 6, 1, 1810.
Elizabeth Noyes, b. 8, 20, 1815.

SAWYER.

Abner and Mary (Foot) Sawyer. Children:
Joshua, b. 7, 13, 1746.
Joseph, b. 1, 25, 1753.
Sarah, b. 12, 15, 1759.
John, b. 3, 26, 1767.

Joseph and Judith (Kelly) Sawyer. Children:
Abigail, b. 5, 1, 1757.
Edmond, b. 9, 2, 1759.
Anna, b. 12, 19, 1761.
Jacob, b. 2, 3, 1765; d. 5, 8, 1765.
Moses, b. 2, 27, 1767.
Sarah, b. 1, 11, 1769.

Enoch and Sarah (Little) Sawyer. Children:
Betty, b. 6, 29, 1767.
Samuel, b. 7, 31, 1771.

Stephen and Elizabeth (Johnson) Sawyer. Child:
Susanna, b. 6, 16, 1783.

John and Alice (Couch) Sawyer. Children;
Joseph, b. 4, 20, 1772.
Sarah, b. 11, 30, 1773.
Joshua, b. 10, 16, 1775.
Alice, b. 1, 18, 1778.

Joshua and Abigail (Patten) Sawyer. Children:
Ruth Patten, b. 8, 8, 1795.
John Patten, b. 5, 4, 1797.
Harriet, b. 11, 8, 1798.
Aaron, b. 8, 29, 1801; d. 4, 13, 1803.
Abigail, b. 10, 8, 1803.
Sarah Clement, b. 8, 5, 1806.

Son of Abel Sawyer Jr., b. 5, 28, 1793, baptized by the Right Rev. Edward Bass, Bishop of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and Curate of St. Paul's church, Newburyport, by the name of Rufus King.

STEVENS.

Joseph and Ruth (Heath) Stevens. Children:
Isaac, b. 12, 1, 1751.
Ezekiel, b. 1, 30, 1746.
Abigail, b. 3, 27, 1748.

Moses and Molly (Heath) Stevens. Children:
Bartholemnew, b. 7, 12, 1774.
Moses, b. 2, 28, 1776.
David, b. 5, 8, 1778.

Otho, Jr., and Abigail (Emerson) Stevens. Children:
Abiah, b. 8, 23, 1753.
Simon, b. 3, 14, 1755.
Jesse, b. 1, 22, 1757.
Jacob, b. 3, 16, 1759; d. 2, 22 1760
Otho, jr., died at Oswego, 9, 21, 1759.

Wm. and Mary (Tucker) Stevens, m. 11, 24, 1744. (She died 6, 10, 1748.) Children:
Parker, b. 11, 26, 1745.
Molly, b. 1, 15, 1748.

m. second, Elizabeth Dodge, 2, 20, 1749. (She died 3, 31, 1750.) Child:
George, b. 3, 20, 1750; d. 4, 15, 1750.
m. third, Lydia Gile, 1, 19, 1769. Children:
Lydia, b. 5, 16, 1770.
Wm., b. 4, 28, 1772.

Parker and Jemima (Eastman) Stevens. Children:
Parker, b. 10, 6, 1767.
Molly, b. 11, 13, 1769.
Edmund, b. 2, 11, 1772.
Hannah, b. 2, 24, 1775.
John, b. 9, 25, 1777.
Joseph, b. 2, 19, 1780.
Caleb, b. 11, 27, 1782.

Wait and Elizabeth (Sargent) Stevens. Children:
Molly, b. 10, 24, 1759.
Experience, b. 8, 17, 1762.
Daniel, b. 10, 19, 1767.
Sarah, b. 4, 26, 1770.

Samuel and Susanna (Griffin) Stevens. Children:
Mary, b. 10, 17, 1745.
Peter, b. 4, 6, 1748.
Joshua, b. 4, 8, 1750.
Abigail, b. 12, 28, 1753.
Josiah, b. 5, 19, 1755.
Ruth, b. 7, 13, 1757.
Otho, b. 2, 4, 1762.
Mehitable Emerson, b. 5, 21, 1766.

Archelus and Hannah (Emerson) Stevens. Children:
Caleb, b. 2, 4, 1754; d. 4, 6, 1757.
Asa, b. 8, 2, 1755; d. 12, 23, 1775.
James, b. 7, 2, 1757.
Hannah, b. 3, 23, 1760.
Susanna, b. 9, 16, 1763.
Abigail, b. 3, 3, 1771.
Ruth, b. 2, 10, 1775.

Levi and Lydia (Hills) Stevens. Children:
Dolly, b. 8, 24, 1762. Sarah, b. 6, 16, 1766.
Simeon, b. 3, 6, 1764.

Daniel and Hannah (Hills) Stevens. Children:
Hannah, b. 5, 5, 1762. Daniel, b. 7, 19, 1764.

Timothy and Elizabeth (Huse) Stevens. She was born 12, 26, 1740. Children:
Elizabeth, b. 12, 6, 1760. Molly, b. 6, 2, 1773.
Hannah, b. 2, 18, 1763. Levi, b. 12, 6, 1776.
Damiaris, b. 3, 4, 1765. Sarah, b. 7, 27, 1783.
James, b. 3, 17, 1768.

Nehemiah and Anna (Davis) Stevens. Children:
Frances, b. 3, 27, 1746. Moses, b. 11, 19, 1750.
Samuel, b. 2, 25, 1747.

m. second, Anna Nichols. Children:
Moses, b. 11, 19, 1751. Molly, b. 5, 12, 1756.
Samuel, b. 3, 10, 1754.

David and Phebe (Huse) Stevens. Children:
David, b. 8, 9, 1753. Benj., b. 3, 8, 1756.
Rachel, b. 5, 25, 1751.

Benjamin and Abigail (Johnson) Stevens. Children:
Timothy, b. 8, 19, 1744. Abigail, b. 4, 14, 1753.
Jonathan, b. 1, 18, 1746. David, b. 2, 20, 1758.
Eunice, b. 4, 11, 1748; d. 9, 18, 1750. Phebe, b. 9, 5, 1760.
Benj., b. 6, 30, 1750.

TUEXBURY.

Ephraim and Rhoda (French) Tuexbury. Children:
Abiah French, b. 4, 25, 1807. Almira, b. 6, 21, 1814.
Hannah Maria, b. 5, 20, 1809. Rhoda Ann, b. 12, 30, 1816.
Rhoda, b. 3, 12, 1812; d. 5, 24, 1812.

David and Hannah (Fellows) Tuexbury, m. 11, 17, 1796. Children:
Samuel, b. 8, 17, 1797. Henry, b. 1, 25, 1800.

Benjamin and Mary (Diamond) Tuexbury. Child:
Sue, b. 7, 8, 1775.

Isaac and Susanah (Hale) Tuexbury. Child:
Sally Atkinson, b. 2, 26, 1794.

THURRER.

Samuel and —— (Stevens) Thurrer. Child:
Samuel, b. 3, 30, 1788.

TRUE.

Rev. Henry and Ruth (Ayer) True, m. 11, —, 1753. Children:
Samuel, b. 3, 8, 1756; d. 8, 25, 1778. Ruth, b. 1, 15, 1762; d. 11, 4, 1811.
Hannah, b. 5, 22, 1757. Sarah, b. 6, 3, 1767.

James, b. 3, 23, 1759; d. 1, 6, 1795.
Jabez, b. 10, 26, 1760.
John, b. 12, 26, 1762.
Henry, b. 5, 20, 1770.
Mary, b. 7, 20, 1772.
Rev. Henry True died 5, 22, 1782; his widow, Ruth, died 1, 18, 1810.

THURLE.

Joseph and Martha (Thurston) Thurle. Child:
Lydia, b. 5, 13, 1754.

THURRELL.

Jesse and Mary (Johnson) Thurrell. Children:
Molly, b. 3, 26, 1764.
John, b. 9, 24, 1765.
Sarah, b. 8, 18, 1767.

TUCKER.

Samuel and Abigail (Sawyer) Tucker. Child.
Eliphalet, b. 3, 28, 1766.

WILLIAMS.

Thomas and Deliverance (Merrill) Williams. Children:
Sarah, b. 5, 26, 1740.
Ruth, b. 3, 23, 1741.
Ruhamah, b. 8, 23, 1744.
Thomas, b. 2, 20, 1745.
Mary, b. 7, 23, 1749.
Moses, b. 7, 11, 1751.
Hannah, b. 1, 2, 1755.
John, b. 11, 30, 1756.

John and Eunice (Stevens) Williams. Children:
Caleb, b. 10, 29, 1779.
Molly, b. 9, 18, 1781.
John, b. 5, 24, 1783.
Alna, b. 5, 8, 1785.
Deliverance, b. 4, 11, 1787.

John and Rachel (Cheney) Williams. Children:
Daniel, b. 4, 10, 1793.
Benj., b. 8, 26, 1798.

Moses and Mehitable (Atwood) Williams. Children:
Jesse, b. 8, 1, 1775.
Ruth, b. 2, 8, 1780.
Hannah, b. 3, 2, 1784; d. 3, 2, 1785.
Thomas, b. 3, 27, 1787.
Joseph, b. 7, 27, 1789.
David, b. 11, 27, 1791.
Samuel, b. 1, 8, 1794.
Jonathan, b. 3, 1, 1797.
Hannah, b. 9, 29, 1799.

David and Sarah (Harriman) Williams. Child:
Moses, b. 8, 25, 1813.

WEBSTER.

John and Elizabeth (Lunt) Webster. Children:
Elizabeth, b. 2, 12, 1743.
John, b. 1, 29, 1745.
Mary, b. 3, 20, 1747.
Ann, b. 5, 26, 1749.
Caleb, b. 7, 12, 1752; d. 11, 13, 1796.

Elizabeth, wife of John Webster, d. 9, 9, 17—?. John Webster, Esq., d. 2, 10, 1780.

Daniel and Mehitable (Haynes) Webster. Child:
Joseph Haynes, b. 2, 15, 1796.

Stephen and Dolly Webster. Children:
Philena, b. 5, 1, 1800.
Moses Pillsbury, b. 3, 16, 1803.
Joseph, b. 4, 1, 1807.
Benjamin Pillsbury, b. 7, 29, 1809.
Anna Pillsbury, b. 8, 29, 1812.
Moses Pillsbury, b. 11, 23, 1814.

WATSON.

Nichodemus and Betty (Harriman) Watson. Children:
Daniel, b. 2, 16, 1755.
Abigail, b. 2, 22, 1757.
Caleb, b. 11, 15, 1761.
Ithamar, b. 5, 6, 1763.

WEBSTER.

Joseph and Mary (Sawyer) Webster. Children:
Elizabeth, b. 8, 25, 1765.
Judith, b. 1, 26, 1767.
Abiah, b. 3, 26, 1769.
Mary, b. 4, 1, 1771.
Stephen, b. 10, 25, 1773.
Sarah, b. 8, 12, 1776; d. 11, 18, 1777.
Joseph, b. 4, 4, 1778.
Sarah, b. 9, 10, 1780.

Levi and Rachel (Morse) Webster. Children:
Hannah, b. 9, 10, 1767.
Lucy, b. 2, 24, 1770.
Thomas, b. 2, 24, 1772.
Susanna Goodhue, b. 10, 8, 1774.
Sally, b. 6, 24, 1776.
David Goodhue, b. 11, 21, 1778.
Polly, b. 4, 4, 1784.

Caleb and Sarah (Davis) Webster, m. 1, 13, 1774. Sarah, the wife, died 1, 18, 1777.

Caleb and Joanna (Smith) Webster, m. 5, 20, 1777. Children:
John, b. 11, 30, 1778.
Sarah, b. 12, 3, 1780.
Molly, b. 3, 3, 1783.
Caleb, b. 2, 7, 1785.

Then Joanna, the wife, died, 8, 6, 1785. Caleb Webster then married Mary Smith, 11, 29, 1785. Children:
Samuel, b. 9, 15, 1786.
Levi, b. 7, 27, 1788; d. 10, 19, 1788.
Joanna, b. 9, 1, 1789.

WADLEY.

Jonathan E. and Sally (Buswell) Wadley. Children:
Mary, b. 5, 16, 1802.
Abigail, b. 9, 21, 1804.
Sally Sargent, b. 6, 30, 1807.
Jonathan, b. 8, 2, 1809.
Ebenezer Stevens, b. 11, 4, 1811.

Thomas (d. 9, 9, 1787) and Margaret (Rowen) Wadley. Children:
Benjamin, b. 3, 26, 1749.
Jonathan, b. 3, 26, 1751.
Joseph, b. 3, 27, 1753.
Thomas, b. 3, 29, 1755.
John, b. 3, 14, 1759.
Judith, b. 3, 31, 1761.
Moses, b. 3, 1, 1763.
Betty, b. 5, 14, 1766.

Aaron and Abigail (Simon) Wadley. Child:
Thomas, b. 1, 22, 1791.

WELCH.

Joseph and Patty (Sargent) Welch. Children:
Henry, b. 4, 20, 1793.
Sally, b. 8, 29, 1797.
Mary Webster, b. 3, 3, 1799.
Francis, b. 3, 29, 1801.
Eliza Merrill, b. 8, 10, 1802.

WRIGHT.

Edmund and Rachel Wright, m. 12, 9, 1804. Children:
Edmund, b. 10, 4, 1805.
George, b. 4, 2, 1813.

WELLS.

Thomas and Rebecca (Hunt) Wells. Child:
Joseph, b. 9, 10, 1771.

Obediah and Jemima (Widrum?) Wells. Children:
Thomas, b. 2, 27, 1751.
Jemima, b. 10, 12, 1755.

WORTHEN.

Samuel and Mehitable (Heath) Worthen. Children:
Mehitable, b. 10, 12, 1730.
Samuel, b. 4, 28, 1739.
Oliver, b. 3, 11, 1743.
Amos, b. 1, 1, 1746.
Mary, b. 9, 16, 1751.

WILSON.

John and Margaret (Wadwell) Wilson. Children:
Thomas, b. 8, 29, 1749.
William, b. 6, 22, 1752.

WHITE.

John and Molly (Call) White. Child:
Richard, b. 4, 11, 1781.

RECORD OF PUBLISHMENTS.

[*Hampstead Records.*]

THE PERSONS PUBLISHED.

Edward Morse and Rachel Rowell, Feb. 16, 1749-50.
James Vance and Abigail Johnson, Feb. 16, 1749-50.
John Mills and Elizabeth Emerson, Feb. 24, 1749-50.
David Stevens of Hampstead and Phebe Huse of Kingston, Mar. 10, 1750.
Stephen Johnson of Hampstead and Priscilla Farnum of Andover, Aug. 11, 1750.
Mose Hale Jr. and Abigail Emerson, Feb. 1, 1752.
Theophilus Colby and Priscilla Stevens, March 28, 1752.
Samuel Kinkeed of Windham and Mary Johnson of Hampstead, June 27, 1752.
Ebenezer Mudget and Merriam Johnson, July 11, 1752.
Otho Stevens Jr. and Abigail Emerson, July 11, 1752.
Thomas Mills and Elizabeth Hogg, July 18, 1752.
George Little and Sarah Hale, Feb. 3, 1753.
John Plumer of Hampstead and Jane Hardy of Bradford, April 7, 1753.
Archelus Stevens and Hannah Emerson, Aug. 11, 1753.
Henry True and Ruth Ayer of Haverhill, Sept. 29, 1753.
Elijah Heath of Hampstead and Hannah Dearborn of Chester, Feb. 2,1754.
Moses Clark of Hampstead and Mary Clark of Amesbury, March 16, 1754.
John Clark and Susannah Sinkclear, March 29, 1754.
Moses Smith of Ipswich and Ruth Little of Hampstead, June 15, 1754.
William Vance and Ann Hogg, Aug. 24, 1754.
Jacob Eatton Jr. of Hampstead and Easther Colby of Almsbury, Aug. 31, 1754.
Moses Quimby of Derryfield and Easther Hadley of Hampstead, Sept. 7, 1754.
Isaac Foster and Mehitable Worthen, Sept. 7, 1754.
James Tenney of Rowley and Mary Heath of Hampstead, Oct. 4, 1754.
Elexander Hogg of Starkstown and Abigail Atwood of Hampstead, Dec. 7, 1754.
John Kezer and Susanna Heath, Dec. 14, 1754.
John Kezer Jr. of Hampstead and Ruth Turrel of Kingstown Jan.4,1755.
Ichabod Rowell of Hampstead and Sarah Tucker of Kingston, March 22, 1755.
Samuel Heath Jr. of Plaistow and Hannah Woodward of Hampstead, April 19, 1755.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DR. ISAAC TEWKSBURY.

Ezekiel Foster and Mary Roberds, May 10, 1755.
Caleb Heath and Mary Kezer, Oct. 4, 1755.
Stephen Johnson of Hampstead and Sarah Clark of Methuen, Nov. 15, 1755.
James Dustin and Abigail Gile, April 3, 1756.
Joseph Sawyear of Hampstead and Judith Kelley of Almsbury, July 3, 1756.
John Ingalls of Plaistow and Elizabeth Copp of Hampstead, Oct. 29, 1756.
David Stevens and Mary Emerson, Sept. 4, 1756.
Wait Stevens of Hampstead and Elizabeth Sargent of Londonderry, Aug. 1, 1757.
Elias Colby and Susanna Colby, Dec. 10, 1757.
David Hale and Mehetabell Eastman, Nov. 12, 1757.
Deacon Benjamin Kimball and Mary Hoyt, Feb. 4, 1758.
Edmund Worth of Newbury, and Elizabeth Sawyer of Hampstead, April 2, 1766.
Nathan Goodwin of Hampstead and Mary Smith of Almsbury, April 16, 1766.
Joseph Kimball and Abiah Muzzey, May 31, 1766.
David Hutchins and Hannah Copp, June 14, 1766.
Samuel Currier of Hampstead and Mary Rowell of Sandown, Oct. 27, 1766.
Richard Brown of Plastow and Hannah Little of Hampstead (of Canterbury), Dec. 6, 1766.
Edward Blanchard and Zuba Kezer of Hampstead, Dec. 6, 1766.
Samuel Plummer of Hampstead and Meriam Jones of Hawk, April 4, 1767.
Timothy Wortley of Wear and Mary Johnson of Hampstead, Aug. 18, 1767.
Joseph Brown and Susannah Johnson, May 9, 1767.
Jonathan Crawford and Mary Heath, Jan. 31, 1767.
Parker Stevens and Jemima Eastman, Jan. 3, 1767.
John Mitchel of Londonderry and Lydia Johnson of Hampstead, Oct. 10, 1767.
Jacob Heath and Hannah Heath, Oct. 24, 1767.
Thomas Colby of Sandown and Elis Davis of Hampstead, Oct. 10, 1767.
Jeremiah Foster of Granville and Jemina Kent of Hampstead, Dec. 12, 1767.
Peter Heath and Abigail Crawford, Jan. 16, 1768.
Daniel Little Esq., aged 76, and the widow Hannah Currier, Jan. 23, 1768.
David Copp of Hampstead and Mary French of Salem, Feb. 20, 1768.
Joshua Sawyer of Hampstead and Ruth Peaslee of Haverhill, Mar. 5, 1768.
John White, a resident in Hampstead, and Molly Call of Haverhill, June 3, 1780.
Enoch Richardson of Hampstead and Eunice Greene of Atkinson, July 8, 1780.
Nemiah Kelly of Hampstead and Lydia Derbon, July 15, 1780.
Eliphalet Richardson of Hampstead and Rachael Roberts of Plaistow, Aug. 5, 1780.
Moses Emerson of Hawk and Abigail Jones of Hampstead, Aug. 5, 1780.
Doctor Samuel Flagg of Hampstead and Sarah Robe of Chester, Oct. 23, 1780.

Joseph Williams of Hampstead and Elizabeth Davis of Ipswich, Oct. 23, 1780.
Moses Jackman of Plaistow and Elizabeth Richardson of Hampstead, Oct. 23, 1780.
Isaac Colby of Londonderry and Experience Stevens of Hampstead, Oct. 30, 1780.
Joshua Eastman of Hampstead and Sarah Tucker of Sandown, Dec. 1, 1780.
Robert Heath of Pery'town and Anna Sweet of Hampstead, Dec. 1, 1780.
Noah Johnson of Hampstead and Mary Jeffers of Plaistow, Feb. 5, 1781.
James Noyes Jr. of Atkinson and Hannah Hutchins of Hampstead, Aug. 13, 1781.
Ebenezer Woodbury of Salem and Elizabeth Kelly of Hampstead, Aug. 13, 1781.
Moses Atkinson of Newbury and Sarah Hale of Hampstead, Aug. 13, 1781.
Thomas Shervell of Chester and Judith Plumer of Hampstead, Oct. 15, 1781.
Doctor Peter Emerson of —— and —— Mezzey of ——, Oct. 20, 1781.
Enoch Hunt and Sarah Page, Dec. 11, 1781.
Amos Mills of Atkinson and Mary Dow of Hampstead, Feb. 15, 1782.
James Gile of Weare and Phebe Page of Hampstead, Apr. 4, 1782.
Edward Pressen of Chester and Molly Greenleaf of Hampstead, May 5, 1782.
Ezekiel Flanders of Plastow and Bette Rowel of Hampstead, July 7, 1782.
Stephen Sawyer and Elizabeth Johnson, both of Hampstead, July 7, 1782.
Jonathan Johnson and Molly Follansbe, both of Hampstead, Dec. 29, 1782.
Moses Atwood and Judith Wodley, both of Hampstead, Dec. 29, 1782.
Major Edmund Moores and Miss Mary Little, both of Hampstead, Mar. 31, 1783.
Thomas Wodley of Hampstead and Merriam Plumer of Atkinson, —, —, 1783.
Thomas Wodley of Perrystown and Merriam Atwood of Hampstead, Dec. 9, 1783.
James Brown and Ellis Ferrin, both of Hampstead, Dec. 20, 1783.
Robert Derling of Hampstead and Judith Guile of Plaistow, Dec. —, 1783.
Samuel Davis and Ruth Stevens, both of Hampstead, March 9, 1784.
Joseph Noyes and Mary Derling, both of Hampstead, —, — 1784.
Jonathan Rowel and Ollive Tenxbury, both of Hampstead, —, —, 1784.
Reuben Mills and Ruth Kelley, both of Hampstead, Nov. 1, 1784.
Joshua Noyes and Sarah Kimball, both of Hampstead, Dec. 2, 1784.
Stephen Jeffers and Sarah Kimball, both of Hampstead, Dec. 15, 1784.
Jonathan Rd. Hale and Lydia Johnson, both of Hampstead, Apr. 3, 1785.
Mecajah Little and Sarah Noyes, both of Hampstead, July 22, 1785.
Caleb Johnson Jr., of Hampstead, and Mary Thurston, of Exeter, Aug. 27, 1785.
Thomas Williams and Susannah Johnson, both of Hampstead, Sept. 5, 1785.
Thomas Hoit of Chester and Hannah Stevens of Hampstead, Oct. 31, 1785.
Joseph Bond and Hannah Brown, both of Hampstead, Oct. 31, 1785.
Caleb Webster of Hampstead and Mary Smith of Gilmantown, Oct. 31, 1785.

Samuel Heath and Sarah Corlis, both of Hampstead, Nov. 7, 1785.
Benjamin Brown of Poplin and Ruth Kimball of Hampstead, Nov.—, 1785.
Moses Johnson of Hampstead and Sarah Holland of Londerry, Dec.—1785.
Joseph Colby of Hopkinton and Anna Heath of Hampstead, Dec. 28, 1785.
William Moulton of Almsbury and Judith Heath of Hampstead, Dec. 28, 1785.
Samuel Stevens of Kingstown (the first couple) and Lois Calfe of Hampstead. Published by John True, June 8, 1786.
Timothy Day and Judith Webster, both of Hampstead, July 11, 1786.
David Dexter of Hampstead and Elizabeth Brown of Haverhill, Sept. 10, 1786.
Rufus Harriman and Judith Merrimac, both of Hampstead, Sept. 20, 1786.
William Moulton of Northyarmouth and Sally Harriman of Hampstead, Sept. 30, 1786.
Mr. John Plummer of Hampstead and Miss Deborah Parker of Pelham, Nov. 28, 1786.
Mr. Henry Johnston of Hampstead and Miss Abigail Plumer of Londonderry, Nov. 28, 1786.
Mr. Daniel Bean of Candia and Miss Betty Davis of Hampstead, Jan 20, 1787.
Mr. Thomas Shannon of Chester and Miss Sarah Pillsbury of Hampstead, April 20, 1787.
Mr. James Eaton of Haverhill and Miss M. Noyes of Hampstead, May 23, 1787.
Mr. Royal Lernerd of Cakbuen and Miss Iomer Davis of Hampstead, July 21, 1787.
Mr. Timothy Townsend and Miss Sarah ——, both of Hampstead, July 26, 1787.
Jonathan George and Hannah Currier, both of Hampstead, Aug. 20, 1787.
Mr. Timothy Hoyet of Almsbury, and Miss El Stevens of Hampstead, Sept. 4, 1787.
Joseph Fellows of Hawk and Sarah Quimby of Hampstead, Sept. 10, 1787.
David Kezar and Anna Stevens, both of Hampstead, Sept. 23, 1787.
Joseph Conner and Ruth Johnson, both of Hampstead, Sept. 30, 1787.
Daniel Stickney of Hopkinton and Sarah Morse of Hampstead, Oct. 25, 1787.
Peter Lane and Susannah Baily, both of Hampstead, Oct. 28, 1787.
Moses Richardson of Hampstead and Ruth Parker of Haverhill, Nov. 20, 1787.
Robert Emerson and Abigail Little, both of Hampstead, Nov. 28, 1787.
Jonathan Little of Hampstead and Dolly Little, Dec. 5, 1787.
Jacob Quimby of Hampstead and A— Plumer, Dec. 11, 1787.
Lot Little and Susan ——, Dec. 16, 1787.
Daniel Morss and Mary Eastman of Hawk, Jan. 13, 1788.
John Noyes of Kingstown and Elizabeth Webster of Hampstead, Jan. 13, 1788.
Abraham Brickett and Sarah Kelley, both of Hampstead, Apr. 12, 1788.
John Kimball of Hampstead and Sarah Dearborn of Chester, Apr. 12, 1788.

Daniel Stevens of Hampstead and Witter Hoyt of Almsbury, — 23, 1788.
Thomas Reed and Polly Hutchins, both of Hampstead, —, —, 1788.
Samuel Doge of Londonderry and Mehitable Heath of Hampstead, —28, 1788.
Jesse Johnson of Hampstead and Martha Webster of Haverhill, Oct. 2, 1788.
Joseph French Jr. of Hampstead and Molly Tilton of Piermont, —3, 1788.
Thomas Muzzey of Hampstead and Tamer Little of Atkinson, —29, 1788.
Smith Goodwin and Mary Corlis, both of Hampstead.
John Tilton and Sarah Muzzy, both of Hampstead, Nov. 30, 1788.
Joseph Wilson Buroughs of Notingham West and Edna Emery of Hampstead, Dec. 20, 1788.
Isaac Noyes of Plaistow and Elizabeth Pettengil of Hampstead,—2, 1789.
Samuel Currier and Damoris Stevens, both of Hampstead, ——, 1789.
Stephen Sawyer of Plaistow and Polly Heath of Hampstead, ——, 1789.
John Abraham and Mehitable Harriman, both of Hampstead, —5, 1789.
Jeremiah Chase of Newbury and Anna Emerson of Hampshire,—22,1789.
John Adams of Hampstead and Hannah Moores of Derry, ——, 1789.
John Johnston Adkins and Abigail Rowel, both of Hampstead, Dec. 1, 1789.
John Sawyer and Susannah Townshend, both of Hampstead, Feb. 23, 1790.
Capt. William Marshall of Hampstead and Miriam Mudget of Weare, Feb. 23, 1790.
Aron Wodley and Abigail Simons, both of Hampstead.
Moses Wodley of Hampstead and Elizabeth Dow of Atkinson, Feb. 20, 1790.
Samuel Page and Dorothy Perry, both of Hampstead,——, 1790.
David Dexter of Hampstead and Mary Stickney of Atkinson, —15,1790.
Moses Richardson and Martha Adams, both of Hampshire,— —, 1790.
Nathaniel Page of Hampstead and Sarah Worthen of Weare, — 9, 1790.
James Huse and Molly Kelley, both of Hampstead.
John Morss and Sally Williams, both of Hampstead, — 12, 1790.
Jabez Hoit and Charlotte Little, both of Hampstead, —12, 1790.
Assa Kimball of Newbury and Sally Johnson of Hampstead, —28, 1790.
Jonathan Nichold of Londonderry and Hannah Perkins of Hampstead, Dec. 10, 1790.
John Kent of Canterbury and Betsey Wodley of Hampstead, — 19, 1791.
Hezekiah Ayer and Thankful Williams, both of Hampstead, Apr. 3, 1791.
——tron Currier and Abigail Huse, both of Hampstead, —8, 1791.
Silas Baker of Chester and Lydia Davis of Hampstead, Aug. 15, 1791.
Abel Sawyer of Hampstead and Polly Clough (now resident in this town) Aug. 28, 1791.
Samuel Winslow of Dorchester and Molly Hale of Hampstead, Nov. 15, 1791.
Silas Marshall of Hampstead and Ruth Fellows of Sandown, Nov. 29,1791.
Currier Fitts of Sandown and Sally George of Hampstead, Dec. 20, 1791.
Isaac Tuexbury of Hampstead and Susannah Hale of Plastow, Jan. 15, 1792.
Amos Davis of Nottingham and Hester Kelly of Hampstead, Feb. 16, 1792.

Abigail Kelley of Haverhill and Polly Morse of Hampstead, May 15, 1792.
Mr. Richard Jaques of Newbury and Miss Molly Emerson of Haverhill, May 28, 1792.
Mr. Walter Little of Hampstead and Miss Sally Little of Atkinson, May 28, 1792.
Mr. Jonathan Collens, Jr., of Hampstead and Miss Ellis Plumer of Hawke, June 12, 1792.
Robert Chase of Salem and Sarah Clarkson of Hampstead, June 16, 1792.
John Burrill and Lydia Chase, both of Hampstead, July 20, 1792.
Daniel Welch of Kingstown and Abigail Brown of Hampstead, Aug. 24, ——.
Ephraim Hutchings of Hampstead and Sarah Hills of Newbury, Nov. 20, 1792.
James Kent and Iamer Mills, both of Hampstead, Dec. 24, 1792.
Jessie Davis and Lois Worthen, both of Hampstead, Jan. 28, 1793.
Joseph Harriman of Hampstead and Phebe Gile of Atkinson, Feb. 3, 1793.
Nicholas White of Newbury and Polly Kent of Hampstead, March 10, 1793.
Jonathan C. Little of Hampstead and Meribah Farnam Hale of Plastow, March 20, 1793.
The Rev. John Kelly of Hampstead and Miss Nabby Dearborn of Chester, July 1, 1793,
John Mainsold of Derry and Susannah Grant of Hampstead, Sept. 26, 1793.
Daniel Atwood and Pazy McKnight, both of Hampstead, Nov. 13, 1893.
Ebenzer Merrill of Haverhill and Hannah Morse of Hampstead, Nov. 17, 1793.
Moses Emerson of Hampstead and Dorothy Colby of Sandown, Dec. 20, 1793.
William Moulton of Hampstead and Jane Cunningham of L. Derry, Dec. 20, 1793.
Jacob Kent of Newbury and Patty Noyes of Hampstead, Dec. 25, 1793.
Nathan Corner and Dolly Collins, both of Hampstead, Jan. 20, 1794.
Joshua Little of Balston and Puhannah Blanedel of Hampstead, Jan. 29, 1794.
William Wiear of Walpoot and Annie Morss of Hampstead, Jan. 26, 1794.
Watts Emerson of Hampstead and Polly Merrill of Newbury, Feb. 26, 1794.
James Noyes of Kingston and Polly Webster of Hampstead, March 28, 1794.
Moses Emery and Jane Hogg, both of Hampstead, April 30, 1794.
Ammirshannah Bond and Judith Rogers, both of Hampstead, June 10, 1794.
Joseph Greenough of Newburyport and Miss Mehitable Feveryear of Hampstead, Sept. 27, 1794.
Simeon Kelly of Plaistow and Betsey Knight of Hampstead, Sept. 27, 1794.
Austin George, Jr., and Sally Marston, both of Hampstead, Oct. 24, 1794.
Stephen Corliss of Hampstead and Betsy Colby of Sandown, Jan. 20, 1795.

John Poor and Polly Calfe, both of Hampstead, March 31, 1795.
Laban Collins of Hampstead and Dorothy Jones of Hawke, Apr. 30, 1795.
William Calfe to Mary Little, both of Hampstead, Nov. 9, 1795.
Samuel Little of Chester and Ruth True of Hampstead, Nov. 9, ——.
Benjamin Collins of Hampstead and Polly Blake of Hawke, Dec. 12, 1795.
James Dow of Plaistow and Ruth Williams of Hampstead, Jan. 12, 1796.
Stephen Colby of Newton and Betsey Harriman of Hampstead, April 10, 1796.
Moses Green of Haverhill and Sarah Poor of Hampstead, April 20, 1796.
Ephraim Bond of Warner to Lucy Noyes of Hampstead, April 20, 1796.
Joseph Blanchard and Mary Perkins, both of Hampstead, July 20, 1796.
Seth Plummer of Hampstead and Patty Knowlton of Newbury, July 28, 1796.
Jacob Flanders and Lois Davis, both of Hampstead, Sept. 1, 1796.
David Tuexbury of Hampstead and Hannah Fellows of Sandown, Sept. 10, 1796.
Ebenezer Kimball and Polly Corliss, both of Hampstead, Sept. 20, 1796.
Joseph Huse of Sandown and Phebe Muzzey of Hampstead, Nov. 13, 1796.
Simon Stevens of Londonderry and Dolly Marston of Hampsteed, Jan. 2, 1797.
John Howard of Haverhill and Sarah True of Hampstead, Feb. 2, 1797.
Nathaniel Little and Abiah Emerson, both of Hampstead, Feb. 17, 1797.
Cyrus B. Emerson and Lucy Reed, both of Hampstead, Feb. 21, ——.
Sargent Davis and Lois Currier, both of Hampstead, March 8, 1897.
Sargent Rogers and Phebe Emerson, both of Hampstead, April 17, 1797.
John Dodge of Londonderry and Hannah Emery of Hampstead, April 17, ——.
Samuel Poor of Atkinson and Betsey Kent of Hampstead, July 2, 1797.
Samuel Morss of Hampstead and Sally Page of Salem, July 20, 1797.
John Page of Hawke and Sally Johnson of Hampstead, July 30, 1797.
Caleb Emerson and Betsey Nichols, both of Hampstead, Nov. 20, 1797.
Micajah Emerson of Hampstead and Betsey Dexter of Atkinson, Nov. 20, 1797.
John Brown of Hampstead and Betsey Webster of Alstead, Jan. 2, 1798.
Joshua Rogers and Nabby Currier, both of Hampstead, Jan. 31, 1798.
Robert Hastens Hunkins of Bradford and Hannah Emerson of Hampstead, Feb. 26, 1798.
Caleb Mills and Sarah Atwood, both of Hampstead, April 1, 1798.
Eliphalet Stevens of Salem and Elizabeth Brown of Hampstead, April 24, 1798.
George Call Copp of Hampstead and Ruth Sawyer of Haverhill, April 24, 1798.
James Mills and Lydia Brown, both of Hampstead, Nov. 8, ——.
Pearly Chase of Chester and Achsah Mudget of Hampstead, Nov. 28, 1798.
Jonathan Badger of Kingston and Sally Calfe of Hampstead, Jan. 21, 1799.
Joseph Merrick, Jr., and Sally Harriman, both of Hampstead, Feb. —, 1799.
John Grimes and Hannah Merrick, both of Hampstead, March 15, 1799.

Thomas Cotton of Sandown and Mrs. Dorothy Davis of Hampstead, May 28, 1799.

Joseph Warner Burroughs and Abigail Johnson, both of Hampstead, June 3, 1799.

James Noyes of Corinth and Temperance Merrick of Hampstead, July 8, 1799.

Robert Foster of Amesbury and Maria Emerson of Hampstead, Sept. 29, 1799.

Stephen Webster of Hampstead and Dolly Pilsbury of Sandown, March 15, 1800.

Samuel Lord Dexter of Newburyport and Mehitable Hoit of Hampstead, May 22, 1800.

Morris Shannon and Susannah Corliss, both of Hampstead, June 22, 1800.

David Tuexbury of Hawke and Ruth Johnson of Hampstead, Sept. 25, 1800.

Cyrus Carter and Delia Ladd, both of Hampstead, Oct. 13, 1800.

Edmund Stevens of Piermont and Hannah Muzzey of Hampstead, Oct. 2, 1800.

James Bartlett of Newtown and Sarah Clement of Hampstead, Oct. 4, 1800.

Benjamin Davis of Hampstead and Margaret Scribner of Candia, Oct. 11, 1800.

Edmund Morss of Hampstead and Mehitable Eaton of Plaistow, Nov. 17, 1800.

Samuel Plumer of Hawke and Anna Vance of Hampstead, Dec. 20, 1800.

Stephen Haggett of Pembroke and Molly Goodwin of Hampstead, Jan. 20, 1801.

Rev. Johnathan Huse of Warner, Me., and Ruth Emerson of Hampstead, Jan. 25, 1801.

Jonathan E. Wadley and Sally Buswell, both of Hampstead, Mar. 28, 1801.

Thomas S. Pierce and Ellis Brown, both of Hampstead, March 28, 1801.

Joseph Webster Jr. of Hampstead and Hannah Page of Salem, Feb. 22, 1802.

Joseph Calfe of Hampstead and Nabby Kimball of Plaistow, Mar. 27, 1802.

Richard Hutchens of Hampstead and Patty Bradley of Plaistow, Mar. 27, 1802.

Levi Stevens of Hampstead and Mehitabel Edmunds of Sandown, April 20, 1802.

Jacob Brown of Hawke and Tabitha Collins of Hampstead, Aug. 21, 1802.

Thomas Pressey of Sandown and Ruth Ingalls of Hampstead, Oct. 29, 1802.

Richard Sawyer of Corinth, Vt. and Nancy Poor of Hampstead, Nov. 13, 1802.

John Winn and Sally Emerson both of Hampstead, Dec. 11, 1802.

Benjamin Emerson Jr. of Hampstead and Abigail Emery of Atkinson, Jan. 1, 1803.

William Herd of Dover and Patty Corliss of Hampstead, March 5, 1803.

Edward Noyes and Sarah Merrick, both of Hampstead, Apr. 9, 1803.

Mr. Enoch Heath of Hampstead and Miss Hannah Plumer of Hawke, April 23, 1803.

William French of Sandown and Phebe Mitchel of Hampstead, July 23, 1803.

Joseph Smith of Hampstead and Phebe Runols, late of Salem, now resident of Hopkinton, Aug. 27, 1803.

Jabez Collins of Hampstead and Olive Eastman of Hawke, Nov. 12, 1803.

Jonathan C. Little and Phebe Poor both of Hampstead, Dec. 26, 1803.

John Heath of Hampstead and Sally Morrill of Candia, Jan. 21, 1804.

Daniel Kimball and Deborah Emerson both of Hampstead, Mar. 24, 1804.

Stephen Hazeltine of Hampstead and Mary Kimball of Haverhill, March 24, 1804.

Oliver Worthen of Hampstead and Lydia Carleton of Sandown, March 24, 1804.

James Calfe of Hampstead and Anna Kimball of Plaistow, Mar. 24, 1804.

Thomas Fellows of Hawke and Sarah Quimby of Hampstead, April 14, 1804.

Ephraim Tuexbury of Hampstead and Rhoda French of Sandown, May 26, 1804.

John Little, resident of Hampstead and Sally Little of Atkinson, May 25, 1804.

Joshua Stevens of Enfield and Sally Marshall of Hampstead, July 5, 1804.

William H. Hoyt of Hampstead and Elizabeth French of Sandown, Aug. 18, 1804.

John Emerson of Hampstead and Betsy Emery of Atkinson, Sept. 2, 1804.

John Clark and Mary Harriman both of Hampstead, Oct. 6, 1804.

Josiah Morril of Candia and Judith Heath of Hampstead, Nov. 4, 1804.

Mr. Edmund Wright of Hampstead and Rachel Dow of Salem, Nov. 15, 1804.

Mr. Moses Sargent Jr. of Amesbury and Cybil Marshall of Hampstead, Jan. 11, 1805.

Joseph Payen of Hampstead and Sally Elliot of Haverhill, Feb. 16, 1805.

David Gile of Plaistow and Anna Goodwin of Hampstead, May 12, 1805.

Timothy Eaton Grover of Boston and Rhoda Bennett of Hampstead, Aug. 17, 1805.

Samuel Nichols and Ellis Kent both of Hampstead, Aug. 31, 1805.

Joseph Little of Hampstead and Sally Webster of Salisbury.

Jonathan Collins and Lucy Kezer both of Hampstead, Oct. 1, 1805.

Richard Hutchins of Hampstead and Lois Page of Atkinson, Oct. 11, 1805.

Nathaniel Parker and Lois Muzzey both of Hampstead, Nov. 23, 1805.

Stephen Quimby Jr. and Polly Heath both of Hampstead, Dec. 13, 1805.

Moses Rand of Barnstead and Hannah Hoyt of Hampstead, Dec. 28, 1805.

Ebenezer Hoit Jr. of Hampstead and Anna Wells of Sandown, Jan. 26, 1806.

Peter Dustin Jr. of Windham and Abigail Brown of Hampstead, Feb. 23, 1806.

Thomas Bricket of Salem and Susannah Kimball of Hampstead, Mar 8, 1806.

Samuel Morse of Hampstead and Anna Page of Salem, N. H., April 27, 1806.

James Kezer and Lois Quimby both of Hampstead, June 15, 1806.
Silas Dinsmore of Windham (United States agent to the Choctaw nation of Indians) and Mary Gordon of Hampstead, July 6, 1806.
Parker Dole and Betty Marshall both of Hampstead, July 13, 1806.
Daniel Welch and Hannah Montgomery both of Hampstead.
Abner L. Merric and Martha Corliss both of Hampstead, July 20, 1806.
Levi Atwood of Hampstead and Betsy Francis of Sandown, July 27, 1806.
Moses Little Jr. of Hampstead and Mary Johnson of Atkinson, Aug. 10, 1806.
Moses Williams of Hampstead and Lydia Collins of Hampstead, Oct. 26, 1806.
Thomas Bruce says he is of Hampstead and Sally Gile of Plaistow, May 20, 1807.
John Currier of Hampstead and Hannah Gile of Haverhill, May 20, 1807.
Joseph Calfe of Hampstead and Margaret McKensay of Londery, June 20, 1807.
Joseph Morse and Sally Goodwin both of Hampstead, July 10, 1807.
Thomas Currier of Methuen and Polly Muzzey of Hampstead, July 18, 1807.
John Heath and Abigail Wadley both of Hampstead, Aug. 22, 1807.
William Follansbee and Sally Pressy both of Hampstead, Aug. 22, 1807.
Jonathan Kent and Clara Page both of Hampstead, Sept. 29, 1807.
John Severne Jr. of Kingston and Rachel Heath of Hampstead, Oct. 10, 1807.
William Roach, resident of Hampstead and Cybil Jeffres of Plaistow, Nov. 26, 1807.
Isaac Tuexbury of Hampstead and Hannah Brown of Hawke, Jan. 7, 1808.
William Kelsey of Hampstead and Hannah West of Chester, Jan. 15, 1808.
Thomas Williams of Hampstead and Rachel Sawyer of Sandown, March 25, 1808.
John Carleton and Rachel Richardson both of Hampstead, May 21, 1808.
Benjamin Carleton of Hampstead and Polly French of Sandown, Nov. 5, 1808.
Mr. James Dow Jr. of Atkinson and Sally Currier of Hampstead, Dec. 20, 1808.
Mr. Jacob Kimball of Hampstead and Miss Ruth Rogers of Amesbury, Jan. 1, 1809.
Dr. Philip W. Hackett and Miss Eliza Putnam both of Hampstead, Apr. 2, 1809.
Mr. Edmund Moores and Miss Hannah Brickett both of Hampstead, Apr. 2, 1809.
Mr. Moses Anderson of Hampstead and Miss Betsey Hunt of Sandown, Oct. 8, 1809.
Mr. Samuel Smith of Hampstead and Miss Charlotte Wheeler of Hopkinton, Oct. 22, 1809.
Lieut. William Plummer of Sandown and Sarah Webster of Hampstead, Dec. 17, 1809.
Jonathan Brickett and Lydia Kent both of Hampstead, Mar. 18, 1810.

Jonathan Choat of Londonderry and Anna C. Welch of Hampstead, June 17, 1810.

David Eldridge of Salem, Mass. and Mrs. Sally George of Hampstead, Aug. 5, 1810.

Jesse Gordon of Hampstead and Miss Harriet Connor of Sanbornton, Aug. 19, 1810.

Stephen Nichols and Sally Ayer both of Hampstead, Sept. 9, 1810.

Stephen Morse and Merriam Heath both of Hampstead, Oct. 7, 1810.

Caleb H. Moulton of Hampstead and Sophia Hardy of Sandown, Nov. 11, 1810.

Asa Kemp and Sally Smith both of Hampstead, Dec. 30, 1810.

James S. Kimball of Hampstead and Ruth Burnham of Dunbarton, Jan. 11, 1811.

Ebenezer Hoit Jr. and Mary Hoit both of Hampstead, Jan. 27, 1811.

David Tucker of Salisbury and Lucy Bennet of Hampstead, May 19, 1811.

Abraham Mitchell and Judith Moulton both of Hampstead, June 15, 1811.

Joshua Rogers of Hampstead and Sarah Garland of Kingston, Nov. 2, 1811.

Joseph Emerson of Hampstead and Betsey Simons of Londonderry, Nov. 9, 1811.

Jeremiah Poor of Atkinson and Sarah Putnam of Hampstead, Nov. 30, 1811.

Martin Moynit and Nancy Arnold, both of Hampstead, Dec. 7, 1811.

William Harriman of Hampstead and Mary Harriman of Plaistow, Dec. 28, 1811.

John Bradley of Hampstead and Mary Webber of Rumney, Dec. 28, 1811.

Moses Page of Sebeck, Maine, and Mary Harriman of Hampstead, Mch. 21, 1812.

Capt. Joseph Brickett and Lydia Meeder, both of Hampstead, Mch. 28, 1812.

Joseph Little of Hampstead and Rebecca Webster of Atkinson, July 11, 1812.

William Ayer of township No. 3, in the district of Maine, and Miss Hannah Easterbrook of Hampstead, Oct. 31, 1812.

Thomas Rundlet of Bedford and Miss Fanny Ayer of Hampstead, Oct. 31, 1812.

Paul Gardner of Haverhill, Mass., and Anna Merrick of Hampstead, Nov. 14, 1812.

David Williams and Sarah Harriman, both of Hampstead, Nov. 23, 1812.

Samuel Little and Mariam French, both of Hampstead, Dec. 13, 1812.

John Mills and Allice Williams, both of Hampstead, March 5, 1813.

Tappan Eastman of Hampstead and Susan Boynton of Salisbury, Mass., April 3, 1813.

Abraham Heath of Hampstead and Mary Morrill of Chester, May 8, 1813.

Aaron Stiles of Hampstead and Nancy Bussell of Amesbury, July 25, 1813.

Timothy S. Currier and Sarah Davis, both of Hampstead, July 25, 1813.

Jonathan Page and Abigail Welch, both of Hampstead, August 7, 1813.

Stephen Crocker, Esq., of Hampstead and Hipzibah Dow of Salem, Aug. 21, 1813.

Joseph Brown of Hampstead and Sally Greenleaf of Atkinson, Jan. 15, 1814.

Eanos Brown and Sarah Brown, both of Hampstead, Feb. 12, 1814.

Silas Atkinson of Boscawen and Sarah Hutchins of Hampstead, Mar. 5, 1814.

William Sweetser, Jr., of Lynn, Mass., and Judith Bond of Hampstead, May 29, 1814.

Stephen Little of Hampstead and Betsey Greenough of Haverhill, Mass. June 19, 1814.

Eliphlet Hoyt of Hampstead and Lois Hunt of Kingston, July 17, 1814.

Samuel Winslow of Lime and Catherine Brown of Hampstead, Sept. 18, 1814.

Nathaniel Merrick and Sarah Corliss, both of Hampstead, Sept. 17, 1814.

James McKenzie of Hampstead and Phebe Dow of Hopkinson, Oct. 1, 1814.

Thomas Colby of Hawke and Miriam French of Hampstead, Oct. 1, 1814.

Monsieur B. Jenkins and Fanny J. Conor, both of Hampstead, Apr. 29, 1815.

Joseph Downer of Hampstead and Sally Prescott of Bentwood, May 20, 1815.

Jesse Emery of Atkinson and Sarah Welch of Hampstead, Aug. 31, 1815.

MARRIAGES.

[*Copied from Hampstead Records.*]

John Hunkins and Sarah Gile, Nov. 26, 1745.
John Chnet and Judith Foster, Nov. 26, 1745.
Andrew Stone and the widow Sarah Green, Jan. 2, 1746.
Thomas Clark and Judith Morse, March 25, 1746.
Josiah Davis and Dorotha Colby, Dec. 2, 1746.
David Copps and the widow Hannah Merrill, Dec. 15, 1746.
John Bond and Judith Dow, June 11, 1747.
Thophilus Griffen and Margaret Carr, Nov. 5, 1747.
Jonathan Gile and Lydia Colby, Nov. 12, 1747.
John Rowell and the widow Mary Kezar, March 1, 1747.
Aaron Copp and Martha Martin, Nov. 7, 1749.
John Mills and Elizabeth Emerson, March 28, 1750.
David Stevens and Phebe Huse, Mar. 28, 1750.
Edmund Morse and Rachel Rowell, April 26, 1750.
James Vance and Abigail Johnson, May 24, 1750.
John Pudney and Elizabeth Austin, Oct. 25, 1750.
Moses Hale, Jr., and Abigail Emerson, Feb. 20, 1751.
John Mudgett and Sarah Palmer, June 18, 1752.
Thophilus Colby and Priscilla Stevens, June 18, 1752.
Nathaniel Merritt and Anna Gile, May 13, 1753.
William Vance and Anna Hogg, Sept. 10, 1754.
John Kezer, Jr., and Ruth Turil, Jan. 7, 1755.
Ezekiel Foster and Mary Roberds, June 17, 1755.
David Stevens and Mary Emerson, Sept. 30, 1756.
Aaron Quembey and Anne Batchelor of Kingston, Oct. 8, 1753.
Ephraim Hutchins of Hampstead and Sally Hill of Newbury, Dec. 6, 1792.
James Kent and Tama Mills, both of Hampstead, Jan. 31, 1793.
William Nichols of Londonderry and Hannah Ingalls of Sandown, Mar. 7, 1793.
Noah Sandborn of Kingston and Hannah Shaw of Sandown, Apr. 30, 1793.
Daniel Merrill of Rowley and Joanna Colby of Sandown, Aug. 14, 1793.
Alexander Kelsey of L. Derry and Rhoda Bennet of Sandown, Oct. 31, 1793.
Nicholas White of Newbury and Polly Kent of Hampstead, Nov. 14, 1793.
Moses Colby of Hawke and Jane Pilsbury of Sandown, Nov. 20, 1793.
Daniel Atwood and Peggy McKnight, both of Hampstead, Nov. 26, 1793.
Ebenezer Merrill of Haverhill and Hannah Morse of Hampstead, Dec. 15, 1793.
Jeremiah Bennett and Ruth Cheney, both of Sandown, Dec. 26, ——.

William Moulton of Hampstead and Jane Cunningham of Derry, Dec. 31, ——.
Hubbard Harriss and Hitty Dexter, both of Canaan, Jan. 14, 1794.
Orlando Sargent of Amesbury and Hannah Welch of Plaistow, Jan. 16, 1794.
Joshua Little of Baalston and Ruhamah Blasdell of Hampstead, Dec. 31, ——.
Jacob Kent of Newbury and Patty Noyes of Hampstead, Feb. 6, 1794.
Nathan Conor and Dolly Collins, both of Hampstead, Feb. 13, 1794.
Jesse Tirrel of Goffstown and Jane Plumer of L. Derry, Feb. 25, 1794.
Moses Emerson of Hampstead and Dorothy Colby of Sandown, Feb. 25, 1794.
William Wiear of Walpole and Nancy Morse of Hampton, Feb. 27, 1794.
Moses Hunkings and Dorothy Huse, both of Sandown, Mar. 5, 1794.
James Noyes of Kingston and Polly Webster of Hampstead, May 1, 1794.
Ammi Ruhamah Bond and Judith Rogers, both of Hampstead, Aug. 17, 1794.
Joseph Greenough of Newburyport and Mehitabel Feveryear of Hampstead, Sept. 30, 1794.
Simeon Kelly of Plaistow and Betsey Knight of Hampstead, Nov. 12, 1794.
Moses Emery to Jane Hogg, both of Hampstead, Nov. 13, 1794.
John Roberts and Hannah Cheney, both of Londonderry, Dec. 18, 1794.
Austin George Jr. and Sally Marston, both of Hampstead, Dec. 25, 1794.
Stephen Corliss of Hampstead and Betsey Colby of Sandown, Jan.27,1795.
Amos Cross and Rebecca Cochran, both of Londonderry, Feb. 26, 1795.
William Simpson of Windham and Lydia Mo— of Londonderry, Apr. 14, 1795.
John Patten and Abigail Cochran, both of Londonderry, Apr. 16, 1795.
Joseph Poor and Polly Calfe, both of Hampstead, June 25, 1795.
William Calfe and Mary Little, both of Hampstead, Nov. 11, 1795.
Samuel Little of Chester to Ruth True of Hampstead, Dec. 17, 1795.
James Dow of Plaistow and Ruth Williams of Hampstead, Jan. 19, 1796.
James Paul and Betty Taylor, both of Londonderry, Mar. 10, 1796.
Stephen Colby of Newtown and Betsey Harriman of Hampstead, May 17, 1796.
Moses Green of Haverhill and Sarah Poor of Hampstead, May 26, 1796.
Ephraim Rand of Warner and Lucy Noyes of Hampstead, June 21, 1796.
Joseph Blanchard and Mary Perkins, both of Hampstead, Aug. 11, 1796.
Stephen Heath of Sandown and Molly Chandler of Atkinson, Sept.27,1796.
Ebenezer Kimball and Polly Corliss, both of Hampstead, Nov. 17, 1796.
Joseph Huse of Sandown and Phebe Muzzy of Hampstead, Jan. 12, 1797.
Simeon Brown and Susanna Johnson, both of Hampton, Jan. 26, 1797.
John Howard of Haverhill and Sarah True of Hampstead, Feb. 23, 1797.
Simon Stevens of Londonderry and Dolly Morse of Hampstead, Mar. 9, 1797.
Nathaniel Little and Abiah Emerson, both of Hampstead, Mar. 14, 1797.
Sargent Davis and Lois Currier, both of Hampstead, Mar. 21, 1797.
Samuel Kinkeed and Mary Johnson, July 28, 1752.

Thomas Mills and Elizabeth ——, Sept. 14, 1752.
Ebenezer Mudgett and Merriam Johnson, Oct. 10, 1752.
Otho Stevens Jr. and Abigail Emerson, Oct. 28, 1752.
Thomas Follensby and Mary Choat, Nov. 8, 1752.
George Little and Sarah Hale, Mar. 1, 1753.
Hugh Tailant and Mary Dodge, June 28, 1753.
Archelus Stevens and Hannah Emerson, Aug. 28, 1753.
Nicholas Burril and Rebecca Thordick, Oct. 28, 1753.
Moses Kimball and Sarah Webster, Dec. 18, 1753.
John Clark and Susannah Sinkclear, April 18, 1754.
Jeremiah Hazeltine and Lydia Dustin, June 27, 1754.
John Dustin and Abigail Kimball, July 25, 1754.
Joseph Hancock and Abigail Kezar, August 15, 1754.
Jacob Eatton, Jr., and Hester Colby, Oct. 22, 1754.
Jebedee Bury and Abigail Stevens, October 31, 1754.
Isaac Foster and Mehitable Worthen, October 31, 1754.
James Tenney and Mary Heath, November 6, 1754.
Simeon Coffin and Elonar Huse, November 13, 1754.
Moses Quimby and Hester Hadley, November 14, 1754.
David Roberds and Joanna Gile, December 26, 1754.
Elexander Hogg and Abigail Atwood, December 27, 1754.
Robert Patten and Elizabeth Carr, January 1, 1755.
Stephen Colburn and Mary Emerson, January 16, 1755.
Daniel Flood and Elizabeth Hutchens, March 6, 1755.
Thomas Ferrintine and Joanna Fry, April 1, 1755.
Joshua Springer and Meribath Black, April 28, 1755.
Ichabod Rowell and Sarah Tucker, June 5, 1755.
Paul Pearson and Abigail Brown, June 25, 1755.
Samuel Heath and Hannah Woodward, August 7, 1755.
Samuel Watts and Else Bean, Nov. 13, 1755.
Abel Hadley and Unice Emerson, Nov. 20, 1755.
By a certificate from the Rev. Mr. Abner Bailey, Daniel Stevens of Hampstead and Muriel Petee were married by him, Oct. 21, 1755.
William Marshall and Abigail Burnham, Jan. 1, 1756.
Samuel Messrs and Martha Buswell, Jan. 1, 1756.
Samuel Willson and Elizabeth Gilmore, Jan. 15, 1756.
Robert Spear and Jennet Armor, Jan. 29, 1756.
Benjamin Little and Hepsabeth Poor, May 14, 1756.
James Dustin and Abigail Gile, May 20, 1756.
Daniel Moody and Mary Merrill, June 28, 1756.
Sylvenus Right and Susannah Young, Oct. 30, 1756.
John Engalls and Elizabeth Copps, Nov. 18, 1756.
Robert Peasley and Ann Hazen, June 16, 1757.
Joseph Little and Elizabeth Hazen, July 7, 1757.
Wait Stevens and Elizabeth Sargent, Sept. 22, 1757.
David Hale and Mehitabel Eastman, Dec. 13, 1757.
Deacon Benjamin Kimball and Mary Hoyt, Feb. 28, 1758.
Ebenezer Hale and Susanna Roberts, April 28, 1758.

Abiel Somersby and Abigail Dow, both of Newbury, July 17, 1758.
Joshua Copp and Sarah Poor, Sept. —, 1758.
Jonathan Atwood and Elizabeth Plumer, Oct. 5, 1758.
Joseph McCartney and Jane Boyes, Nov. 16, 1758.
Israel Hutchingson and Mehitabel Putnam, Dec. 7, 1758.
Philip Sargent and Hannah Hadley, March 1, 1759.
Asa Currier and Rebeca Plumer, March 22, 1759.
Timothy Stevens and Elizabeth Huse, March 27, 1759.
Simon Follingsby and Martha Huse, March 27, 1759.
Moses Harriman and Jane Hale, April 17, 1759.
Abner Burbank and Elizabeth Hale, April 17, 1759.
Peter Dow, Jr., and Elizabeth Huse, Oct. 30, 1759.
Jeremiah Kent and Jemina Philbrick, Nov. 13, 1759.
William Bradley and Sarah Smith, Nov. 22, 1759.
Abraham Johnson and Priscilla Colby, Nov. 27, 1759.
Caleb Johnson and Ruth Eastman, Nov. 28, 1759.
Richard Heath and Mehitable Copp, Dec. 25, 1759.
Joshua Merrill and Mehitabal Emerson, Feb. 19, 1760.
Robert Hunkins and Phee Emerson, Feb. 19, 1760.
Robert Johnson and Abagail Hadley, Feb. 21, 1760.
Joshua Gile and Hannah Merrill, May 6, 1760.
Ebenezer Ordway and Sarah Holmes, May 7, 1760.
John McDanel and Aguis Langdon, June 6, 1760.
Jacob Rowel and Abigail Prescott, Aug. 8, 1760.
Oliver Morse and Elizabeth Eatton, Aug. 26, 1760.
Charles Sargent and Meriby Weed, Oct. 15, 1760.
Samuel Chase and Mary Stewart, Dec. 25, 1760.
William Woodward and Sarah Heath, Jan. 1, 1761.
Paletiah Watson and Sarah Williams, March 3, 1761.
Samuel Eaton and Ednar Hunkins, March 26, 1761.
Daniel Stevens and Hannah Hill, April 9, 1761.
Jonathan Heath and Mercy Keser, May 26, 1761.
William Dustin and Rhoda Pettee, May 28, 1761.
Nathaniel Badger and Mary White, June 4, 1761.
John Merrill and Mary Stevens, Sept. 17, 1761.
Job Rowell and Priscilla Emerson, Oct. 22, 1761.
Enoch Johnson and Mary Harriman, Oct. 28, 1761.
Daniel Emerson and Elizabeth Heath, Dec. 24, 1761.
Day Emerson and Joanna Pettee, Dec. 31, 1761.
William Whittier and Susanna Johnson, Dec. 31, 1761.
James Flanders and Ruth Powers, Jan. 14, 1762.
Johnson Hutchins and Mary Heath, Jan. 19, 1762.
John Dodge and Anna Heath, Jan. 21, 1762.
Ezekiel Currier and Susanna Emerson, Feb. 11, 1762.
Bond Little and Ruth Atwood, March 16, 1762.
Reuben Davis and Elizabeth Johnson, March 18, 1762.
Joseph Noyes and Mary Flynt, March 26, 1762.
Alpheus Goodwin and Abiah Heath, April 13, 1762.

James Clement and Elizabeth Little, May 3, 1762.
Moses Brown and Sarah Kimball, June 3, 1762.
Jacob Kent and Mary White, June 10, 1762.
John Woodman and Sarah Page, Oct. 21, 1762.
Jacob Sawyer and Elizabeth Webster, Nov. 25, 1762.
Nathaniel Putnam and Mary Eastman, Dec. 2, 1762.
Simeon Stevens and Sarah Hadley, Dec. 16, 1762.
Benjamin Stone and Abiah Page, Dec. 9, 1762.
Asa Page and Abiah Webster, Jan. 20, 1763.
Jesse Page and Sarah Sawyer, June 21, 1763.
Peter Clement and Elizabeth Griffin, Aug. 22, 1763.
Eliphalet Pattee and Abigail Elliott, Sept. 9, 1763.
John Pattee and Mary Hadley, Oct. 6, 1763.
Richard Bartlett and Abigail Belknap, Oct. 27, 1763.
Caleb Emerson and Abigail French, Nov. 3, 1763.
Samuel Thompson and Sarah Johnson, Nov. 17, 1763.
Jesse Turrel and Mary Johnson, Nov. 24, 1763.
Benjamin Graves and Anna Johnson, Nov. 29, 1763.
David Morrel and Abigail Stevens, Dec. 29, 1763.
Abel Sargent and Susanna Hadley, Jan. 19, 1764.
John Simons and Susanna Bartlet, Feb. 2, 1764.
Joshua Hayward and Susanna Stevens, Feb. 7, 1764.
Asa Page and Susanna Johnson, March 8, 1764.
Samuel Worthen and Deborah Johnson, March 29, 1764.
Joseph Sprague and Elizabeth White, April 5, 1764.
Jonathan Eaton and Mehitabel Page, April 8, 1764.
George Hadley and Lydia Wells, April 23, 1764.
John Muzzy and Judith Hadley, May 3, 1764.
Timothy Goodwin and Hannah Gould, May 17, 1763.
William Stevens and Judith Clark, Sept. 20, 1764.
Johnson Hutchins and Sarah Hunkins, Oct. 23, 1764.
Daniel Gile and Ruth Williams Dec. 6, 1764.
Joshua Trussell and Betty Blasder, Dec. 13, 1764.
John Darling and Phebe Roberts, Dec. 24, 1764.
Obededem Hall and Mary Kimball, Dec. 27, 1764.
Samuel Hadley and Sarah Woodward, Feb. 7, 1765.
Benjamin Ring and Mary Eaton, Mar. 5, 1765.
Joseph Little and Sarah Mills, Mar. 19, 1765.
Joseph Kimball and Sarah Kent, Apr. 17, 1765.
John Harriman and Abigail Clement, May 15, 1765.
Enoch Sawyer and Sarah Little, Oct. 10, 1765.
Benjamin Dow and Hannah Johnson, Oct. 31, 1765.
Richard Goodwin and Elizabeth Heath, Dec. 19, 1765.
Levi Webster and Levi Morse, Jan. 7, 1766.
Aron Quimby and Mary Johnson, Mar. 20, 1766.
Edmund Worth and Elizabeth Sawyer, May 8, 1766.
Gideon Gould and Hannah Heath, May 17, 1766.
Joseph Kimball and Abiah Muzzy, Oct. 9, 1766.

Samuel Currier and Mary Rowell, Nov. 12, 1766.
David Moulton and Rhoda Colby, Nov. 27, 1766.
Stephen March and Merriam Bean, Nov. 27, 1766.
Richard Brown and Hannah Little, Jan. 15, 1767.
Edward Blanchard and Augusta Kezer, Feb. 5, 1767.
Benjamin Philbrick and Anna Knight, Apr. 16, 1767.
Moses Poore and Hannah Santclair, Mar. 31, 1767.
Joseph Brown and Susanna Johnson, May 28, 1767.
Micha Chaplain and Betty Philbrick, June 11, 1767.
Samuel Anes and Sarah Stevens, June 11, 1767.
Stephen Whittiear and Jemima Stevens, Aug. 11, 1767.
Daniel Noyes and Mehitabel Hunt, Oct. 1, 1767.
Thomas Russell and Sarah Eastman, Oct. 8, 1767.
Timothy Worthly and Mary Johnson, Nov. 5, 1767.
Josiah Bradley and Nanny Moulton, Nov. 11, 1767.
Thomas Wells and Ruth Rowell, Nov. 12, 1767.
Jacob Heath and Hannah Heath, Nov. 12, 1767.
Thomas Colby and Alee Davis, Nov. 19, 1767.
Robert Emerson and Mary Webster, Nov. 19, 1767.
John Mitchell and Lydia Johnson, Dec. 2, 1767.
Alexander Craig and Molly Stevens, Dec. 2, 1767.
Jeremiah Foster and Jemima Kent, Jan. 5, 1768.
Peter Heath and Abigail Crawford, Feb. 11, 1768.
Daniel Little Esq. and Hannah Currier, Feb. 11, 1768.
Eliphlet Poor and Elizabeth Little, May 8, 1769.
Doctor Joshua Fisher and Abigail Stamford, Sept. 3, 1776.
Benjamin Cooch and Rachal Heath, May, —, 1776.
Mr. Blak and Mrs. Dimon, both of Hawk, Oct. —, 1776.
Samuel Chase and Betty Morrill, Oct. 31, 1776.
Dominicus Prescot and Hannah Moulton, Oct. 31, 1776.
Daniel Emerson and Peggy Lowell, Aug. —, 1776.
Moses Flood and Judith Goodwin, Feb. 5, 1777.
James Gile and Deborah Emerson, Mar. 11, 1777.
Ezra French and Abiah Little, Apr. 7, 1777.
Nathaniel Cheney and Molly Stevens, July 28, 1777.
James Gilmore and Gennet Hunter, July 31, 1777.
James Mills and Hannah Stevens, Dec. 20, 1777.
Alexander Campbell and Ruth Johnson, Jan. 7, 1778.
James Knox and Anna Cockrin, Aug. 24, 1778.
Jesse Heath and Abiah Kimball, Dec. 17, 1778.
Jonathan Taylor and Dolly French, Feb. —, 1779.
Thomas Rankin and Lydia Kear, Mar. 29, 1779.
Shurlney Dearborn and Elizabeth Towl, Apr. 22, 1779
David Peaslee and Mehitabel Heath, Apr. 29, 1779.
Joseph Irving and Olive Kimball, June 21, 1779.
Abner Miles and Susanna Eastman, June 24, 1779.
Thomas Furnal and Meribiah Black, July 1, 1779.
Philip Rowel and Hannah Williams, Oct. 7, 1779.

Moses Heath and Dorcas West, Oct. 7, 1779.
Moses Derling and Judith French, Jan. 7, 1780.
Samuel Little and Elizabeth Stevens, Apr. 18, 1780.
Joseph Sargent and Nanny Bond, May 10, 1780.
Follansbee Shaw and Molly Edmund, May 31, 1780.
Eliphalet Cheney and Mary Ely, Nov. 23, 1780.
Isaac Colby and Experience Stevens, Dec. 7, 1780.
Robert Heath and Anna Sweat, Dec. 7, 1780.
Joshua Eastman and Sarah Tucker, Dec. 21, 1780.
James Noyes and Hannah Huckins, Aug. 21, 1781.
Dr. Peter Emerson and Molly Muzzey, Oct. 21, 1781.
Jacob Stevens and Elizabeth Stickney, —, —, 1781.
Jonathan Ferrin and Hannah Ely, Dec. 13, 1781.
Amos Mills and Molly Dow, Feb. 26, 1782.

Persons Married by John Johnson, Esq.

John Scribner and Mary Harriman, Aug. 4, 1757.
Elias Colby and Susanna Colby, Dec. 28, 1757.
Thomas Lucas and Elizabeth Pollard, May 29, 1758.
Ephraim Perry and Martha Morse, Feb. 27, 1759.
John Goodwin and Abigail Wells, Oct. 24, 1759.
Ebenezer Copp and Elenor Willson, March 6, 1760.
Phillip Emerson and Sarah Roberts, Feb. 19, 1761.
Moses Morse and Rachel Goodhue, July 9, 1761.
Archelus Putnum and Abigail Goodridge, July 15, 1761.

By a certificate from Abraham Dow a Sqr., Aug. 14, 1770, Jesse Johnson and Priscilla Kimball were married.

Married by John Calef Esqr.

Capt. William Marshall to Mrs. Mirriam Mudgett, Feb. 3, 1790.
Thomas Harvey and Anna Plummer, April 11, 1780.
Royal Larnard and Tamar Davis, Aug. 2, 1787.
Lott Little and Susanna Thomas, March 9, 1788.

Abraham Brickette and Sarah Kelley, both of Hampstead were married by Mr. Peabody of Atkinson, July 20, 1788.

Married by Edmund Moores Esqr.

John Johnson Atkins and Abigail Rowell, March 21, 1790.
Samuel Page and Dorothy Perry, August 17, 1790.

MAP OF HAMPSTEAD.

KEY TO MAP OF HAMPSTEAD.

The map of Hampstead designed from early surveys of boundary lines, as recorded on the first Book of Records, with later aids, observation and perhaps "guess work" is not claimed as accurate in proportions, but trust it may serve as a help to locate the residences of some of the inhabitants of the town and places known locally.

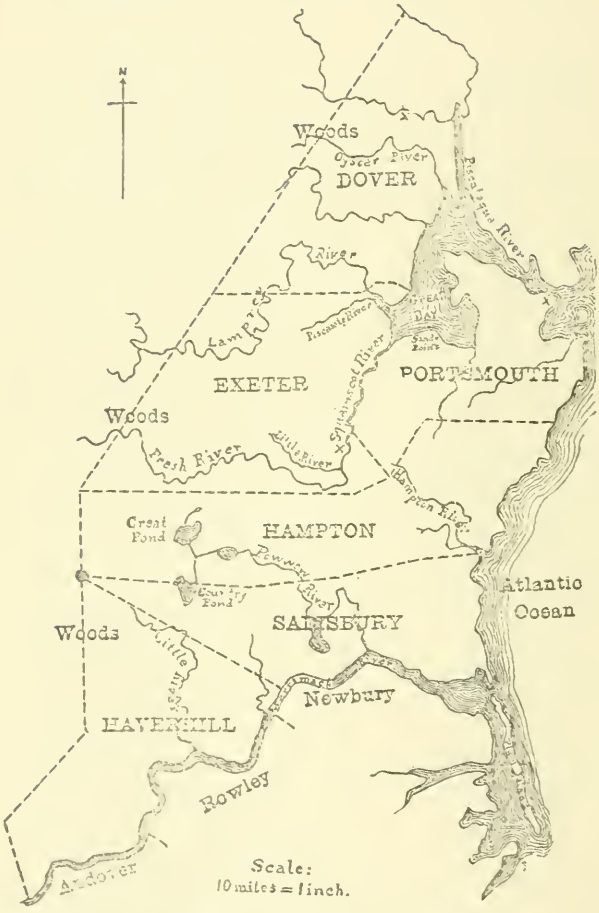
A few rods of Atkinson was annexed to Hampstead, June 26, 1859, and a small tract to Danville from Hampstead, March 27, 1877, and again a small part at the junction of Danville and Kingston to Danville in 1890.

A. Ayer's Corner.
B. Garland's Corner.
C. Williams' Corner.
D. Moultons' Corner.
E. Cobb's Corner.
F. Wadleigh Corner.
G. Copp's Corner.
H. Osgood's Corner.
I. Ordway's Corner.
J. Little's Corner.
K. Marston's Corner.
L. Emerson's Corner.
M. Johnson's Corner.
N. Page's Corner.
O. Hoyt's Corner.
P. Marshall's Corner.
Q. Leighton's Corner.
R. Carter's Corner.
S. Hadley's Corner.
T. Clough's Corner.
Ch. Churches.
S. Stores,
X in square. Town Hall.
Cem. Cemeteries.
2. High School.
3. Library.
4. Brickett's Grove.
5. William Ayer.
6. Mrs. Betsey H. Ayer.
7 & 8. Joshua F. and Albert P. Noyes.
9. Wallace P. Noyes.
10. Old Noyes House.
11. Henry Noyes.
12. John Mills.
13. Edward F. Noyes.
14. Tristram Little.
15. Old Garland House.
16. John and Arthur H. Little.
17. Amasa Hunt.
18. Charles W. Garland.
19. Eugene L. Spinney.
20. John W. Garland.
21. Oliver Putnam.
22. Miss M. Alice Brown.
23. Mrs. Pardon Tabor.
24. Alfred P. Emerson.
25. James Williams.
26. Charles W. Bailey.
27. Charles H. Rundlett.
28. Orren Randlett.
29. Adin Sidney Little.
30. Job Tabor.
31. Charles Bailey.
32. Dan'l H. Emerson.

33. No. 2 school house.
34. Wm. A. Emerson.
35. Andrew M. Moulton.
36. Isaac Randall.
37. Charles H. Grover.
38. Mrs. Albert L. Eastman.
39. Parsonage.
40. James H. Bond.
41. Daniel Emerson.
42. Shoe Factory.
43. J. Bartlett Eastman.
44. Charles Gilman.
45. Dr. Bennette.
46. Frank W. Emerson.
47. Jacob Townsend.
48. Wm. A. Little.
49. John H. Heath.
50. Francis H. Sawyer.
51. John C. Sanborn.
52. Dea. C. W. Pressey.
53. J. W. Sanborn.
54. Leonard E. Webber.
55. Miss Ellen Marshall.
56. Dr. Walter A. Allen.
57. George H. Bragg.
58. Everett Moulton.
59. Henry Morgan.
60. Charles B. Moulton.
61. Lerock homestead.
62. Forest E. Merrill.
63. No. 1 school house.
64. No. 6 school house.
65. William J. Keazer.
66. James Johnson.
67. Sarah and Mary A. Clark.
68. Gilbert Verburght.
69. Ellsworth Hadley.
70. No. 7 school house.
71. No. 3 school house.
72. No. 4 school house.
73. No. 5 school house.
74. Carter homestead.
75. Anson B. Kimball.
76. Dr. Samuel Morse home.
77. Emery G. Eaton.
78. Joseph G. Brown.
79. Luther Chase place.
80. Charles H. Osgood.
81. Warren D. George.
82. I. Wm. George.
83. Good Templars Hall.
84. James Smith house.
85. Nelson Ordway.
86. Mrs. John D. Ordway.
87. (road) near Cem. W. Hampstead, E. E. Currier's.
88. Edwin G. Johnson.
89. Horace Adams.
90. Giles F. Marble.
91. Washington Noyes.
92. Isaac Heath place.
93. Mrs. Clara I. Davis.
94. Alexander King.
95. Mrs. Cynthia Alexander.
96. T. K. Little.
97. John W. Little.
98. Arthur J. Spollett.
99. Mary E. Emerson.
100. Hampstead depot.
101. Daniel Nichols.
102. Dr. Elmer E. Lake.
103. D. L. N. Hoyt.
104. John Marble.
105. Charles W. Clough.
106. J. H. Wood.
108. Wm. H. Davis.
109. Geo. H. Page.
110. Seavey place.

(From errors of engravers, read 7 as 8, and 8 as opposite 7; 8 at Osgood's Corner as under 80, for his store; residences of Benjamin W. Clark, Daniel K. Stickney, Charles Stevens, Amos Fitts, and John Eastman as between Hog hill brook and D.)

There are in town about two hundred and ten dwelling houses, three churches, seven school houses besides high school, library, five shops for blacksmithing, and six stores, a few other buildings, except those connected with farms, and summer cottages on the shores of the ponds, twenty or more.



MAP OF OLD NORFOLK COUNTY.

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ERRATA.

Page 22, 13th line, read "John Hunkins."
" 24, 1st line read "1752" last line "Nathan Goodwin."
" 57, 21st line, read "Brickett."
" 138, 22d line, read "1859."
" 140, 23d line, read "Henry VIII."
" 155, 32d line, read "Everett Moulton."
" 156, 1st line, read "Mother" for "Brother;" 4th, "E. Moulton."
" 163, 30th line, read "1897."
" 173, 34th line, read "1775."
" 239, Class of 1890, read "Edith S. Griffin (mar. Will S. Griffin)."
" 242, read "George C." for "Charles W." Fitts, trustee.
" 272, 20th line, read "Mrs." for "Mr."
" 321, read "Mary C. b. Sept. 16, 1823, eldest child of Isaac Smith."
" 368, read "John, son of Robert and Mary (Webster) Emerson."
" 379, 13th line, read "Ada" for "Ida."

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